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# THE TIMES

Pirates who pillaged Charles Dickens: Saturday Review, page 6

# Polish tension rising as strike brings country to standstill

The Polish Government and Solidarity have adjourned talks to resolve the industrial crisis. The talks, which were resumed yesterday after the four-hour nationwide strike, were adjourned until today. Tension in the country was reported at its highest point since the independent union organization first confronted the authorities nine months ago. Moscow blamed the KOR dissidents for the strike.

## Walesa appeal for moderation

By Dan van der Vat

Tension in Poland appeared yesterday to have reached its highest point since the Solidarity trade union organization first confronted the Government and the party nine months ago, according to reports from Warsaw reaching the West.

Talks between the Government and leaders of the independent trade union organization, which were resumed in Warsaw last night after a two-day interruption and yesterday's four-hour national strike, have been adjourned ithout agreement being reached. They ill be resumed today.

Against a background of "indefinitely extended" Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in the border region between Poland and the Soviet Union, dwindling national food supplies reduced to barely enough for 12 days, and acute anxiety in East and West alike, attention is now focused on Sunday's crisis plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party.

An open-ended and total national strike is threatened for Tuesday unless Solidarity's increasingly militant leadership—less and less amenable to the moderating influence of Mr Lech Walesa, its chairman, obtains satisfaction from the Government on a list of 15 demands. Sunday's meeting is seen as crucial to the outcome of the renewed and intensified crisis and the fate of Poland itself.

The immediate cause of the present crisis is the violent intervention of police in a meeting between Solidarity representatives and the state regional council of Bydgoszcz, 150 miles north-west of Warsaw, on March 19, when three union men were badly beaten and had to go to hospital.

The incident led national Solidarity officials to call off the 90-day truce concluded with the new Government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski on February 12 during which the union promised not to strike while negotiations continued.

Mr Walesa opposed strike action, but conceded yesterday's four-hour stoppage, believed by observers to be the greatest organized labour protest in the postwar history of Eastern Europe, in the hope of forestalling an immediate and indefinite general strike.



Unless the talks, which began on Wednesday and were broken off after 90 minutes until their resumption—and then adjournment — yesterday evening, concessions, Tuesday's threatened total stoppage appears inevitable. This in turn could force the Government to declare a state of emergency or martial law and call in its own military forces as a last desperate measure to prevent Soviet intervention.

According to news agency dispatches and Polish radio broadcasts, millions of workers all over the country downed tools at 8 am local time (7 am GMT) and resumed work at noon. The strike began two hours earlier at Silesian coal mines and also lasted four hours.

Solidarity claims the support of 10 million workers, more than two-thirds of the total labour force. According to yesterday's reports, the whole of Poland came to a virtual standstill when the factory sirens sounded the strike call, supported by the foghorns of ships in the Baltic ports.

Only emergency services including hospitals, gas, electricity, water, long-distance trains, and industrial plants such as steel and petrochemical works which it would have been dangerous to stop, were allowed to go on working. At the gates of Warsaw University a huge banner went up bearing the solitary word "Strajk", and a card bearing the single word "Solidarity" filled the nation's television screens in place of the usual station symbol until it was removed precisely at noon.

Mr Walesa toured plants in the Warsaw area to address workers and repeatedly expressed confidence in General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister: "We have come to the conclusion that we can trust this uniform."

The Warsaw strike leadership said in a statement relayed by Reuters: "We are striking for four hours today to avail ourselves of the last chance of not having to strike for four weeks. We are striking so that we may never again be beaten, jailed or slandered, so that the police will pursue criminals, not unionists.

"We are striking to make those in power realize that Solidarity is an inalienable piece of Polish life and that any attempt to liquidate it would be the work of traitors or madmen. We reject the charge that we are unwittingly strengthening the hawks in the ruling apparatus. We are giving the authorities a chance to effect internal changes, a chance to come to terms with society."

The union is demanding the dismissal of officials whom it holds responsible for the police raid at Bydgoszcz, as well as the furtherance of its previous general demands

At the Ursus tractor works outside Warsaw, Mr Walesa said: "We are striking against ourselves but there is no other way. . . . If we lose this time, we shall never rise again." Mr Walesa vehemently and repeatedly denied charges from Polish party hardliners, which were echoed by Russian, Czechoslovak and East German official commentaries, that Solidarity was anti-socialist

This was a convenient slogan for those who talked of socialism but did nothing, Mr Walesa said. He also criticized "provocateurs" within Solidarity who were trying to push the movement too far.

The BBC monitoring service at Caversham, near Reading, yesterday picked up signs of apparent disarray within the Polish Communist Party. A service official said: "Local party committees are being quoted as condemning the use of force at Bydogoszcz, which seems to suggest total disarray within the party. They are saying that the use of force, instead of dialogue, is a 'great error' and warning that the consequences could become tragic." The service also picked up strongly worded announcements from Soviet and other Eastern European stations accusing Solidarity of unleashing a counter-revolutionary campaign of incitement.

## Russians say political instigators now controlling Solidarity

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 27

The Russians today blamed the dissident KOR (Self-Defence Committee) for today's strike in Poland, and said Solidarity had also revealed its "openly political nature".

In a toughly worded Tass dispatch from Warsaw, which in the present tense situation represents the authoritative view of the Soviet leadership, the Russians said the leaders of the "counter-revolutionary organization" KOR, who had entrenched themselves within Solidarity, were aggravating tension within Poland by organizing a strike that disrupted the lives of millions of people.

Calling Solidarity's actions openly political, the agency said: "What attracts attention is the fact that the present strike was organized by Solidarity to bring political pressure on the Government to make it accept the demands of an anti-socialist, anti-people nature.

"Thereby the leaders of the trade union association have again shown their true colours as political instigators who are blocking the country's way out of the grave socio-economic crisis."

The report bitterly attacked the union for allowing only West European and American correspondents to attend its gatherings and said that Solidarity was trying in this way to convey a false impression of the nature of the events.

But in a more significant and tougher condemnation by implication of the Polish authorities themselves, the report noted that Polish television had itself broadcast Solidarity's calls for a strike. "The announcers read out the relevant instructions", Tass said.

In a clear reflection of the Russians' deep anxiety over the trend of events, Tass went on: "During these alarming days the Polish public asks itself the question: where are the anti-socialist forces pushing the country? What will be the consequences for the economy for every family of the disorganization of production and supplies to the population, of the chaos and anarchy implanted by the leaders of KOS-KOR and their helpers who are acting ever more arrogantly?"

In a warning to the Polish people and with a clear call to the authorities to take tougher action against the union leadership and the dissidents, Tass quoted a Polish newspaper saying that those who were provoking conflicts, whipping up tensions and organizing disorder, while acting as mouthpieces of imperialist reaction, were a sort of "fifth column", trying to achieve the subversive aims of these anti-socialist elements.

Many of the phrases now regularly used by Soviet commentators represent the most serious charges levelled against Solidarity, and carry a strong implication of Soviet anger over the concessions already made by the Polish authorities.

"Counter-revolutionary" conjures up to the Soviet mind the active overthrow of communism and has overtones of the armed struggle the Bolsheviks faced after the revolution. The same phrase was levelled against those said to be undermining the Communist parties in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Hungary in 1956.

The Queen, photographed yesterday with the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, at Buckingham Palace after giving formal consent to their marriage at a meeting of the Privy Council (Report, page 3).

## Spy chief says 'Young Turks' behind scandal

By Louis Heren

Sir Dick White, the former chief of MI5 and MI6, yesterday welcomed the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament this week, and said that the late Roger Hollis must finally be exonerated from charges of spying for the Soviet Union when he was Director-General of the Security Service.

Sir Dick said that Sir Roger was promoted because of his integrity, objectivity and imperturbability in times of crisis. Anyone who had worked with him would know that the charges were baseless.

Sir Dick, who became the intelligence coordinator at the Cabinet Office after leaving MI6, would say no more but he was presumably asked to assist Lord Trend when he reviewed the case against Sir Roger in 1974 and the Prime Minister before she made her statement.

It is understood that the case rested largely on the charge of two MI5 men known as Young Turks. They were apparently influenced by the conviction of Mr James Angleton, who was responsible for counter-intelligence at the United States Central Intelligence Agency, that the KGB had infiltrated every Western intelligence agency.

That could border on paranoia, as is clear in several books which have been published in the United States since his enforced retirement in 1974. That is illustrated by charges passed on to a group of Conservative MPs apparently still eager to reopen the Hollis case.

The charges allege that Sir Roger was the leader of a group of 15 MI5 and MI6 men who also worked for the KGB. They were said to include his deputy and four departmental heads.

They were protected, so it is alleged, by the KGB which assassinated an MI6 man stationed overseas whenever a counter-intelligence man became suspicious. They would then trump up charges against him and, with the permission of the Prime Minister, order the SAS to eliminate him.

Those allegations are said to have been passed on to Mrs Margaret Thatcher after the Blunt debate.

That is, to say the least, highly improbable, whatever their political enemies may think of Mrs Thatcher, Sir Harold Wilson, Mr Edward Heath and Lord Home.

MI5 are directly accountable to the Government, MI5 to the Home Secretary and MI6 to the Foreign Secretary.

The assumption is that Mr Angleton, who lived and worked in the underworld of counter-intelligence too long, was influenced by the Soviet defector, Mr Anatoly Golitsin.

If that is true, and Mr William Colby, the CIA director who requested Mr Angleton's resignation, came to that conclusion, Sir Roger Hollis was the victim of KGB disinformation.

Certainly the discrediting of the British intelligence services must be a prime KGB objective. As one member of the intelligence services said recently, only two MI5 men, Philby and Blunt, are known to have worked for the Soviet Union, a poor score when compared with the successes of MI5 and MI6 in uncovering and using KGB agents.

## MI5 inquiry ordered into Pincher sources

By Stewart Tendler

The Prime Minister has ordered MI5 to investigate the sources behind Mr Chapman Pincher's book on Russian spies and discover whether any classified information was leaked.

The inquiry was revealed yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in an answer to a written question in the Commons. Any evidence of a breach of the Official Secrets Act will be put before Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, for possible prosecution.

The inquiry, the fourth ordered in the past year, into leaks of information in public departments, comes after claims in the book that Sir Roger Hollis, former head of MI5, might have been a Soviet agent.

Yesterday, Mr Pincher said he had always protected his sources. "This has happened to me so many times", he said. "I could not be more relaxed about it."

The Security Service began work on Thursday as Mr Pincher's book, *Their Trade is Treachery*, was published and Mrs Thatcher cleared Sir Roger's name in a Commons statement. She said that two inquiries had failed to incriminate him. He died in 1973.

Whitehall sources said yesterday that it would be for the MI5 officers to decide whether to interview Mr Pincher. The investigation would be pursued briskly.

Earlier this week one former

Continued on page 2, col 5

## SDP phone-in centres doing brisk business

By Ian Bradley

The launch of the Social Democrats' new party continued yesterday as its founders held a further series of meetings across the country and the 21 phone-in centres reported brisk business as new members enrolled.

Dr David Owen spoke at Bristol and Oxford, Mr William Rodgers at Newcastle before going on to his Stockton constituency, and Mrs Shirley Williams was in the Glasgow area.

The pace for the "Gang of Four", which has been hectic for the past 48 hours, is likely to slacken over the weekend. They will meet in Oxford this afternoon for the wedding of the party's secretary, Mr Alec McGivan. Dr Owen flies to the United States tomorrow.

Although they are not keeping a tally of membership recruitment, the telephone banks were generally pleased with the response from the public yesterday.

Mrs Celia Goodhart, who is running the London bank, estimated that between 600 and 700 calls had been received on Thursday and another 1,000 by late yesterday afternoon, with calls coming in at the rate of 100 an hour.

The Birmingham centre was reporting about thirty calls an hour. Liverpool said that there had been a strong increase after the evening television news programmes about the party's launch on Thursday.

Figures for membership as a result of the phone-in facilities will not be available until the middle of next week

But Mr Rodgers admitted that, despite his initial scepticism, the phone-in idea had proved worthwhile. Speaking from Stockton yesterday afternoon, he said: "The telephones in Middlesbrough have been ringing fairly steadily".

Speaking in Oxford, Dr Owen said that he expected membership to exceed 60,000 by the end of the year.

Meanwhile the Labour Party has released figures suggesting that few of its members in seats now represented in Parliament by Social Democrats have resigned. According to the national executive, only four Labour members have resigned in Newcastle East (Mr Michael Thomas), one from Stockton-on-Tees (Mr Rodgers), and none from Thornaby-on-Tees (Mr Ian Wrigglesworth) and Gateshead West (Mr John Horam).

Labour Party membership in 1980 totalled 358,950, an increase of 74,000 over 1978.

**Peer defects:** Lord Weidenfeld, the publisher, who was made a Labour peer in Sir Harold Wilson's 1976 honours list, announced his predicted defection to the SDP (Our Political Editor writes).

Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of Weidenfeld and Nicolson, is the former Prime Minister's publisher. His defection, with that of Lady Stedman, a junior Minister at the Department of the Environment in Mr Callaghan's government, brings to 21 the number of former Labour and crossbench peers who have defected to the SDP.

The blow to Labour's already hard pressed ranks in the Lords is a severe one. Lady Stedman had been an Opposition spokesman in the Lords.

No need for leader page 2

## Body of woman in boot of burning car is found outside fire-bombed bookshop

By Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Police found the body of an unidentified woman yesterday in the boot of a blazing car which had been left outside a left-wing bookshop severely damaged by fire in the centre of Birmingham.

People working at the bookshop, called Socialist and Trade Union Books, said a drum of petrol was thrown into the shop and the car was se talight at the same time.

Police said it wa spossible the dead woman was the driver who had been hijacked and put in the boot.

Police thought the fire might be connected with two incidents in the city earlier in the week in which Mrs Karamat Hussein was shot through the neck with a crossbow bolt and a man from Bristol was attacked by a man with a pistol when trying to stop him breaking into his car in the suburb of Yardley.

Police said the five-storey building housing the bookshop was well alight when police arrived. Five employees and two customers escaped without injury.

On the pavement outside the shop was a red Ford Escort car and an empty five-gallon petrol drum.

Mr Stuart Richardson, who works in the bookshop, said last night: "I heard scuffling outside and I went to the door and the petrol can was already alight in the doorway. The positioning of the car right outside the door meant that we could not escape.

"We tried to fight the flames but within 30 seconds or so the fire had a good hold and spread very rapidly. The place was full of smoke and flames. We thought we would all be killed. We ran up the stairs, found an open window and managed to climb out over the roof."

Miss Sheila McGregor, a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, who was in the shop, said: "The car drove up on the pavement exactly outside the doorway of the shop and came against the flow of traffic.

"A man was seen to throw in a petrol can which was alight, and within seconds the shop window cracked through heat. The car was also ablaze by then and we and the staff escaped through the back and over a roof."

A man was last night being interviewed by police.

## EEC fish talks end in failure after two hours

EEC fisheries ministers took only a few hours in Brussels to decide that they could not resolve the Community's long-running dispute over fishing policy. In a statement issued after the meeting the ministers said it had "proved impossible to arrive at a complete solution in such a short space of time". Mr Peter Walker, the British Agricultural Minister, and his EEC colleagues claimed some progress. They resolved to reach final decisions this spring Page 5

## Higher house prices

House prices may rise sharply by the end of the year, the Nationwide Building Society chairman predicted. He cited three classic ingredients that were present or imminent: real wages are going up, inflation is coming down and the recession is bottoming out. Another factor was the prospect of a further cut in the mortgage rate Page 3

## Action might have saved baby

Malcolm Page, who died aged 13 months of hypothermia and malnutrition, might have been saved by positive action by workers in the case, a report says. But signs that his mother could not cope with her home and four children did not lead to the necessary critical examination of the case Page 3

## England collapse again

England endured another collapse in the fourth Test against West Indies in Antigua. After a good start from Boycott and Gooch, during which Boycott became England's second highest scorer in Test cricket, Croft removed the heart of the innings Page 15

## Biggs warrant signed

Scotland Yard detectives flew to Barbados after magistrates in London had signed a warrant for the extradition of Ronald Biggs, the train robber. The detectives have been sent to advise Barbados police on extradition proceedings. The Barbados High Court rejected Mr Biggs's habeas corpus plea Page 3

## First inflation-linked stock goes on offer

The Government's first inflation-linked stock went on offer yesterday. The Bank of England announced that the allotment price for the issue of marketable stock linked to the retail price index would be 100 on the basis of a real return of 2 per cent a year. However, the Bank declined to give details of the total number of applications or the range of bids Page 17

## Summer time

Summer time begins officially at 1 am tomorrow and ends on October 25. Clocks should be put forward an hour

**Siege verdict:** David Pagett was found guilty of the manslaughter of his pregnant friend, Gail Kinchin, aged 16 2

**Labour alarm:** Labour Party supporters in Scotland fear they may lose grassroots support because of left-wing influences 2

**Salisbury:** West hopes to reap rewards of generous aid to Zimbabwe 4

# Chancellor sees first signs of economic success

From Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter
Cardiff

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday hit back at Tory critics of his economic strategy in his first public speech since the Budget.

There seemed little doubt that he had so-called "wet" ministers in mind as well as backbenchers when he told the Conservative Central Council meeting in Cardiff: "We hear some of our colleagues saying that the policies on which we have been committed have been tried and seen to fail.

"Do they not understand that we were undertaking a task of reconstructing the economy? We have been going in this direction for years. So far as these policies being tried and failed, these policies are still at the early stage of their implementation. We are beginning to see the first signs of success."

The Government had always promised a long, hard slog and "that long, hard slog is under way. We intend to keep at it with the help of this party and the people of this country. We are going to stick at it. We are going to see it through".

There were a number of proposals in the Budget aimed at encouraging those who were in the business of creating jobs.

Last year he had introduced the small business package, which would encourage people to set up new businesses and to develop existing ones. This year there was another instalment, the loan guarantee scheme, the business start-up scheme, and tax relief for the construction of small factories.

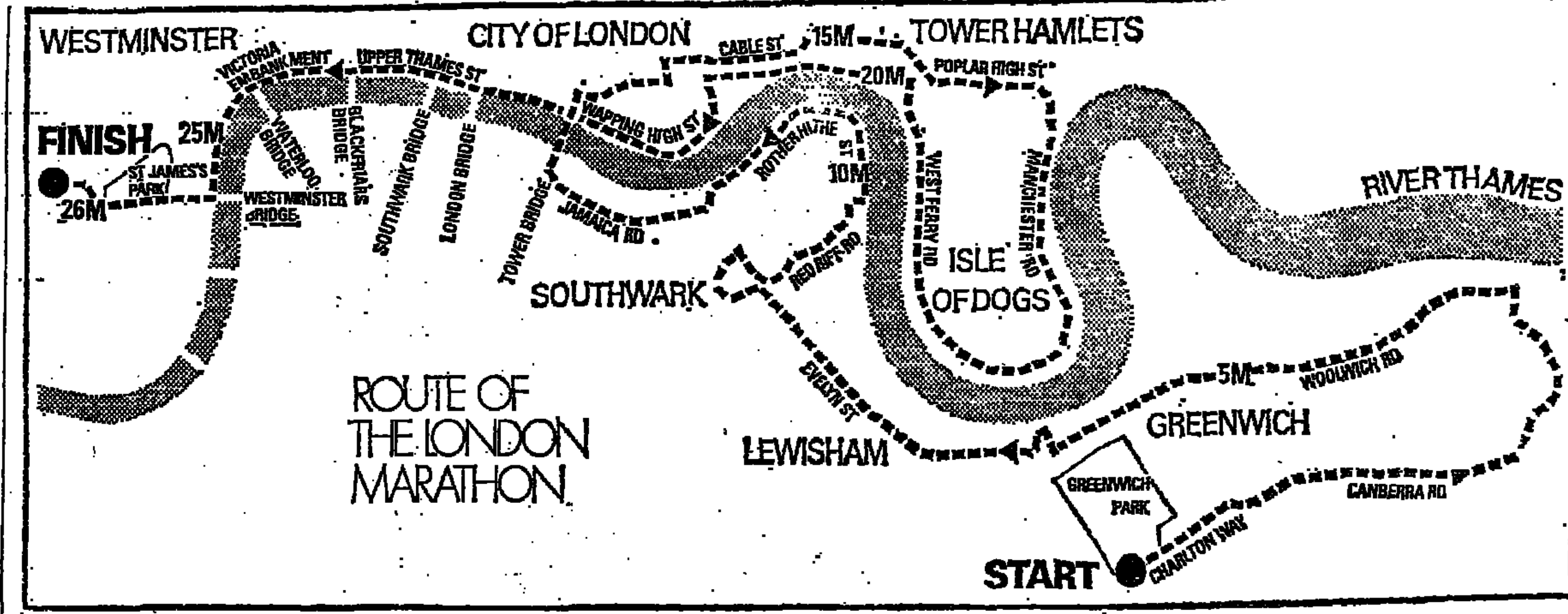
Together they would help a great deal. "We can truly claim that the tax climate for new enterprise is now as favourable in the United Kingdom as it is anywhere in the world."

Earlier Sir Geoffrey had heard a debate in which there were calls for deeper cuts in public expenditure. One critic, Lieutenant-Commander Noel Paulley, from Swansea, said it was difficult to reconcile the Government's policies in practice with its pre-election policies.

"This has happened before. Ten years ago the Conservative government was elected on a similar mandate to cut public spending, and jettisoned the policy when confronted with a steep rise in unemployment. That U-turn caused our party six years in opposition. Must history repeat itself?"

Another critic, Mr H. J. Simmons, said that if there was one criticism that people in the room could make it was that the Government had not yet gone far enough in cutting public expenditure. Spending ministers should do their job and cut spending, not increase it.

The meeting approved without dissent a motion stating the council's deep concern "at the personal unhappiness and economic waste involved in the current extremely high level of unemployment, but believes that it can only be cut, and secure jobs created, if the Government continues the attack on inflation and public spending, and the nation as a whole achieves higher productivity and better services at all levels of economic activity".




The route of the London marathon, which begins at Greenwich Park for 7,000 runners at 9 am tomorrow.

# 7,000 get ready for marathon

By Michael Coleman

The forecast light easterly winds tomorrow are likely to help the survivors of the 7,000-odd runners in the 26-mile London marathon, which starts at Greenwich Park.

The wind will be to their backs over the last painful six miles to Buckingham Palace from Wapping, past the Tower, Blackfriars, the Embankment, Big Ben and into Constitution Hill.

It is estimated that most of them will have dug deep into their reserves by the Cutty Sark (seven miles), be scraping the bottom by Tower Bridge (13 miles) and will have no recollection at all of the next six-mile loop through the Isle of Dogs.

Elsewhere, such big city marathons have been flourishing for a decade and more. In eight months, Christopher Brasher has achieved what organized athletics has failed to accomplish in 100 years.

He sold the idea to Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the GLC, who had been impressed by the Avon Cosmetics women's marathon through London last August (the field was a selected 200). He went with Sir Horace to New York in October to watch the big race there and gather ideas, and then found his main sponsor, Gillette.

Ably backed by Mr John Disley, deputy chairman of the Sports Council, and by Mr Derrick Pollard, of the GLC, Mr Brasher has surmounted all the obstacles.

It is typical of the man who, in 1956, as a complete outsider, won the steeplechase gold medal at the Melbourne Olympics after he and Disley led the British team to the brink of a strike against the officials.

Since then Mr Brasher has felt driven by the desire to bring the public into sport, to make participants out of spectators. He is not concerned about who wins. The focus will be on those at the back, with every finisher a winner.

That is not to say the Gillette is likely to be a slow race. Among the runners will be the American, Dick Beardsley, who recorded a time of 2hr 12min 41sec recently; Inge Simonsen, of Norway (2:13:29); and a wealth of Britons, including John Graham (2:11:47 when third in New York).

On the flat course it will be fascinating to see how close they get to the world best time of 2:08:33.6, set by Derek Clayton, the Lancashire-born Australian, in Antwerp in May 1969.

More than 300 women have entered, led by Joyce Smith, aged 43, who in November cut her best time to 2:30:27.

Another will be Gillian Adams, aged 25 (2:37:56), who is returning from New York to her Bromley home to take part in the race and marry an American marathon runner.

The much televised Leslie Watson, with media work, her physiotherapy practice and her racing seems, like Mr Brasher, to cram 48 hours into every day, will be out to improve on her 2:45:40 in New York.

Brasher himself, at the age of 52, will be trying to get close to three hours, a struggle for him but probably the easiest three hours he has spent in eight months.

Sportsview, page 12

# 12 years for man who used girl as shield

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

After a retirement of six hours, 45 minutes a jury at Birmingham Crown Court last night found David Pagett not guilty of the murder of his pregnant friend, Gail Kinchin, aged 16, but guilty of her manslaughter. There was loud and prolonged applause from the public gallery when the jury's unanimous verdict was delivered.

The jury had been out for six hours when Mr Justice Park called them back and they said they had found Mr Pagett, aged 31, guilty of three charges of attempted murder, two of kidnapping and one of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

They said they were unable to agree on the charge of murder. The judge said he would accept a majority verdict and 45 minutes later they returned to give one.

Miss Kinchin died last July, a month after being hit by three police bullets when, it was claimed, she was used as a shield by Mr Pagett during a siege at his flat at Deeland Road, Rubery, Birmingham. The Crown claimed that he fired his shotgun first and armed police returned the fire.

The jury had been told that the murder charge was based on five issues they had to be proved. Did Mr Pagett fire first? Did the officers' return fire kill Miss Kinchin? Was their return fire reasonable either through the execution of their duty or through self-defence? Was Miss Kinchin used as a shield? Was it done so by force against her will?

Mr Justice Park, sentencing Mr Pagett to 12 years' imprisonment concurrently on each charge, which meant 12 years in all, said: "On that night you set out with that shotgun and ammunition to seize Gail and make her captive wherever you happened to find her.

"To achieve that aim you were prepared to shoot to kill and to maim anyone who stood in your way. You took her by terror. She became your hostage."

Mrs Amey Jones, Mr Pagett's mother, said he would appeal.

# High Court ban on cheap quartz watches

A mail order firm was banned in the High Court in London yesterday from selling cheap copies of a quartz watch sold exclusively by Cartiers, the international jewellers.

Mr Justice Dillon granted Interdica, the Swiss company which makes the watches for Cartiers, a temporary injunction against R. J. Wiltshire, of Green Street, Forest Gate, east London.

Mr Robin Jacob, for Interdica, told the judge that Wiltshires advertised the watches, priced at £69.95, in *The Sunday Times Magazine*, as "Europe's most desirable watch design". He said the watches came from Yema International, Paris.

Wiltshires, who can apply to have the injunction discharged when the case returns on Wednesday, were not represented in court, although counsel said they knew of the application.

# Leader not essential, Dr Owen says

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

A Prime Minister would not be essential to running a Social Democratic government, which could be led collectively, with senior ministers taking turns to chair Cabinet meetings, Dr David Owen suggested yesterday. Convention, however, would probably dictate that the SDP elected a leader, he added.

Dr Owen was speaking in Bristol as he and the other gang of four leaders continued their launching tour.

He echoed the point first made by Mr William Rodgers at the London launching that the present leaders liked their collective leadership, and that it was up to the party's members to decide who should be "their leader or leaders".

At Westminster the report was greeted with some laughter by MPs, although Conservatives of the wet tendency jested that it might be a good idea to start immediately with a rotating prime ministership.

Dr Owen, in comments later at a meeting in Oxford, suggested that the Liberals were "unable to grapple with tough issues". His attitude hardly smoothes the way for the discussions the Social Democrats are to have with the Liberals, seeking a common approach to policy and an electoral alliance.

But Dr Owen earlier this week made clear he sees such a coalition as the only hope the two parties have for achieving breakthrough at the next election.

Mrs Shirley Williams, speaking at Renfrew, outside Glasgow, stuck by the decision not to fix detailed policy before the party's members had a chance to take part. She explained that process would probably take about a year, by which time a detailed policy programme would be put to all the members.

Meanwhile in a flood of speeches Labour and Conservative MPs revealed that they both have a lot to say in denigration of a party they profess to believe has no chance. The insults were studied but added to the publicity.

On the Tory side, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, spoke in Manchester of "the great new dream machine".

Mrs Jill Knight, MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, scoffed at the SDP's call for decentralization, saying that "tyrannies of the municipal mafia" in Lambeth, Sandwell and Bradford could, if reproduced, prove disastrous.

Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP for Macclesfield, jeered at the "simply divine party"; Mr George Gardiner, MP for Reigate, said the Social Democrats' offerings, far from a breath of fresh air, were "more like a stale burp". Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge, suggested, however, that "the postwar political logjam may be breaking up".

On the Labour side, Mr John Silkin, shadow Leader of the House, distancing himself slightly from Mr Wedgwood Benn, said that to the Social Democrats the EEC was beyond reason; it is a mystical experience; there is no point at which they could be induced to say 'enough'".

Mr Albert Booth, shadow Transport Secretary, disagreed with Mr Foot. "I do not share the view that such a grouping could not win electoral support", he said in a speech at Blaydon.

The Liberals meanwhile announced that they had gained four seats from Conservatives in by-elections in 13 boroughs and district councils on Thursday, making 20 net gains at that level since January.

# Pious hope for the new party

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Approval for the Social Democrats' new party among churchmen was so strong that it was tempting to speak of the Church of England as the Social Democrats at prayer" the *Church Times* said in a leading article yesterday.

With that adaptation of the old saying, "the Church of England is the Conservative Party at prayer", it commends the "Christian inspiration" of Dr David Owen and Mrs Shirley Williams, one an Anglican and the other a Roman Catholic, and adds that it makes them suitable allies for Mr David Steel the Liberal leader, "who is very much a son of the manse".

# Tory MP to quit for business

By Our Political Editor

Sir John Eden, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, West, since 1954, announced last night that he would not stand again at the next election, but praised Mrs Margaret Thatcher to make sure that no one got the idea that he was losing faith.

Sir John, aged 55, and a former minister in the Heath government, told his local Conservative association that he intended to devote more time to his business commitments.

He said that although the task of revival was a long one "there are now more hopeful signs that the recession is coming to an end". He had a majority of 16,626 in 1979.

## How one man in Dundee helped to deliver a remarkably different style of socialism

# Labour fears swing to left may cut Scottish support

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

There is acute alarm within the Labour Party in Scotland about the direction in which Scottish socialism is heading.

Traditionally the party has stood firmly to the left of centre in Scotland but the influence of the new left wing and the Labour coordinating committee, which dominates the Scottish executive, is producing policies that could alienate the bedrock of support.

The man who is apt to be regarded as the eminence rouge behind Scottish socialism is Mr George Galloway, chairman of the party in Scotland, party organizer in Dundee and a powerful left-winger.

Since the party regained control of Dundee last May, Dundonians have found themselves ruled by a remarkably different style of socialism from what they had learnt to expect.

Almost immediately after the new group took over from the Tories, policy underwent a U-turn. Hospitality to Nato ships entering port was withdrawn; the council stoutly refused to sell any council houses even when ordered to do so by the Secretary of State for Scotland; and the rates rose by 150 per cent.

The council sought to light a beacon at the war memorial on Law Hill in memory of the Hiroshima dead, which outraged the Burma Star veterans and the Royal British Legion.

An emergency meeting was called to debate allegations that the Post Office radio installation on Craig Owl Hill was being used to bug private telephone conversations.

Today a delegation from the council is to set off to the Middle East to strengthen the twinning partnership between Dundee and Nablus, a Palestine Liberation Organization stronghold on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The trip is being paid for by the Arab League and, as with all other liaisons with Palestine, is objected to by the city's Jewish community.



Mr George Galloway: A militant political line.

Publicly the Labour organization say that the coordinating committee is merely another group within the movement that can be accommodated under the broad banner of socialism. Privately, there is grave concern about the damage that could be inflicted by groups which put uncompromising revolutionary socialism above all else.

Some see it as a microcosm of what has happened elsewhere in the party and a vindication for the Social Democrats.

Mr Galloway views all this controversial action with a calm satisfaction. Things in Dundee are at last moving positively, he says, away from a ludicrously blinkered approach to politics.

At 26 he is the youngest chairman the party in Scotland has ever had. He was born in Dundee, went to school in the city and worked on the production lines of a tyre factory. After labouring jobs and eight months on the dole, he became the full-time Labour Party organizer in the city.

He explains: "In Dundee the council is completely at one with the local party. A split or a division is quite inconceivable. The political line is probably the most militant in Scotland, if not in Britain".

It is three years before the next district council election and it seems clear that Dundee can expect more revolutionary socialism, to the dismay of the Tory opposition.

# Jews protest at flying of PLO flag in town

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the British Jewish community have decided to make a national issue of the flying of a Palestinian Liberation Organization flag over Dundee town hall. It has already provoked displays of antisemitism in the city, they say, and disturbed a century of good relations between Jews and non-Jews.

Mr Greville Janner, MP for Leicester, West, and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, announced yesterday that a national petition to Parliament was being launched, a complaint was being made to the Scottish law officers, and he would be asking the national executive of the Labour Party to act.

He said the controlling Labour group on Dundee council had decided on Wednesday to reject Jewish complaints about the flag and about the "twinning" with the Palestinian town of Nablus.

Mr Janner, who was flanked at a London press conference by representatives of various national Jewish organizations, said it was impossible to be in favour of the PLO without being antizionist, and antizionism led to antisemitism. That has been demonstrated in Dundee, he said, by an outbreak of slogan-daubing on Jewish property since the twinning decision.

The latest and most blatant example was the defacing of the rear walls of the Dundee synagogue, discovered last weekend. Earlier the house of a Jewish citizen had the words "Hitler was right" scrawled on it. There had been other incidents of wall-daubing, including a swastika, but it was not established beyond doubt that Jews had been the intended target.

The defacing of the walls of the synagogue also included swastikas and symbols representing extreme right-wing movements. Both the letters "IRA" and "UDA" appear, as well as references to several football teams. There are no words or phrases of an anti-Jewish nature, though the whole impact, displayed on a large photograph at the press conference, is shocking.

Mr Janner said it was not suggested that the Labour Party in Dundee was antisemitic, but "when you stir up dust it settles everywhere". The flying of the PLO flag and the twinning with Nablus had been provocative acts and the indirect cause of the defacement of Jewish property.

"To regard the hanging of the flag and other incidents as unconnected is a form of self-induced blindness of the worst kind" he added. Representatives of Dundee council had seen the daubing on the synagogue wall, and expressed their personal revulsion to him. But the Labour group had since reaffirmed its commitment to the Nablus twinning and to sympathy with the cause of the PLO.

# New move possible in civil servants' dispute

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government is considering a fresh move to break the deadlock in the three-week-old strike campaign by civil servants over pay and wage determination machinery. Heathrow airport will be affected again this weekend by industrial action among immigration staff.

Lord Soames, Minister for the Civil Service, is expected soon to seek a meeting with leaders of the Council of Civil Service Unions aimed at finding a settlement to the dispute, which has cut off state revenue, disrupted military establishments and hampered trade.

But the Cabinet is unlikely to go farther than suggesting a redistribution of the 7 per cent already rejected by the unions, together with vague proposals for a new wage comparison system to replace the suspended pay research unit.

Mr William Kendall, the council's general secretary, insisted last night that no offer of talks had been made. The unions would not sit down with Lord Soames unless there was "something positive on the table".

His comments came after tens of thousands of civil servants walked out of their offices yesterday for half-day protest strikes over the threatened suspension of 29 staff in the Department of Customs and Excise.

The unions say there will be only a skeleton staff of immigration officers at Heathrow today and tomorrow, and long delays were predicted.

The sudden, if only temporary, increase in strike action yesterday followed a familiar pattern. Where suspensions are threatened other civil servants walk out in large numbers.

The Manchester area was particularly badly affected, with about 25,000 people stopping work.

The Department of Health and Social Security office, unemployment benefit offices and Jobcentres were closed down in Birmingham and the West Midlands. The unions reported that up to 10,000 members in East Anglia went home at 3 pm.

# Mr Pincher speaks of leak inquiry

Continued from page 1

and senior member of the intelligence community told *The Times* he considered that there had been a leak from within MI5 on Sir Roger.

Yesterday Mr Pincher said the book was based on many sources over many years. The investigators "would be chasing a phantom" if they looked for someone who had provided one large leak.

Leaks which had produced important stories had always led to inquiries and there had been an inquiry after his last book, he said. When he printed details of a defence review in 1966 there was an inquiry but "they never found the contact. If they did nothing happened."

In previous investigations he had never been interviewed by MI5 although he had been called in twice to see a senior civil servant and told in the circumstances that it was his duty to reveal his sources.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons on Thursday that the Security Commission will examine the need to tighten up defences against Soviet infiltration of the Civil Service.

On Thursday it was revealed that the examination will be undertaken by Lord Diplock, head of the commission, and two of the other six members.

*Statement welcomed*: Sir Roger's son said yesterday that he always knew his father was innocent (our Oxford Correspondent writes).

"I never had any doubts that my father was completely innocent," Mr Adrian Hollis, a classics tutor at Keble College, Oxford, said outside his home in Oxford.

He added that the Prime Minister's statement clearing his father had come as a great relief. "I really do not want to talk about it. What I can say is that I am very pleased indeed that the Prime Minister's full statement was made. It has been a very trying time for my son and we have been under great pressure. Now we just want to forget about it."

Leading article, page 13

# Powell attack on economic critics

By Our Political Staff

Deriding the "bad logic" he sees in current comment on the economy, Mr Enoch Powell last night defended the Government over the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), but suggested it had been a "tactical error" for the Treasury to publish sterling M3 targets for the money supply.

In a speech to the Leeds branch of the British Institute of Management, Mr Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, insisted that the reason for the wide error in PSBR forecasts was simple.

"The PSBR is a residual; it is the sum remaining to be borrowed after revenue has been offset against expenditure, and if both those variables, revenue and expenditure, happen to go astray in opposite directions, the resultant error in the PSBR will be cumulative", he said.

Mr Powell wondered what those who criticized the Chancellor of the Exchequer for making so unreliable an estimate would do if they applied the same reasoning to profit, also a residual.

Mr Powell maintained that what the critics wanted was a higher borrowing requirement without saying as much.

They chose instead to ridicule the PSBR, saying that "it turned out double what we expected so what the hell if we double it again deliberately?" As if one were to say: "We turned out to have made a loss instead of a profit so what the hell if we go on and make the loss double?"

Mr Powell said the Government had "tragically" played into the hands of the purveyors of nonsense because the amount by which money in circulation would have increased in a particular year was even less predictable than profits or the PSBR.

The money supply targets turned out even more widely wrong than the PSBR, and 'all the inflationists and illusionists" immediately cried that "monetarism was disproved".

Mr Powell said it still remained to be seen whether the bad logic would be "caught in time and refuted".

# Ford denies plan to cut 25,000 jobs

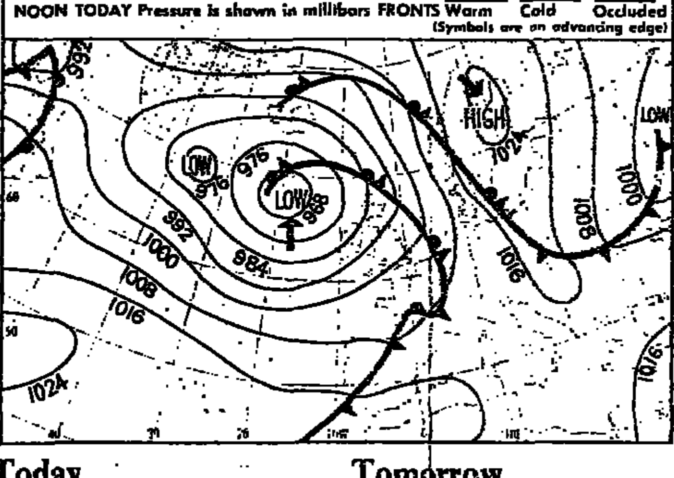
By Our Labour Editor

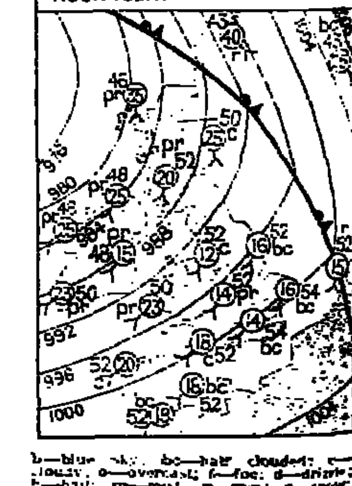
The management of Ford Motors UK has alarmed shopfloor fears that the labour force would be cut by 25,000 over the next four years, and is to put proposals to union leaders for greater job mobility in its 23 factories.

The company yesterday denied any firm intentions on cuts in the 74,000-strong workforce, but repeated its argument that productivity must be improved if Ford is to match Japanese output and retain or improve its share of the European car market.

One difficulty arises in the foundry at Dagenham, Essex, where the jobs of more than 3,000 workers are threatened by the high rate of sterling.

# Weather forecast and recordings




b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

## Today

Sun rises: 5.46 am — Sun sets: 6.27 pm
Moon rises: 1.24 am — Moon sets: 9.59 am
Last Quarter: 7.34 pm.
Lighting up: 6.57 pm to 6.13 am BST.
High water: London Bridge, 6.14 am, 6.1m; 6.32 pm, 6.1m. Avonmouth, 11.05 am, 10.3; 11.34 pm, 10.0m. Dover, 2.56am, 5.5m; 3.31 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 10.38 am, 6.0m; 11.11 pm, 5.8m. Liverpool, 3.31 am, 7.6m; 3.55 pm, 7.3m.

## Tomorrow

British Summer Time begins 2 am.
Sun rises: 6.43 am — Sun sets: 7.29 pm
Moon rises: 3.18 am — Moon sets: 11.49 am
New moon: April 4.
Lighting up: 7.59 pm to 6.11 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.02 am, 5.8m; 8.21 pm, 5.3m. Avonmouth, 1.03 pm, 9.7m. Dover, 4.56 am, 5.2m; 5.44 pm, 5.0m. Hull, 12.36 pm, 5.7m. Liverpool, 5.33 am, 7.2m; 6.07 pm, 7.0m.
1ft = 0.3048m — 1m = 3.2808ft

A deep low will be slow moving off Ireland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: A few showers and bright intervals, but more general rain at first and again later; wind SW, fresh, decreasing to light; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Central S, SW England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind SW, strong, decreasing to light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

W Midlands, Central N England: Scattered showers, some bright intervals; wind S, strong, decreasing to light or moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, frequent and heavy at times; wind S, strong, decreasing to moderate; max temp 9°C

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Bright intervals and scattered showers after early rain; wind SE, strong, becoming S, moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Showers, frequent and heavy at times; wind SE, strong, becoming S, moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy showers after early rain; wind SE, strong to gale, becoming S, moderate or fresh; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Rain in SE at first, otherwise sunny intervals and scattered showers; on Monday dry with sunny periods; temp near normal.

Sea passages. S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind mainly S, fresh or strong, decreasing to moderate; sea moderate or rough, becoming slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, strong or gale, decreasing to fresh, locally strong; sea rough or very rough, becoming mainly moderate.

## Yesterday

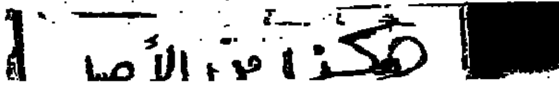
London: Temp: max 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 15°C (59°F); min 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 6 p.m., 55 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 p.m., nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 p.m., 3.7 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 p.m., 1,004.0 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY**: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akrotiri | th | 18 | 64 | Cardiff | f | 10 | 50 | Jersey | r | 12 | 54 | Nantes | r | 20 | 68 |
| Algiers | s | 21 | 70 | Cologne | f | 14 | 57 | L Palmas | s | 21 | 70 | Nice | c | 15 | 59 |
| Amst'dm | s | 11 | 52 | Copenhgn | r | 8 | 46 | Lisbon | r | 14 | 57 | Oslo | c | 1 | 34 |
| Athens | s | 19 | 66 | [illegible] | r | 8 | [illegible] | Locarno | r | 15 | 59 | Paris | f | 17 | 63 |
| Barcelona | s | 20 | 68 | [illegible] | f | 12 | 54 | London | c | 15 | 59 | Reykjavik | c | 5 | 41 |
| Beirut | c | 17 | 63 | [illegible] | f | 20 | 68 | Luxembrg | f | 12 | 54 | Rome | c | 17 | 63 |
| Belfast | r | 9 | 48 | [illegible] | f | 20 | 68 | Madrid | c | 16 | 61 | Ronaldsway | c | 6 | 43 |
| Berlin | c | 11 | 52 | [illegible] | s | 12 | 54 | Majorca | r | 20 | 68 | Stockholm | s | 3 | 38 |
| Biarritz | c | 21 | 70 | [illegible] | f | 21 | 70 | Malaga | c | 18 | 64 | Tel Aviv | f | 17 | 63 |
| Birmnghm | f | 11 | 52 | Gu[illegible] | r | 10 | 50 | Malta | c | 17 | 63 | Venice | f | 15 | 59 |
| Bristol | f | 12 | 54 | Helsinki | s | −1 | 30 | Manchstr | f | 13 | 55 | Vienna | c | 14 | 57 |
| Brussels | f | 14 | 57 | Innsbruck | f | 15 | 59 | Moscow | r | 1 | 34 | Warsaw | c | 10 | 50 |
| Budapest | f | 13 | 55 | Istanbul | s | 10 | 50 | Munich | f | 11 | 52 | Zurich | s | 13 | 55 |

**Overseas selling prices**
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.30; Germany Dm 3.10; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rl 1.55; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.325; Kuwait KD 0.350; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5.50; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dhr 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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# Report says action by social workers might have saved baby

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Positive action might have saved the life of Malcolm Page, who died, aged 13 months, of hypothermia and malnutrition according to the report of a panel set up by Essex Area Review Committee last year.

But strong indications that the boy's mother could not cope with her home and four children did not lead to the necessary critical examination of the case, the report said.

Instead, a case conference attended by nursing, police, home help and social work representatives left the social worker to continue as before in spite of strong signs that the treatment of the family was failing.

Eighteen months later, when a detective chief inspector visited the family home in Tilbury after the boy's death, beds were found soaked in urine and excrement was found in bedclothes and on floors.

The boy's parents were convicted of wilful neglect of their son and his sister, Suzanne, then aged two, who was taken to hospital with a swollen leg thought to have been caused by lying in urine. They were each sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

The report made clear that it was not seeking to lay blame for the boy's death, but to draw lessons to avoid similar tragedies.

"There were, however, enough indications of the conditions in the house and of the lack of competence of the parents to have justified a high level of concern that the children were being emotionally and physically neglected, including a lack of adequate nutrition for Malcolm."

Malcolm Page, the youngest of four children, was born on December 27, 1977, but despite frequent attempts the health visitor did not see him until March 7, 1978. She was allowed into the living room, where she was "horrified at what she found".

The room was squalid and there was a foul smell, the children had matted hair and were brubby.

Subsequently the family were given a home help after the bedrooms had been found to be in a disgusting condition. But although some improvements were made, all four children were taken into care the next month.

Three months later the children were returned home, still under care orders, after improvements had been made at the home. But conditions deteriorated again and the previous pattern of lack of cooperation with the home help continued.

But a case conference held in August, 1978, decided to leave the situation as it was, with increased home help. The case then drifted. In September, 1978, the social worker visited and found the living room fairly clean and tidy, but upstairs smelling pungently. Malcolm Page was in bed and his clothing and bedding were wet with urine.

No action was taken to remedy the situation. In November, 1978, a fourth case conference on the Page family was called, but only three people attended and there was a lack of analysis of information available.

Malcolm Page was taken to hospital on February 6, 1979, and died the next day. The panel concluded that the boy suffered from lack of nourishment over a period of weeks, followed by a period of acute malnourishment coupled with a decline in standards of care, which were already minimal.

*Malcolm Page. Report by the Panel appointed by the Essex Area Review Committee* (County Hall, Chelmsford, £2).

# Mr Biggs fails to obtain his release

By Frances Gibb

Two Scotland Yard detectives flew to Bridgetown, Barbados, last night after magistrates at the South Western Court in London had signed a warrant for the extradition of Ronald Biggs, the fugitive train robber.

Det Inspector Edward Ellison and Det Constable Bernard Brown had been sent to advise the Barbados police on the extradition proceedings, Scotland Yard said. Meanwhile the warrant and other documents were sent by the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Home Office for forwarding to Barbados.

The Barbados High Court yesterday rejected Mr Biggs's plea of habeas corpus.

Acting Chief Justice Denys Williams said the island's chief immigration officer was acting under statutory provisions. It had not been shown that he was acting in bad faith or otherwise improperly in detaining Mr Biggs. The immigration authorities had ordered him to be held because he did not have a passport.

Mr Biggs was taken after the court hearing to the police headquarters in Bridgetown, where he is staying in a room for sergeants. "He is not exactly in jail, but he is not exactly free", the police said.

A legal wrangle may now ensue, as the Brazilian authorities also want Mr Biggs's return and the Brazilian chargé d'affaires on Thursday put his country's request before Mr M. G. Adams, the Prime Minister of Barbados.

The man said to have masterminded the kidnap of Mr Biggs, Mr John Miller, aged 35, a director of a security firm, was arrested at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday when he arrived from Barbados.

He had failed to appear at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court on Wednesday to answer charges of assault and causing an affray.

# The Queen sitting with her Privy Council

After a visit to Cheltenham during which Lady Diana Spencer received a loyal greeting from the lips of a young admirer, the Queen yesterday gave her formal consent to the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana (a Staff Reporter writes). Her consent was required under the Royal Marriages Act, 1772, and after it had been given at a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace the Queen posed for her first official photographs with the Prince and Lady Diana in the music room of the palace. For the first time photographers were also allowed to take pictures of the council.

The Prince and Lady Diana flew to the palace from Cheltenham, where they were making their second official appearance together on a visit to the headquarters of the Gloucestershire police who guard Highgrove House, which will be their home. Their helicopter landed and took off from the grounds of Dean Close School, where Nicholas Hardy, aged 18, from Slad, near Stroud, a school prefect, offered Lady Diana a daffodil and asked: "May I kiss the hand of my future queen?" Lady Diana assented and the schoolboy leaned over the rope barrier, clasped her right hand and kissed it, to the cheers of his colleagues. Blushing and laughing, Lady Diana told him: "You will never live this down."

The Prince leaves tomorrow for a tour of New Zealand, Australia, Venezuela and the United States; Lady Diana will not be accompanying him. Buckingham Palace announced yesterday that on the advice of Mr Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia, the Prince is to become a Knight of the Order of Australia. During his stay in the country he will receive the insignia of the order from Sir Zelman Cowen, the Governor-General.

**Back row, from left**: Sir Neville Leigh, clerk of the council; Lord Adeane; Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales; Lord Charteris of Amisfield; Sir Harold Wilson, former Prime Minister; Lord Maclean, the Lord Chamberlain; Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition; Lord Home of the Hirsel; Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary; Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji; Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal; Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party; Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland; Mr Donald Stewart, leader of the Parliamentary Scottish Nationalist Party; Mr Milton Cato, Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines; Mr Douglas Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia; Sir William Douglas, Chief Justice of Barbados; Sir Philip Moore, Private Secretary to the Queen; Mr David Thomson, Minister of State and Leader of the House of Representatives, New Zealand.

**Front row**: Mr Harold Macmillan, former Prime Minister; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie; the Prince of Wales; the Queen; Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone; Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons; and Dr Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius.

Floating ideas to breathe life into Old Father Thames

# London's empty river highway

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A great highway runs through the heart of London. Long stretches of it are virtually empty of traffic, and for much of its length it is inaccessible. It is called the River Thames.

The neglect of the capital's greatest natural asset, central to its whole history and one of the principal reasons for its very existence, is the theme of a weekend conference which began last night at the Ifor Evans Hall of University College London.

The speakers are examining why London, almost alone among European cities with similar advantages, makes negligible use of them. They are also considering the whole complex of waterways which were built to carry passengers and goods, and which now lie forgotten and ignored.

The Inland Waterways Association, which has organized the conference, has repeatedly pointed to the economic and environmental advantages of waterborne transport for the carriage of bulk cargoes. But its arguments have been met with lack of interest on the part of successive governments, which have starved the waterways of maintenance funds and money for improvement and expansion.

The Thames does not have to be maintained in the way that canals do. Nevertheless, it has lost almost all its commercial traffic in the past 20 years, a fact which Mr Michael West, the association's South-east Regional chairman, attributes to the closure of most of the docks and the disappearance of the narrowboats that could be used to carry cargoes inland on the canals.

"Of course we are not advocating the return of the narrowboats", Mr West says. "But we do say that, as in other parts of Europe, there is a role for widened and improved waterways."

As for passenger traffic, he feels that experiments have shown that Londoners are not interested in commuting to work by water. But there could and should be many more pleasure boats.

At present boatowners are deterred by the shabby appearance of much of London's waterfront, and by the lack of access.

Mr West finds it astonishing that so many disused riverside buildings should be left derelict, instead of being converted to new uses, and that large canal basins, like that a Paddington, are deserted when there is a shortage of moorings in South-East England. "It would not happen in any other country", he observes.

# Murdoch letter over choice of editors

By a Staff Reporter

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday released a letter from Mr Rupert Murdoch outlining the steps taken in the appointment of new editors for *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

It also gives details of the appointment and approval of two new independent national directors, Sir Denis Hamilton and Sir Edward Pickering, to the board of Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd.

Mr Murdoch's letter was sent to the Secretary of State in February after Mr Phillip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby, North, had asked whether the independent national directors had been appointed directly by Mr Murdoch "without consultation with, or prior warning to, the existing national directors".

The MP asked whether the independent national directors considered the preferences expressed internally for the editorship of *The Times* between three candidates, of whom Mr Harold Evans was one.

In a long and detailed letter to Mr Biffen, Mr Murdoch says the board of Times Newspapers unanimously agreed to the appointment of Mr Evans, as well as that of Mr Frank Giles as Editor of *The Sunday Times*, and that "at least 12 persons were considered as candidates before these decisions were made".

It would have been theoretically possible to follow the required procedures in relation to the appointment of the two editors within the then existing board structure, he says.

But he was advised, and it was his own opinion, that because of the significance attached to the guarantees of editorial independence, it would have been wrong to proceed with the appointments without first having constituted the board with a membership required by the amended articles of association.

The appointment of a working journalist from each of the newspapers, although formally nominated by the major shareholder, had to be approved in advance by the respective editors.

Mr Louis Heren, deputy editor of *The Times*, and Mr Peter Roberts, managing editor of *The Sunday Times*, were approved and their election was put to the board of Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd, "which unanimously resolved in favour of their appointment".

Mr Murdoch's letter adds that the nomination of independent national directors, although a matter for the major shareholder, requires the approval of the other independent national directors. The nominations of both Sir Denis Hamilton and Sir Edward Pickering were placed before the other independent national directors meeting privately.

"It was stated expressly to them that if any reservations as to the suitability of the nominations of either of them were entertained or if they would like to defer the decision for any period (and ultimately reject one or both of them) they were, of course, at liberty to do so."

His letter says: "After discussion amongst them, they informed me that they agreed unanimously to both nominations.

"Subsequently, both the Board of TNHL as a whole, and the independent national directors meeting separately, approved the appointments of both editors. The board was informed that under the articles the board had both the right to reject either or both nominations and the right in either or both cases to propose for TNL's consideration another person or persons."

**Local papers sold, page 17**

# East-West doctors call for nuclear war ban

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A declaration against nuclear weapons was issued yesterday by 80 eminent doctors and scientists from 11 countries after the first conference of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The document, addressed to President Reagan and Mr Leonid Brezhnev, included among its signatories Professor Eugene Chasov, who is the Soviet leader's cardiologist. He was the leader of a Soviet delegation to the conference, held near Washington.

On arriving back in London yesterday Dr Jack Fielding, one of the founders three months ago in Britain of the Medical Campaign against Nuclear Weapons, said the protest was an unprecedented international action by the medical profession.

He said physicians must work toward the prevention of nuclear weapons. Whatever anybody thought of war or whatever conflicts arose in the world, the use of nuclear weapons could no longer be considered, Dr Fielding said.

The message to Mr Reagan and Mr Brezhnev said: "We have for the past several days reviewed the data on the nature and magnitude of the effects that the use of nuclear weapons would bring. We have considered independently prepared medical and scientific analysis from many sources. Our conclusions are unanimous."

The conclusions are:

1. Nuclear war would be a catastrophe with medical consequences of enormous magnitude and duration for both involved and uninvolved nations;
2. The holocaust would in its beginning kill tens to hundreds of millions of people. Most of the immediate survivors, suffering from wounds and burns inflicted by nuclear radiation, deprived of effective medical care or even food and water, would face the prospect of a slow and excruciating death;
3. The consequences of nuclear war would continue to affect succeeding generations and their environment for an indefinite period.

The message concludes: "Science and technology have placed the most deadly weapons of mass destruction in the hands of the two nations you lead. This huge accumulation imperils us all. The interests of the present and all future generations require that nuclear war must be avoided."

Dr Fielding said the four-day conference examined evidence of immediate death from nuclear war, the consequences of disruption for the health and medical services and other vital supplies, and the long-term effects of genetic damage.

Although the consequences of the attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were disastrous, even they were not adequate precedents for the destruction that would follow nuclear warfare today. It was important to distinguish between immediate and delayed effects.

# Royal Opera to visit Manchester

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The Royal Opera's visit to Manchester in May will go ahead, it was announced yesterday by the Palace Theatre, Manchester, after talks with local councils about finding extra finance. But another difficulty has occurred; three special bells needed for the performances have been stolen from Covent Garden.

The theatre said the visit could go ahead because the leaders of the Manchester City and Greater Manchester councils had agreed to hold urgent talks with the Royal Opera and the Arts Council about financing visits by the opera and by the Royal Ballet.

While the theatre did not give details of the agreement, the Arts Council understood that assurances had been given that an extra £25,000 would be found from local resources. The visit was put in question because the opera company expected a £30,000 subsidy from the Greater Manchester Council, but was offered only £5,000.

The bells, one of which weighs nearly two hundredweight, were stolen from the scenery store in the Floral Hall.

They are more than a century old and valued at about £10,000, and were made specially to blend with the music in particular operas. The two Tosca bells were cast in Italy to simulate the sound of the church bells of Sant'Andrea della Valle in Rome.

# Times' bribe allegation by accused former detective

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

Former Det Chief Supt William Moody, the disgraced head of Scotland Yard's obscene publication squad, was accused yesterday by another former detective of taking a bribe from the late Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of *The Times*, when the newspaper was investigating corruption in the Metropolitan Police.

The allegation was made at Teesside Crown Court while Mr Moody, who is serving a 12-year sentence for conspiracy and corruption, was giving evidence in the police corruption case at Middlesbrough.

Mr Moody told former Det Sergeant John Symonds that he led the Scotland Yard investigation into allegations by *The Times* against officers including Mr Symonds.

It was then that the allegation about Lord Thomson was made by Mr Symonds, aged [illegible], who denies three charges of accepting a total of £150 from a young criminal in 1969 in return for providing assistance over an arrest.

Mr Symonds, who is defending himself, was severely reprimanded by Judge Angus Stroyan, QC, for making a number of "wholly improper allegations" to Mr Moody without the support of evidence.

Mr Symonds told Mr Moody: "I suggest you concocted much of the evidence which has been before this court in return for the payment of a bribe from the owner of *The Times* newspaper."

Mr Moody, who was brought to court from Durham prison and tendered by the prosecution for cross-examination by Mr Symonds, replied: "No."

Mr Symonds, who the prosecution alleges fled the country in 1972 shortly before his trial and returned only last year, suggested that Mr Mondy was himself a corrupt officer at the time he was investigating *The Times* allegations.

Mr Moody: "I deny that, but I was convicted."

The trial continues on Monday.

# House prices boom is predicted

By Margaret Stone

House prices may be rising quite sharply by the end of the year, Sir Herbert Ashworth, chairman of the Nationwide Building Society, said at the society's annual meeting.

That is a much firmer prediction than most of Sir Herbert's fellow building society chairmen have been making.

The Nationwide's stand is based on the fact that three of the classic ingredients for a house price boom appear to be either present or imminent. Real wages (for those in employment) are rising; inflation is receding; and the recession, according to the Government, is bottoming out.

Those factors, added to the prospects of further cuts in the mortgage interest rates later in the year, could raise confidence and stimulate demand. "Consequently", Sir Herbert said, "1981 could turn out to be a much better year for the housing market.

# Royal yacht sailors jailed

Nine sailors from the royal yacht Britannia who were convicted of homosexual acts were sentenced yesterday to terms of detention of between 48 and 90 days and dismissed the service.

Most of the offences were understood to have taken place while the men were ashore in Portsmouth. Homosexual acts are illegal for members of the Forces.

Another rating was cleared and no decision was taken on what action is appropriate in the case of an eleventh man.

The nine were found guilty of charges under the Naval Disciplinary Act and/or the Sexual Offences Act. All 11 had opted for summary trial and appeared before Commodore Michael Simpson, commander of HMS Nelson, the Royal Navy's barracks at Portsmouth.

Details of the men were not released by the Royal Navy.

No rating convicted of a homosexual offence has been sentenced to more than 90 days in the last decade.

# In brief

## Reduced drink killed pensioner

Mr Brian O'Donnell, aged 69, died from a heart attack after a holiday in Tenerife, where he drank a litre of whisky a day for six weeks, an inquest at Preston was told yesterday.

Dr William Owen, a pathologist, said the attack was due to alcohol withdrawal. "He had gone from one extreme to the other", he said. The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

## Peer took his own life

Lord Cecil Douglas, aged 82, killed himself in the mistaken belief that he had cancer, Westminster Coroner's Court was told yesterday. He took an overdose of barbiturates and alcohol at home in Green Street, Westminster, on February 26. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

## Animal ban to stay

Restrictions on animal movements in the 1,000 square miles in Hampshire, Dorset and the Isle of Wight cordoned to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease will remain in force for at least another nine days. Up to last night there had been no more outbreaks.

## Wheelchair death

Police were yesterday investigating a fire at the home in Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire, of Mr James Haig, aged 25, a member of Exit, the euthanasia group. The body of a man in a wheelchair was discovered in the house.

## Detention centre theft

Thieves have broken into the "short, sharp, shock" detention centre at Send, Surrey. They stole £200 in cash, a television set, a cassette player, cigarettes and spirits.

## Ching-Ching returns

Ching-Ching, London Zoo's giant panda, was back on view yesterday after two weeks in the zoo's hospital. She is eating well again and has regained some weight.

# Three oil companies raise price of petrol by 4p

By John Huxley

Pump prices of Shell, BP and National petrol will go up by an average of 4p a gallon from midnight tomorrow. The companies said yesterday that the increases were not sufficient to cover costs and that further rises were likely.

Earlier this week Esso, which shares leadership of the British petrol market with Shell, and Mobil announced increases of only 2p a gallon. It is possible that they will soon announce a further rise.

Both Shell and BP, which markets National petrol, are raising the price at which they supply dealers and reducing the competitive allowances, or "temporary sales rebate", available to them. The effect will be to push prices up to between 151p and 157p a gallon for four star.

Last year the United Kingdom arm of Royal Dutch/Shell made profits after tax of £373m, but it has been showing a loss of an estimated 4p to 5p a gallon on its products in recent months. BP lost £73m on its United Kingdom refining and marketing operations in 1980.

Each company is also increasing the price of its fuel oil by about 3p a gallon in a move which adds to the burden of rising energy costs being borne by industry.

BP explained last night that it is now disadvantaged by not having access to crude oil from Saudi Arabia. The cost of the disadvantage is put at about $4 a barrel.

Despite the raising of prices, which comes on top of the 20p a gallon increase in duty announced in the Budget, the petrol market remains fiercely competitive.

Observers are by no means sure that the increases announced this week will stick, especially in the North of England, where price cutting has been most intense. There the big oil companies are providing most support for dealers in the form of competitive allowances.

The latest increases mean that prices have doubled in the past three years and have risen by almost 30 per cent since the beginning of this year.

Shell added yesterday that losses could not continue if cash was to be found for continuing North Sea development. That had been affected by the supplementary petroleum duty announced in the Budget.

# Ex-PC jailed for preventing woman's burial

Peter Swindell was cleared yesterday of the manslaughter of a prostitute but was jailed for five years for preventing her burial by dismembering her body and dumping it in Epping Forest, in Essex. He had admitted that offence.

The jury at the Central Criminal Court took five hours to reach its verdict clearing Mr Swindell, a former Metropolitan policeman, of unlawfully killing Miss Pat Malone, aged 22, at his home in Walthamstow, East London.

Mr Justice Pain said: "It is particularly serious, as it was committed by a member of the police force, who was better aware than anyone of the reasons why the prevention of burial of a dead body is an offence."

The prosecution had alleged that Mr Swindell's bizarre obsession with bondage and death had caused Miss Malone's death. It was suggested that she had been smothered in a tight-fitting rubber mask during abnormal sexual acts.

But Mr Swindell denied that he killed her.

# A sport for both brain and brawn

## Life and leisure

## Ronald Faux

Orienteering demands both brain and brawn. The sport gives a purpose to cross-country running and it develops the skill of map reading to an exceptional standard. "It is an excellent way of keeping the mind sharp and the body healthy", Mr Roy Mason, professional officer with the British Orienteering Federation says.

Last year 113,000 people took part in British orienteering competitions. The number has grown sharply since the world championship was held here and more people learnt about the subtle attractions of the sport, which has a huge following in Scandinavia.

The main event there attracts crowds of up to 50,000 and the entry lists are closed at 15,000. Orienteering news fills radio and television sports bulletins and it is common in the Scandinavian countryside to come across folk in tracksuits looking preoccupied and trotting along reading maps or compasses.

Competitions are organized over distances ranging from three to fifteen kilometres for ages between 11 and 62 or over. Each course is carefully plotted on a map which is held in one hand, and competitors must reach a series of concealed checkpoints in the shortest possible time. They set off at one-minute intervals, not necessarily on the same course, so there is no point in following the man in front.

"The orienteer must use every slight piece of information on the map to his advantage, each small stream, landmark, change in terrain and contour, to plan the quickest way around the course. He has to think very quickly, because sometimes a detour may be the quickest way to a particular checkpoint, and that decision has to be made from one glance at the map", I was told.

The main orienteering event in Britain is named after the late Jan Kjellstrom, who helped to introduce the sport to Britain. This year it takes place over four days at Easter on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire.

Mr Mason said there were 150 affiliated clubs in Britain which for purposes of orienteering was divided into 12 regions. Many schools had shown interest in the sport, although unlike in Scandinavia it was not a part of the curriculum. "We have hopes because there is a lot of value in terms of geography, exercise and understanding maps. It is equally physical and mental", he said.

Orienteering is not expensive. Membership of the movement, including federation and local clubs' costs, is between £8 and £10 a year. All that is needed is a tracksuit, running shoes and a good compass. The British federation at 41 Dale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire, will put inquirers in touch with their nearest club.

Britain produces some first-class orienteering talent and is reckoned to be second only to Scandinavia. British orienteers won the Continental Cup competition near Paris last year and the British champion, Chris Hirst, is an Army captain from Yorkshire.

Leading British orienteers include Glan Grant, a four-minute miler and Squadron Leader Geoff Peck, an RAF pilot, both of whom competed in the New York Marathon. Other British sportsmen who have competed from time to time include John Disley, Christopher Brasher and Dr Roger Bannister.

# Tory MP calls for elected House of Lords

By Our Political Staff

A call to consider an elected second Chamber, a reduction in the Commons from 635 MPs to 400 and extending the life of a Parliament from five to seven years was made last night by Mr John Peyton, Conservative MP for Yeovil and a minister.

In a speech in his constituency of some disillusionment with the way Parliament functions and the lack of a coherent government approach to industry, Mr Peyton criticized "publicity-hungry committees" in the Commons whose effect on governments "is to make them worse".

Regarding the alternating attitudes of successive governments towards industry, Mr Peyton, while praising Mrs Margaret Thatcher, made an indirect attack on the way the Government and the Civil Service dealt with it.

Mr Peyton, after criticizing the unions and the striking civil servants said: "What we require is not a frail and short-lived consensus . . . but a new measure of understanding and determination among the moderates".

# Solicitor says standards in court slipping

A finishing school for solicitors where untidy dressers and legal windbags can be taught "certain social graces" before they are allowed to practise in court was called for yesterday in the *Solicitors Journal*.

There has been a marked decline in the standards of solicitors for some years, according to an article in the magazine. "Evidence of poor work presents itself daily", the author, Mr Stanley Best, a West Country solicitor, wrote.

Mr Best, who practices at Torrington, Cornwall, gives some of his colleagues a wigging for turning up at court badly dressed and for addressing courts without really knowing what they are talking about.

# 'Observer' deal is referred

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has formally referred Lonrho's planned purchase of *The Observer* to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, earlier abandoned his plan to buy a personal share in the paper from the American owners, Atlantic Richfield.

# Publisher for supplements

Mr Ian Trafford is to become publisher of the three supplements of *The Times* next month.

Mr Trafford, managing director of *The Economist*, will also be deputy chairman of Times Books, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers, announced yesterday.

# Washington sounds alarm on Poland

From David Cross
Washington, March 27

President Reagan and his senior foreign policy advisers are continuing to sound loud alarms about possible Soviet intervention in Poland in the very near future.

In a series of separate meetings with reporters here, leaders of the Administration emphasised that the situation in that country was in the words of President Reagan last night "very serious and very tense".

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said that Washington was watching developments in and around Poland "moment by moment". An invasion by Soviet troops was "not necessarily inevitable, although clearly the tensions today are far more worrisome" than earlier in the month.

The Secretary of State said that concern about Poland had been raised significantly by a number of factors, including today's four-hour national strike by Polish workers, an apparent split between hardliners and moderates in the Polish Communist Party over how to deal with the labour unrest, and the extension of Warsaw Pact military exercises in and around Poland for the next week at least.

Voicing similar fears, Mr Edwin Meese, White House Counsellor to the President, told a television interviewer today that if Soviet troops moved into Poland, "it will be a very serious threat to world peace, a very serious threat to the continued relations that the Soviet Union has with the United States and other nations".

Reinforcing this warning, Mr Casper Weinberger, the defence Secretary, told reporters that an invasion would end any possibility of arms control talks between Washington and Moscow of all types and at all levels of discussion.

The Defence Secretary said that Washington had expected the military manoeuvres by the Warsaw Pact nations to end yesterday, but their extension, perhaps indefinitely, was a source of serious concern to the Administration here.

Late this afternoon members of the Senate joined the chorus of warnings to Moscow. A resolution approved unanimously by the 96 members of the Senate present at the time said Soviet intervention in Poland would violate existing international law and would have grave consequences for East-West relations.

These warnings followed the publication late yesterday afternoon of a five-paragraph White House statement in Mr Reagan's name stating categorically that the United States had watched "with growing concern indications that Polish authorities may be preparing to use force to deal with continuing differences in that country between the authorities and labour unions". It added: "We are similarly concerned that the Soviet Union may intend to undertake repressive action in Poland."

According to well-informed officials here, the American Ambassador in Warsaw was summoned to the Foreign Ministry earlier this week and told that the situation in Poland was extremely tense.


Faces in the front line. Polish steel workers listen intently to Mr Lech Walesa yesterday at a rally near Warsaw.

The ambassador was told of Poland's dire economic problems and asked to urge Washington not to do anything which might inflame the situation unnecessarily.

Yesterday's White House statement sought to do just that. It reiterated Washington's belief that Poland should be allowed to resolve its own problems without outside intervention of any kind; it welcomed past assurances by the Polish Government and trade unions that they intended to resolve their differences peaceably and in a spirit of "compromise and conciliation"; and it emphasized Washington's continuing readiness to assist Poland in its present economic and financial troubles.

In the context of economic and financial assistance, the statement also referred specifically to a visit to Washington next week by Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a Polish Deputy Prime Minister. Talks already scheduled for next Thursday and Friday with officials here are designed to discuss possible American economic assistance. The United States has already deferred the payment of some $80m owed to it and is considering longer-term aid.

## Russian invasion might convince hesitant Europe

In line with ex-President Carter's policy towards Poland, the new administration here is seeking principally to deter any move by either Polish or Soviet forces against Polish workers. It is trying to achieve this by underlining in clear terms that the use of force against the Poles will have "a grave effect on the whole course of East-West relations".

In his television interview this morning, Mr Meese conceded that it was unlikely that the United States and its allies would respond to a Soviet invasion of Poland with military action. But he declined to rule out any options completely at this stage. "We have a number of contingency plans working with our allies," he said.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, told reporters today that Washington had some agreements with its Nato allies about how to respond to any Soviet invasion of Poland but he said that he expected some countries would act more decisively than others, as they had in the past. He added that a Soviet move into Poland might finally convince hesitant European members of Nato of the need for much stronger Western defences.

While the Administration continues to monitor events in and around Poland, officials will be watching a number of forthcoming events with particular vigilance. On Sunday the central committee of the Polish Communist Party is due to meet in Warsaw. On Monday the Polish Parliament is due to hold a session reviewing developments in the country, and on Tuesday the national strike of Polish workers is due to get underway.

The officials fear that the strike could provoke a violent confrontation between the workers and the Polish forces of law and order. If the Polish authorities fail to bring the violence under control swiftly, then the Soviet Union might argue that it had no other choice but to send in its troops, the officials believe.

**Paris:** The Western allies have agreed on steps they would take if the Soviet Union intervened in Poland, M Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, has told the Senate foreign committee.

During last night's hearing he said: "There is an agreement among the Western powers on measures to be taken in the event of an outside intervention in Poland." He did not disclose the plan but said France would take economic sanctions.

**Hanover:** Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, said today the Polish situation was not a military challenge to the West. In a radio interview, he said the operational area of Nato ended at the East-West German frontier.

"That means, in substance, we look at the whole situation with great concern . . but it is not a military challenge to Nato. It is rather a political question to be considered there now, and must be dealt with in this framework," he said.

He said he had discussed Poland in talks in Washington earlier this week, which included discussions with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.—UPI and Reuter.

## East German attack on free trade union

**Berlin:** East Germany today accused the Solidarity free trade union organization of organizing a counter-revolutionary campaign throughout Poland.

The official daily *Neues Deutschland* said tension was now increasing in Poland from day to day "because the leadership of Solidarity has stepped up its course of confrontation". It described today's four-hour warning strike in Poland and plans for a general strike next Tuesday as "provocations".

To back up the strikes, Solidarity's leaders "have unleashed a counter-revolutionary agitation campaign throughout the entire People's Republic of Poland", *Neues Deutschland* said. The country had been flooded with anti-communist leaflets which went as far as threatening to murder party officials.

The newspaper also reprinted a commentary from the Hungarian daily *Magyar Hirlap* which said Solidarity's present actions revealed the real political aims of the union "and of the counter-revolutionary forces hidden within it".

**Prague:** A Czechoslovak trade union newspaper alleged that Solidarity had links with "revanchist" organizations in West Germany, an allegation made yesterday by *Neues Deutschland*.

The Czechoslovak paper *Prace* said that during the Nazi occupation of Poland millions of people lost their lives. "Every honest Pole must therefore be deeply angered that Solidarity leaders associate with the successors of those who have on their conscience the suffering of the Polish nation during the war."

This proved that Solidarity representatives were prepared to unite with Poland's worst enemies in a campaign against socialism, the paper added.

**Bucharest:** Romanian newspapers published a Communist Party resolution urging that Polish communists should be allowed to overcome their crisis "without any outside interference".

President Ceausescu, who condemned the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, has consistently argued against outside involvement.

The Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian communist parties all held central committee meetings yesterday, and it was assumed the heightened tension in Poland was discussed.

**Belgrade:** Mr Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Yugoslav Parliament, told a press conference yesterday: "Intervention is no solution, since every intervention calls for a new intervention."—Reuter.

# The West hopes to reap rewards from generous aid to Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 27

The Zimbabwe conference on reconstruction and development ended here this evening with the massive sum of £636.73m having been pledged by aid donors for development projects over the next three years.

When aid commitments already made before the conference began are taken into account, it means that Zimbabwe has attracted a total of £889.58m in foreign assistance since the country became independent just under a year ago. Of this total, slightly less than half is in the form of grants and the rest loans.

There is still more money to come. Dr Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning and Development and chairman of this week's conference, said that some donors had been able to make commitments only for the coming fiscal year and others, such as Saudi Arabia and Japan, were actively considering larger aid programmes.

He was confident that, when this additional money was taken into account, the conference target of £804m would have been reached and probably exceeded. These funds are to be used for reconstruction, land resettlement, rural development and training programmes, which will form part of a £2,600m three-year transitional development programme.

The success of the conference has far exceeded the expectations of the Zimbabwean organizers and of the 267 delegates representing 45 predominantly Western countries, 10 international agencies and 15 United Nations agencies who attended the meeting. Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, who spoke on behalf of delegates at today's closing session, said the conference was "an enormous achievement", particularly at a time of declining economies, frightening increases in unemployment, and budgetary constraints among donor nations.

There are several reasons why Zimbabwe, which is a relatively wealthy country by African standards, has had its plea for help heeded by the international community.

One is economic. Zimbabwe's well-developed infrastructure and its prosperous farming, mining and manufacturing sectors means that it has a good chance of becoming self-supporting in the near future.

Donor states, clearly anxious for a success story to show their electorates back home that aid is not simply being sunk into an endless desert of starvation and poverty, hope that, once Zimbabwe has repaired its war damage and made a start on the land question, it will not have to come back and ask for more.

As President Canaan Banana put it in his closing address: "Today we are grateful for receiving: tomorrow we hope to be a proud and generous giver."

There is also a political reason for the donors' openhandedness. Zimbabwe occupies a key strategic position in southern Africa. It is the lynchpin of the new nine-nation grouping of black states, known as the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), which is striving to reduce its dependence on South Africa through greater regional cooperation.

Four of these countries depend on Zimbabwe's roads and railways for their links with coastal ports. Zimbabwe, which has produced a huge maize surplus this year, also has the capacity to feed its less fortunate neighbours. Plans are being considered to supply Zaire, Zambia and Mozambique with up to 700,000 tons of maize this season, if transport and finance can be arranged.

Numerous delegates spoke of the need to assist regional programmes within SADCC countries and some, including Britain, gave funds specifically for this purpose. Mr Archie Mogwe, Foreign Minister of Botswana and present chairman of the SADCC, commented that "the strength of any one of us is the strength of us all".

Zimbabwe also borders on South Africa, which is now the focal point of the international community's drive to abolish white supremacy and racial discrimination from the African continent. A stable, non-racial Zimbabwe could, it is believed, help to smooth the process of change in South Africa.

Western nations, in particular, have been anxious to underpin Zimbabwe's stability because of their large investments in southern Africa. They fear that, if Zimbabwe was allowed to di[sintegrate] into chaos because [of] lack of international suppo[rt] the whole region would fall pr[ey] to Soviet expansionism.

There is also no doubt th[at] some donors were embarras[sed] by the point made by Mr Ed[em] Kodjo, secretary-general of t[he] Organization of African Uni[ty] that Western investment [in] South Africa was 30 tim[es] greater than the total amou[nt] of assistance being sought [by] Zimbabwe.

It was no coincidence, ther[e]fore, that most of the aid co[m]mitted during this week's co[n]ference came from Weste[rn] sources. The biggest sing[le] donor is the World Bank, whi[ch] has committed itself to a pr[o]gramme worth £205m over t[he] next three years.

Britain, the former colon[ial] power, remains the bigg[est] bilateral donor with a p[ro]gramme worth £123m. T[he] figure does not take i[nto] account items such as debt [re]scheduling and the cost [of] Britain's military training p[ro]gramme which, according [to] Lord Soames, leader of t[he] British delegation, would b[ring] Britain's total contribution [to] more than £140m.

The second largest bilate[ral] donor is the United States w[ith] an aid programme worth £11[...] The only communist coun[try] making a significant contri[bu]tion is China, which is to p[ro]vide aid worth £12m.

One of the smallest donati[ons] amounting to £54,000, was ma[de] by the island of Jersey.

It now remains to be se[en] whether Zimbabwe is able [to] fulfil the confidence which [the] world has placed in t[he] country through its massive [re]sponse to Zimbabwe's requ[est] for assistance. As Mr van [Agt] concluded: "The materials [are] there and all is now set for [the] building to begin".

Leading article, page

### What the nations contribute

Summary of aid commitments to Zimbabwe since independence (in thousands of pounds)

| | £000 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross total | 889,580 | Germany | 45[illegible] |
| Committed before conference | 253,404 | Ghana | |
| Pledged during conference | 636,730 | Holy See | 8.6[illegible] |
| Donors: | | Italy | 16 0[illegible] |
| African Development Bank | 27,613 | Japan | 2.1[illegible] |
| Australia | 10,141 | Jersey | |
| Bank for Arab Economic Development in Africa | 21,701 | Kuwait Fund | 22 5[illegible] |
| Belgium | 5,555 | Iraq | 1.3[illegible] |
| Canada | 23,148 | Ireland | |
| China | 12,152 | Luxembourg | 1.[illegible] |
| Denmark | 8,647 | Netherlands | 11.[illegible] |
| Egypt | 853 | New Zealand | [illegible] |
| EEC | 83,333 | Nigeria | [illegible] |
| Finland | 3,588 | Norway | 7.[illegible] |
| France | 49,604 | Opec Fund | 4[illegible] |
| | | Saudi Arabia | 2[illegible] |
| | | Sierra Leone | |
| | | Sweden | 37 7[illegible] |
| | | Switzerland | 11.2[illegible] |
| | | United Kingdom | 122.[illegible] |
| | | United Nations | 15.[illegible] |
| | | United States | 119.[illegible] |
| | | World Bank | 205[illegible] |
| | | Yugoslavia | 1.[illegible] |
| | | Commonwealth | 2.0[illegible] |

# Nato remains calm in face of pact exercises

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

While the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres are continuing beyond their date of expected conclusion closely watched by the Western high command, the military judgment remains remarkably cool about the exercises.

Official sources yesterday said that the manoeuvres were proceeding very much as expected. Although the Warsaw Pact forces are now in a high state of readiness, with lines of communication fully established, there has been no change in the alert status of Western forces.

According to Western sources, the Warsaw Pact troops have been drawn from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. But no details of the units involved were available yesterday.

Most of the information about the manoeuvres, and public concern about the scale of the exercises, originates from television reports. These films, showing tanks in action, rockets and artillery, and parachutists dropping near Warsaw, have been supplied by Polish television.

While there is an obvious Soviet motive in showing the strength and capability of the forces engaged in the manoeuvres, as a warning to the Poles, there is no way of checking the authenticity of the material.

The BBC and ITN have had to take the film on trust. Some sequences, which include named officials, obviously come from present events. Other parts may possibly have been added for extra military effect.

Western sources at Nato and Shape, the military high command, refuse to be alarmed, however. The manoeuvres were not notified in advance, as would be required for large-scale exercises under the Helsinki agreement, because fewer than 25,000 troops are taking part, it is stated.

"It is likely that the Russians are giving a rather strong impression of the strength of the forces involved on purpose, to show the Poles what forces they have there", one official source suggested.

"Extensive field training is taking place, in addition to command and staff exercises, but this is quite normal," it added.

Political concern at the situation in Poland remains high. Yesterday, Dr Jürgen Ruhfus, the West German Ambassador to Britain, called on Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, at the Foreign Office to deliver a message from Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister. The message dealt with the current economic position of Poland.

The Foreign Office said last night that developments in Poland were being watched very closely. "As ministers have stated many times, the Poles should be allowed to solve their difficulties without outside interference of any kind", the Foreign Office said.

"Intervention by force in Poland's affairs would have the most serious consequences for East-West relations. It would mean the end of détente", the statement added.


Warsaw Pact mechanized units cross a pontoon bridge. The photograph, like most information about the manoeuvres, comes from official East European sources.

## Four speeches in four hours by the busiest Pole

Warsaw, March 27.—The busiest person in Poland during today's four-hour strike was clearly Mr Lech Walesa.

*In those four hours he sped* in a column of cars—with security men provided by the Government—to address workers at four big enterprises in the Warsaw area.

His last stop was the huge Huta Warszawa steel mill, known for the militancy of its 16,000 workers.

Preaching prudence Mr Walesa instructed his audience to stay out of trouble and avoid violence.—UPI.

## Moscow warned against the use of Brezhnev doctrine

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 27

With the worsening crisis in Poland on all delegates' minds at the European security review conference here, the United States today warned the Soviet Union not to try to invoke again the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine", as it did when it invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Soviet Union was told that no ideology or doctrine could exempt any of the 35 signatory nations to the 1975 Helsinki Final Act from the obligation to observe all its commitments.

"No state represented here has any special 'rights' but all, including the biggest and strongest of us, do have responsibilities to set an example in respecting the sovereignty of others, and the contributions that all nations, big and small, can make", Mr Max Kampelman, the chief American delegate, told a plenary session.

Before the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, tragic developments in Europe had occurred because of the failure to apply such principles. Indeed, a "doctrine" was created, Mr Kampelman observed, in order to legitimize interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Statements with an ominous and familiar ring had been heard once again that the entire socialist community had certain special defence rights.

But, the chief American delegate went on, "given the existence of the Helsinki Act, nobody can argue with any shred of justification that such a 'doctrine' can have any moral or legal standing. Only if these commitments are honoured outside this meeting hall can we expect cooperation, understanding and agreement inside it."

It was "a matter of the utmost seriousness", Mr Kampelman added, that all states should act now in accordance with the principles of the Final Act; they must refrain from the use of force and respect the inviolability of frontiers and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

The Polish crisis has hung almost continuously over the security conference meeting in Madrid but today, in view of the gravity of events in Poland, the United States used the conference as a forum for a clear public warning to Moscow of the risks involved for the détente process itself.

As the Western and Soviet block positions remain deadlocked over a concluding document, the conference had today to extend its duration for another week. The Russians are demanding that a European disarmament conference must be agreed before his meeting could be wound up, while the West is no less firm that there must be "balanced progress" on other issues, including some discernible advance on human rights.

# W German printers win 'Times' case

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 27

The Hessen branch of the West German print union reacted with delight to a court decision today rejecting a damages claim against union officials for allegedly preventing the printing of an international weekly edition of *The Times*.

A statement by the branch claimed that the ruling confirmed the legitimacy of their action on behalf of British print unions against what it saw as an attempt at strike-breaking.

The case arose from an attempt by *The Times* in April, 1979, to publish a weekly edition for overseas readers while the daily paper was closed down

The printing, by Terdruckerei, a Turkish firm at Zeppelinheim, near Frankfurt, was abandoned after demonstrations and incidents at the works and a warning by police

Terdruckerei is suing three local union officials for 58,200 Marks (about £12,500) damages for illegal interference by holding a demonstration outside the works. The suit, which was upheld by a Frankfurt court last year, was referred on appeal to the Offenbach Labour Court, which today turned it down.

Frau Sylvia Schenk, the judge, ruled that the officials had not "in a juridical sense" interfered with the firm's business and had not put the plaintiff under duress.

Frau Schenk said afterwards that she had not entered into the question as to whether German unions were entitled to demonstrate or picket on behalf of British unions. Her decision concerned only the merits of the damages claim itself.

Mr Sermat Ilicak, the owner of Terdruckerei, said he would appeal and take the case all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The Hessen branch of I. G. Druck, the print union, said today's decision had shown that "slanderous" accusations by Terdruckerei and the publishers' association were "completely without foundation".

# Candidates go all out to woo young voters

**French Presidentia[l] Election**

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 27

On April 26 and May 10 some six million young people aged between 18 and 25, who were too young to vote in 1974, will go to the polls to help elect the new president. Nearly 700,000 of them are unemployed. As all the opinion polls give the outcome as a very close run thing, all the candidates are making very determined efforts to woo this section of the electorate.

President Giscard d'Estaing is opening the active part of his campaign on Sunday afternoon by addressing a rally of 10,000 young people from all over France at the Porte de Pantin, on the northern fringe of Paris. He will disclose his new plan for beating unemployment then.

At the same time M Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate, is holding a demonstration by "several tens of thousands" in central Paris.

M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate, has, as usual, stolen a march on both of them. He invited 700 delegates of youth movements to a dinner-debate last Tuesday, at which he read out his "charter for youth", of which one million copies will be distributed tomorrow to coincide with the performances of M Giscard d'Estaing and M Marchais. "Young people must be offered a policy, and ambition for the future", he told them, before insisting on the right to a job for young people.

Only M François Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate, has refrained so far from concentrating his attention on youth and showering it with promises

*L'Humanité*, the Communist Party newspaper, writes today that 400 buses will bring in demonstrators from the suburbs of Paris, and join up with Communist students

Since he was chosen to be the party candidate last October, the party leadership has called on all the party organizations to mobilize to get out and persuade young people to sign the electoral registers, and to campaign against drug[s,] pessimism and surrender, an[d] unemployment.

The Giscardians are orga[n]izing for their young supporte[rs] a mixed programme of politi[cs] and circuses. The rally, amb[i]tiously entitled the "Forum [of] the Future", will take place i[n] five huge tents where for th[e] first three hours debates o[n] culture, sport, adventure, sol[i]darity, and participation i[n] local life, chaired by leadi[ng] personalities in each speciali[ty] will alternate with a varie[ty] programme, of which the st[ar] turns are being kept quiet as [a] surprise.

M Jean-Philippe Lecat, th[e] spokesman of the "citizen ca[n]didate" as M Giscard d'Estai[ng] described himself in his tel[e]vision broadcast earlier th[is] month, waxed ironical toda[y] about the Communist demo[n]stration, emphasizing that i[t] had been extended to al[l] workers, presumably becaus[e] the party had been unable t[o] get enough support from youn[g] people alone, while the Gi[s]cardian rally would be fo[r] young people alone.

The elections which hav[e] taken place since 1974 tend t[o] show that young people i[n] France do not vote as a distinc[t] group but tend to follow th[e] voting patterns of their elders. But this time, with unemploy[ment] hitting school leavers par[]ticularly, M Giscard d'Estain[g] has a difficult job convincin[g] them that he holds the key.

# Creditors worry about repayment

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 27

West German banks were putting a brave face today on their collective position as Poland's biggest creditor in the West.

A straw poll of leading banks in Frankfurt disclosed that special reserves have not been set aside to cover the possibility of Poland either failing to service or defaulting on its debt. "So far all payments have been received on the minute that they were due. The Poles have always been very reliable debtors", was the reaction of one banker.

Another disclosed that the supervisory board of his bank had this week approved the final details of its 1980 balance sheet without including any provision about its lending to the Poles.

Poland's Western debt is estimated in Bonn at around $23,000m (£10,000m) with West Germany accounting for a third of the total. The West German Government has guaranteed DM 9,000m (£1,900m) of this debt. But German bankers appeared confident that Bonn will never have to step into the breach and cover the guarantees.

"Even if the worst came to the worst and the Soviet Union intervened in Poland, we would expect it to continue servicing the country's debt", one banker said. "Otherwise the credit rating of the entire Comecon block would be lost."

At government level, the effort to help Poland with its financial problems is continuing at all possible levels.

In Brussels today Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the European Commission, disclosed that it will make a decision on Poland's request for food supplies from the EEC early next week.

"We are giving the problem absolute priority and expect to make a decision in the first three days of next week," he told a press conference. As agriculture ministers are meeting in Brussels at the same time, the procedures for granting the Polish request could be completed by Wednesday.

# Coma woman still alive after six years

From David Cross
Washington, March 27

Miss Karen Anne Quinlan, who was at the centre of one of America's best-known "right-to-die" controversies, celebrates her twenty-seventh birthday on Sunday.

She lies in a coma in the foetal position in a New Jersey hospital being fed nasally and being turned over every two hours. Since she was removed from a respirator five years ago she has been breathing normally although her weight has now dwindled to about 70lbs.

Miss Quinlan was admitted to hospital just after celebrating her twenty-first birthday in 1975 suffering from a mysterious illness which caused massive damage to her brain. In September of that year Mr Joseph Quinlan asked a New Jersey court to remove his adopted daughter from the machine which had apparently been keeping her alive.

This produced a lengthy legal wrangle in which lawyers argued whether her family had the right to decide whether she should be allowed to remain linked to the respirator. The arguments centred on the definition of death and the legal rights of the family.

A year after she first became ill the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that Miss Quinlan should be allowed to die and she was removed from the respirator. She has continued to survive in a nursing home without the aid of any mechanical equipment.

Although her birthday on Sunday will not receive the considerable publicity of her earlier days in hospital, Miss Quinlan's case is not forgotten. The moral and legal questions surrounding the definition of death will come to public attention again in a few weeks when a special presidential commission produces a long-awaited report into the ethics of medical science.

The report commissioned by former President Carter is expected to produce recommendations for defining legal death as well as suggested rules to deal with new medical controversies like genetic engineering.

# After two hours EEC ministers fail to agree on fishing policy

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 27

EEC fisheries ministers, summoned to an emergency session by Mrs Thatcher and other heads of government earlier this week in Maastricht, took only a few hours here today to decide that they could not resolve the Community's long-running dispute over fishing policy.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the ministers said it had "proved impossible to arrive at a complete solution in such a short space of time".

But Mr Peter Walker and his EEC colleagues claimed that "definite political progress has been made", and they announced their "firm resolve to reach final decisions this spring".

Spring is decreed to end on June 21. The record of missed deadlines in the six-year-old fisheries dispute is a long one, however, and there must be a real danger that the haggling will continue into Britain's EEC presidency, which begins on July 1.

Mr Gerrit Braks, the Dutch Agriculture Minister and current chairman of the fisheries meetings, is to decide when to convene the next meeting after consultations with the European Commission and other member states. It is not likely to be held until after the second round of the French presidential elections on May 10.

"More time is needed to prepare any new proposals properly, and the time needed for this preparation more or less tallies with the period between now and the French elections", Mr Braks commented.

Herr Josef Ertl, the German Agriculture Minister, also said after the meeting that any final decision on a new fisheries policy would have to wait until after the French elections.

The same message, according to informed sources, has also been conveyed privately by the French themselves to both the Irish and the British.

Pressed on this point publicly, M Daniel Hoeffel, the French Fisheries Minister, did not deny that the French elections were a factor, but insisted that France's view of its rights in British coastal waters contained "nothing of a temporary nature".

It quickly became clear today that no progress was possible on the key issue of access for French trawlers to British inshore waters. This has been clearly identified for some months now as the chief obstacle to agreement.

With no overall agreement on fisheries policy possible, Mr Walker once again made clear that Britain was unable to lift its veto on the fisheries agreement between the EEC and Canada, which has been urgently requested by the West Germans.

The agreement would allow West German deep-sea trawlers into cod-fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland. It would also, however, reduce tariffs on 24,000 tonnes of imported fish from Canada into the Community, and the British say most of this would land up on Britain's already depressed market.

Maintenance of the British veto means that West German fishermen will now lose their winter fishing off Canada. The fishing season in these waters comes to an end around the middle of April, due to drifting icebergs and migration of the fish stocks.

This will leave a legacy of bitterness in Bonn. About 2,000 West German deep-sea fishermen, and a further 15,000 jobs in fish processing, are said to depend heavily on access to the Canadian fishing grounds.

# Mr Njonjo denies part in Kenyan coup plot

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 27

Two Kenyans were today committed for trial by the High Court at the end of a magistrate's preliminary inquiry into allegations of a plot to overthrow President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr Andrew Muthemba, a businessman, is charged with treason, and Mr Dickson Muiruiri, unemployed, is charged with misprision of treason. Both pleaded not guilty.

Today Mr Charles Njonjo, Kenya's Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, gave evidence before Mr Fidahussein Abdullah, the Chief Magistrate, and denied a claim by Mr Muthemba that he had authorized him to investigate illegal trafficking in arms. Before his present post, Mr Njonjo was Kenya's Attorney-General.

However, he confirmed that Mr Muthemba went to see him last March, while he was still Attorney-General, and Mr Muthemba told him he had information about currency smuggling. On that occasion Mr Njonjo had advised Mr Muthemba to contact a police officer in charge of exchange control matters.

Answering questions about his relationship to Mr Muthemba, who had claimed that they were cousins, Mr Njonjo said: "I feel this relationship has been played up. His father and my mother have the same father, but different mothers."

Asked about Mr Muthemba's alleged statement that Mr Njonjo was involved in a plot against the President, he replied: "That is absolutely untrue. It is absolute nonsense to make such a statement."

Earlier, an Air Force captain gave evidence that Mr Muthemba had asked him to obtain quantities of arms, saying he represented a group of "big men" who wanted to change the country's leadership.

Both accused men are members of the Kikuyu tribe. President Kenyatta, who died in 1978, was a Kikuyu and was succeeded by President Moi, who is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe.

# Procedural wrangles delay Canada constitution vote

From John Best
Ottawa, March 27

An atmosphere of rising tension, bordering on crisis, pervaded the Canadian House of Commons today as a frustrated Liberal Government sought to bring its controversial resolution on Canada's constitution to a vote.

The House, ill-tempered and at times rowdy, remained locked in procedural wrangles all day yesterday, with the official Conservative Opposition successfully blocking the Government's efforts to close off debate. The Government decided to try again today.

Mrs Jeanne Sauve, the House Speaker, had a dreadful time throughout Thursday's afternoon and evening sittings. At one point more than a dozen Tories were on their feet, shouting to be heard.

The Government has been trying without success to bring forward a motion that would have the effect of cutting off debate and paving the way for final approval of the resolution by next weekend. The debate has now lasted for six weeks.

Under the resolution, the British Parliament would be asked to give Canada final control over its constitution after an amending formula and a Bill of Rights have been approved by Westminster.

The controversy took a new twist yesterday, when Mr Joe Clark, the Opposition leader, attempted to get Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, to withdraw the motion on the ground that the matter of its constitutional validity was now before the Supreme Court.

The tribunal decided yesterday to hear provincial arguments against the resolution on April 28. At issue will be a provincial appeal against a split, three-to-two decision by the Manitoba Court of Appeals rejecting the arguments of six provinces that the Federal Parliament needs provincial agreement before asking Westminster to act.

Eight of Canada's 10 provinces opposed the federal measure. After months of negotiations, they were reported today to be ready to propose officially an alternative.

Mr Allan Blakeney, the Premier of Saskatchewan, told reporters here yesterday that the provincial proposal would be based on an amending formula allowing constitutional changes where seven provinces, representing 50 per cent of the population, concur.

The federal proposal, on the other hand, would be weighted regionally in such a way as to give a permanent veto to both Ontario and Quebec, the two key provinces.

# IRA link to the PLO is discounted by Dublin

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 27

After a secret investigation by the Irish Special Branch and the Irish Embassy in Beirut, allegations by the Israeli Foreign Ministry of continuing links between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Provisional IRA have been dismissed as without foundation.

I understand that the Dublin Government's findings were presented to the Israeli authorities earlier this week in the form of a diplomatic *aide-mémoire* and a personal representation by Mr Sean Ronan, Ireland's non-resident ambassador to Israel.

In Jerusalem today, Mr Ronan told *The Times*: "Our inquiries in Lebanon and in Ireland go back to 1979 and reveal no evidence of any links between the two groups. We have told the Israelis that, if they have any hard facts to back up the claims, they should let us know and we will pass them on to the police for immediate investigation."

The presentation of the Irish findings comes after an allegation made earlier this month by Israel's Foreign Ministry that there was "overwhelming proof of links between the PLO and other terrorist groups, including the IRA, especially the exchange of intelligence information and training."

The statement was part of an angry official response to reports that the PLO was about to open an information office in Dublin.

The Irish investigation was started after the Israeli Government circulated copies of an article written by Mr Robert Moss in the *Daily Telegraph* last December. Citing information supposedly provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York by an IRA informer, the article claimed that 44 members of the IRA received training in Palestinian camps during 1979.

Distributed in photocopy form by the Israeli Information Office, the article named three camps in Lebanon where, it claimed, 32 of the IRA men had been trained.

The Irish diplomatic reply stated: "While a few Irish people have been trained in camps in the Lebanon some years ago, there is no information available to the Irish authorities to indicate that IRA personnel have been trained in PLO camps in Lebanon or any other countries in recent years."

Apart from wishing to prevent damage to cross-border security cooperation with Britain, the Irish Government is also believed to be anxious to quash rumours of a continuing IRA-PLO link in an effort to dispel suggestions that Irish troops serving with the United Nations in south Lebanon are sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.



A young mother waiting for a doctor for her sick baby at a makeshift refugee camp in Suchitoto, El Salvador.

# Nicaraguan arms report 'fabricated' by Mr Haig

San Francisco, March 27.—Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, "fabricated claims" that arms had been shipped through Nicaragua to leftists in El Salvador, according to a Nicaraguan official speaking for the ruling Sandinista junta.

"There is no truth to the charges that Haig has aired", Señor Samuel Santos, the Mayor of Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, said today. Señor Santos added that he was sent to the United States to "clarify the American people's misinterpretations of Nicaragua that have resulted from Mr Haig's erroneous remarks."

He was sent, he said "to look at these fabled documents that (Mr Haig) said prove that our country was used to funnel arms to the rebels in El Salvador, but that request has been denied. As far as we know, nobody but Mr Haig has seen the documents."

Although he admitted that the Sandinistas were backing the guerrillas in El Salvador, he said the junta was in no position to give them any assistance because the "Government is preoccupied with rebuilding the country."

Señor Santos said Sandinista officials were most concerned about the Reagan Administration's decision last month to block a sale of wheat to Nicaragua.

"The Americans are using food as a weapon", Señor Santos claimed.—UPI.

San Salvador, March 27.—A powerful bomb exploded near a bus stop on the western edge of San Salvador this morning, and witnesses said at least three people waiting for the bus were badly injured. — AP.

# Clockface revolution upsets the Russians

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 27

The British may have been confused by the last-minute decision to postpone the change to Summer Time for a week. But this is nothing compared to the bewilderment, anxiety, and even outright hostility with which the Russians are approaching the first alteration their clocks have known in more than 50 years.

From April 1 the Soviet Union will introduce daylight-saving time, advancing all clocks by one hour. The concept seems to be utterly incomprehensible to most people, who have in their minds vague ideas of "losing" part of their lives just as their grandparents "lost" 13 days in February, 1918, when the Bolsheviks finally abandoned the old calendar and brought Soviet Russia into line with the rest of the world.

Complaints have been flooding in to the press and radio. "I have already a great deal of work in the mornings, preparing my husband's breakfast and getting my children ready for school. If another hour is added to the morning, I shall be very tired by the time I get to work", one woman wrote.

Peasants were equally disapproving. The cows had to be fed at the crack of dawn in any case, and now it was decreed that dawn would crack even earlier.

Patiently the newspapers have tried to explain that nobody is going to steal time, lengthen the day or shorten people's lives. The arrangement will last only until October 1, when things will go back to normal, by which time the country will have saved 2,000 million kilowatts of electricity.

As a final inducement, the Ministry of Health announced that the "additional" hour would correspond better to the seasonal biological rhythms of the body, improve leisure conditions and increase the time people could spend outside in the fresh air. There are powerful arguments to Russians obsessed with nature and the phenomenon of biorhythms.

In fact, though most people do not remember it, their biorhythms were readjusted years ago, and they have been living in permanent summer time ever since. Geographically, Moscow is located in the second time zone east of Greenwich. But in 1930 a government decree set all clocks one hour ahead of the time appropriate for the zone, and thus under "decreed time" the western part of Russia is permanently three hours ahead of GMT.

The whole operation has been thoroughly prepared by a special committee to oversee the great time switch, and the head of it was again attempting to soothe suspicious Mucovite.

# Lock-out of printers cripples Danish press

From Christopher Follet
Copenhagen, March 27

Denmark will be without the majority of its 48 daily newspapers tomorrow because of a lock-out of printers by publishers.

Only 15 daily newspapers not organized within the Danish Employers Federation (DA) will continue to appear during the stoppage. These newspapers are mainly provincial, and have a combined circulation of 300,000, which represents only 20 per cent of normal newspaper sales in Denmark.

Of the country's national newspapers, only seven will continue to be published. These include *Aktuelt*, the Social Democratic daily, *Borsen*, the financial and business newspaper, and the conservative Jutland daily, *Jyllands Posten*. The leading Copenhagen dailies, the conservative *Berlingske Tidende* and the independent *Politiken* will be missing from the news stands, together with both of Denmark's most popular mass-circulation tabloids, *Ekstra Bladet* and *B.T.*

The lock-out took effect today after the failure of negotiations with printing unions on modern technology agreements and pay increases. The 11,000 organized Danish typographers had already given strike notice with effect from April 1, after rejecting a settlement proposal from the employers. Also affected by the lock-out are the majority of Denmark's printing works, 25 weekly magazines, and 250 freely distributed local newspapers.

The estimated loss in newspaper circulation due to the stoppage is put at two million copies daily and 2,400,000 weekly for the magazines, plunging the Danish press into crisis at one of the most economically difficult times in its history.

According to a DA spokesman, the lock-out was imposed after the proprietors had rejected wage increase demands from the printers of up to 15 per cent per year.

A printers' union spokesman said that its primary concern in the abortive negotiations had been to reach agreement on manning and input of the computerized video display units and not to seek pay increases.

German lead: Nearly 1,200 video display terminals are in use in newspaper editorial offices in Europe, according to the printing equipment manufacturer Linotype-Paul (David Hewson writes).

West Germany has 508, more than any other European country, though it is rare at the moment for journalists to control directly the input of copy into computerized printing systems. German newspapers signed a new technology agreement three years ago after 18 months of disrupted production.

The terms of the deal guaranteed the employment of skilled printing workers for eight years after the installation of new technology, in return for allowing journalists to use the video terminals.

Holland has 307 video terminals, Finland 162, Denmark 66, and Britain 54. The non-union *Nottingham Evening Post* has 40 machines and is the only British newspaper where journalists input directly.

The *Wolverhampton Express and Star* has 14 terminals and is due to take delivery of four more soon, but it does not have an agreement on direct input.

# US examines case for arming Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, March 27

A Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman today confirmed that Pakistan and the United States have been discussing certain American aid proposals, including military purchases. But he said reports of an agreement on an aid package, including military sales, were totally baseless, tendentious and mischievous.

The spokesman did not say how long the aid talks have been going on. It was pointed out, however, that the contacts between Islamabad and Washington have been at various levels. Since the Reagan Administration came into office, there has been strong speculation about Pakistan obtaining United States aid, including military sales, despite American legislation preventing aid to Pakistan because of suspicion that it was developing nuclear arms.

The spokesman said Pakistan greatly valued its friendship with the United States and the two sides had been trying to reach a mutually acceptable and durable bilateral relationship consistent with Pakistan's adherence to the Islamic conference organization and the non-aligned movement.

Meanwhile, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Lady Carrington arrived here today on a two day visit. Lord Carrington had his first formal round of talks with Mr Agha Shami, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, this morning at which they discussed the military and political aspects of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington also expressed British concern and interest in meeting part of the economic burden imposed on Pakistan as a result of the influx of more than 1,500,000 refugees.

On his arrival here, Lord Carrington praised Pakistan's role in providing shelter to the Afghan refugees and said that during his visit to the Afghan refugees' camp at Quetta he would assess the assistance that the British Government could provide for the refugees and for development of Baluchistan which borders Afghanistan.

This is the second visit Lord Carrington has made to Pakistan since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

# Woman chains herself to deck of whaling boat

Tokyo, March 27.—An American conservationist was taken into police custody today after chaining herself to the harpoon deck of a Japanese whaling boat at a port near Tokyo in protest against the killing of sperm whales.

Police identified her as Miss Patty Hutchison, aged 23, of San Francisco, a member of the Greenpeace Foundation, the international conservationist group.

A spokesman for Greenpeace said that the demonstration was intended to get the International Whaling Commission to order a total ban on the slaughter of sperm whales.—Agence France-Presse.

# All the economic indicators predict continuing decline for Somalia

*This is the second of two articles on Somalia by Arthur Jones, diplomatic correspondent of the American newspaper the National Catholic Reporter, who has recently returned from Mogadishu.*

Somalia has been a deficit nation ever since independence in 1960. But all vestiges of even tinsel prosperity are rapidly being stripped away.

Inflation is running at 40 per cent and the frenetic drive for hard currencies has driven up the black market currency exchange.

Although the official exchange rate remains at 13 Somali shillings to the pound sterling the black market rate has gone from 26 shillings to the pound to between 39 and 46 in the past six months.

Somali businessmen say that while the Government turns a blind eye to their black market currency buying, there seems to be frenetic buying by ordinary Somalis, too.

"It is as if the average person is trying to get money out, even if they cannot get out themselves", said one, referring to the fact that Somalis are finding it difficult to obtain passports.

All of Somalia's economic indicators predict further decline: the balance of payments deficit has doubled since 1978 and government borrowing has increased 296 per cent from the beginning of 1978 to the end of 1979. Foreign exchange earnings were $100.5m in 1978 (now worth £45m) and $120m in 1980.

But what is more significant for the longer term is the rapid decline in the banana trade as a percentage of those earnings.

It is not merely the recurring droughts since 1974 that are to blame. Government price-fixing has made raising a banana crop less than economic. Poor management has done the rest.

Despite water shortages and fighting with Ethiopia, however, the nomad herders and traders are managing to survive. The livestock trade to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states had increased as a percentage of export earnings from 82 per cent in 1978 to 93 per cent in 1980.

The value of individual beasts should not be underestimated.

Professor I. M. Lewis, of the London School of Economics, has estimated that a string of 100 camels could be worth £10,000 "and it is scarcely realistic to regard all Somali nomads as destitute pastoralists unable to fend for themselves".

But the wider economic world is making inroads into the Somali herders' traditional market. New Zealand and Australia have been promoting frozen meat in Saudi Arabia, and are guaranteeing quality controls sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious Muslims.

Not even counting the refugee population, Somalis on average subsist on less than 80 per cent of the required daily calorie intake, and with per capita income having dropped in three years from $2.50 a head a week to about $1.50 a head a week, during a period of ever-increasing inflation, Somalis are becoming increasingly malnourished.

The total expected United Nations coordinated relief package for 1981—about $200m—could represent a doubling of per capita income and is some indication of the poverty.

The line dividing the malnourished refugee from the malnourished Somali is thin if it exists at all. But there is little hope of anything approaching an internal economic revival even if the rains come. The development projects look like good money following bad.

There is a cattle feed lot in the Kismayo region in the south reputed to have cost the World Bank $8m. It recently took on its first 100 steers. The first six died, and six gained weight. The gains of the next 25 equalled the gains of the top six, and all the rest lost weight.

Last October President Muhammad Siad Barre spoke of government-owned enterprise existing side by side in the future with free enterprise and a more capitalist approach. But who would invest, and in what?

Private agencies and Western governments are cautiously offering small-scale development plans, reforestation and agricultural research and extension services. The move is away from multi-million dollar schemes.

The British Government is providing motors for fishing boats; the Germans are looking at simple icemaking, cold storage and freezing systems to see if the fish can be taken to markets farther afield.

The Somalia Government has stopped giving the fishermen boats—new ones to replace damaged old ones—and is selling them instead. Westerners report the boats are being better cared for.

Somalia has the new additional drain of a large influx of diesel and petrol-driven vehicles. While they are essentially for famine relief (and many will join the "abandoned" United Nations vehicles that sit in Mogadishu car parks rusting in the salt air) the number of vehicles can only increase. That, in turn, will further strain the economy by requiring more fuel imports.

## PARLIAMENT, March 27, 1981

# MPs dissatisfied with concessions on cost of industrial energy

House of Commons

The case for an extensive nuclear programme was compelling because of the long term need to reduce energy costs and maintain the competitiveness of British industry and the nation's prosperity, **Mr Trevor Skeet** (Bedford, C) said when opening a debate on the need for competitive industrial fuel costs.

He said he wanted to prove three things. First, that the concessions given so far to the energy-intensive industries were still inadequate considering that British companies must of necessity compete in international trade.

*Second*, in the long-term there was no alternative to a robust nuclear power programme to reduce energy costs and to sustain living standards in the United Kingdom.

Third, part of the economic success of the United Kingdom would depend on reasonable energy and transport costs for industry and the 20p additional duty on gasoline and derv was not calculated to achieve that end.

The case for an extensive nuclear programme was compelling. Electricity thus produced had become appreciably cheaper and that was likely to become an established trend.

On generating costs alone, a much larger programme would be justified. The current programme of one station per year between 1982 and 1992 costing £9,700m could advance to between £18,000m and £24,000m if construction was delayed.

The present disposition of CEGB plant was 75 per cent coal-fired, 15 per cent oil and 11 per cent nuclear. There was every reason to think that those proportions should be changed to give the board a better balance of generating capacity and a more effective competitive system.

The British Gas Corporation over the past two or three years had followed a rigid pricing policy. It had provided no incentives for large users, such as steel, to improve load factors.

The Chancellor should only put up the tax on petrol and derv by 10p per gallon, or even better it should be left off derv altogether. Consumers in Britain were being soaked by heavy tax.

**Mr Arthur Palmer** (Bristol, North-East, Lab) said that nuclear-generated electricity was cheapest, not simply because of good fortune in having the Magnox stations constructed a long time ago, but because it was cheaper to replace an old coal-fired plant with a nuclear plant than a modern coal-fired plant.

A Severn barrage would be an enormous contribution to energy needs. Electricity from this source would be competitive. The project was technically feasible, the costs were working out in the right direction and a vast amount of work would be provided during the construction period.

**Sir Hugh Fraser** (Stafford and Stone, C) said that greater Government intervention was necessary in some of the tariff arrangements for industry and agriculture.

Farming was in a bad way and he hoped the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr David Howell) would examine some of the tariffs being charged. The price of derv was higher here than anywhere else in Europe.

**Mr Edward Garrett** (Wallsend, Lab) said a national fuel policy did not mean a vast bureaucratic machine. Somewhere in some Government department there should be someone advising the minister on the need to coordinate policy on energy resources available in the country. Until there was a unified approach to energy, the chaos in the United Kingdom energy policy would continue.

**Mr Timothy Eggar** (Enfield, North, C) said every call for subsidized energy prices meant a decrease in Government revenue or an increase in Government expenditure. A fall in interest rates would be put further away.

He was a tremendous supporter of the British coal industry but it saddened him to see the good will as existing on Conservative benches being frittered away by the National Union of Mineworkers. The whole viability of the coal industry was being undermined by inefficient pits and by the union insisting that such pits continue with production, regardless of the cost.

**Mr Edward Rowlands**, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) said that since the current problems of industrial energy costs were raised a good 18 months ago, the Government's response had been one of indecision and muddle.

Since the Budget there had been growing doubt about the feasibility of industry being able to benefit from the concessions of the CEGB, particularly on load management.

The stabilization of gas prices was not a concession for 12 months but for about eight months. The cost of a 12-month benefit would have been £100m, less than a quarter of what the Government got from the gas levy.

Heavy industry users would not benefit from freezing of gas prices in their contracts. The 1p a therm escalation written into some contracts should be withdrawn.

**Mr Jocelyn Cadbury** (Birmingham, Northfield, C) said there was concern about energy prices among some firms amounting almost to despair. United Kingdom energy prices had done great damage to the private steel sector and the chemical industry had also been hard hit.

The Government must do a lot more to help industry on energy prices than the recently announced package by the Chancellor of the Exchequer which was only a palliative.

**Mr Peter Rost** (South-East Derbyshire, C) said that industry was in need of immediate help and the Government must look again at what could be done.

To get a competitive energy costing system more would have to be done than tinkering with tariffs, subsidies and taxes. They would have to do what Britain's competitors were doing—make their energy industries more efficient. That meant major structural reform to break up the nationalized monopoly in gas, coal and electricity.

# Industry should adapt operations to offset energy price increases

**Mr Norman Lamont**, Under Secretary of State for Energy (Kingston-upon-Thames, C) said the price of oil was now about 20 times more than it was in 1973. Those enormous price hikes were not a temporary phenomenon; they were likely to continue.

Energy price increases in the past two years had been steep. But the overwhelming reason for those increases was not Government revenue raising as was often suggested, nor costs passed on by the nationalized energy industries because of inefficiency, but the effect of the sudden increases in world oil prices working through to other fuels in the energy market.

But it did now look as though the worst effects of the oil price increases were over. Last year industrial electricity prices rose by an average of 24 per cent according to the wholesale index. This year the estimated increase announced by the Electricity Council was about 15 per cent.

The forecast for industrial gas for the coming year was 13 per cent compared with 30 per cent for the present year.

It might seem attractive to subsidize energy prices to help industry through a difficult period but that was wrong. First, it would be an indiscriminate form of subsidy. Second, it would not be a service to subsidize the running costs of industry in that way. Industry should adapt their operations to take account of higher energy prices.

British Gas had extended the relaxation of industrial pricing policy introduced last year and renewal prices for all gas purchased on contract by industrial customers would be held at their present levels until December 1 1981.

The provision in existing renewed contracts for firm gas, that the price should be increased by 1p a therm each quarter, would not be applied over the same period. To make allowance, the Government was adjusting British Gas's external financing limit by £73m.

For industrial consumers on firm contracts, the new prices would mean they would be 10 per cent lower than they would otherwise have been. For interruptible price, the renewal prices would be frozen, with the proviso that the 1p increases after three months, would continue. (Conservative and Labour protests).

That was of considerable significance because it meant that interruptible gas prices would be below the heavy fuel oil price.

The firm gas price was now close at about 27p per therm to that of heavy oil, 29p per therm and about 24-26p for interruptible gas.

**Mr Skeet** (Bedford, C): All major bulk buyers are on interruptible contracts. It is those which are suffering.

**Mr Lamont**: Yes, but that price will be significantly below the competing oil product and is lower price than might have been expected.

**Mr Rowlands**: What he has said will cause widespread resentment among large intensive users of gas. What would it have cost to eliminate that 1p?

**Mr Lamont**: I cannot answer that.

The new flexibility in pricing arrangements being introduced by the electricity supply industry in England and Wales from April should be of particular benefit to the large industrial consumer.

The benefit—to a few hundred customers—would range from 3 per cent up to 8 per cent in a few cases where customers could reduce most of their normal demand at short notice.

The electricity industry would forgo some contribution to its fixed costs which would reduce profitability and in recognition, the Government was adjusting the external financing limit by £45m.

A 10 per cent cut in electricity and gas prices to industry would cost about £450m this year and was not the best use of that money, even if it were available. Any help for industry should be more selective and cost-efficient. The Government was aware of ICI's problems and had discussed various options with them.

The price of petrol at the pump was lower than at peak in 1974, in real terms, and the level of tax about the same, in real terms.

On fuel oil, the Government had made clear to the companies that they expected prices to remain competitive. It would be following the position. Reducing duty on fuel oil would result in a large resource loss across the exchanges.

The United Kingdom was well-positioned because of energy resources and the Government would see that they were used in a way which benefited industry and the national economy.

**Mr Nicholas Lyell** (Hemel Hempstead, C) said they were losing potentially this year £74m because of the failure to keep up with the pit closures which had been planned. The Government must not flinch from the task of closing the uneconomic pits.

**Mr David Crouch** (Canterbury, C) said the concessions on gas and electricity were marginally important compared with the existing cost disadvantages relative to the continent.

It was extraordinary that the Government had failed to appreciate the crisis facing British industry over energy costs, particularly the high users of energy. He had a feeling that on energy costs ministers were not listening or did not want to hear what it was like at the front line of industry today.

The debate was concluded.

The Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill which was read a second time without debate, seeks to amend the law of England and Wales so as to exempt certain premises from registration under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill, which was also read a second time without debate, gives power to the Secretary of State for Transport to waive sections 54 and 56 of the Transport Act 1962 upon specific application by British Railways naming the section of line to be reopened on a trial basis.

House adjourned 3.2 pm.

All the great novels of Charles Dickens were first published in parts, usually month by month, episode by exciting episode. But where Dickens appealed to an educated readership, a number of less scrupulous publishers shamelessly pirated his work for the less sophisticated reader. Paul Hoggart tells of the men who made their fortune by copying the works of Dickens.




Even the illustrations were pillaged and vulgarized. Above: three courtroom scenes as drawn for Reynolds (left) from *Pickwick Abroad*, for Lloyd (right) from *The Penny Pickwick*, and the original (centre) for *Pickwick Papers* by Dickens. Below (left to right): George Reynolds, Charles Dickens and Edward Lloyd.





THE PENNY

PICKWICK

EDITED BY "BOS."



Mr. Tupnall was going to sit down accordingly, but the eminent senior counsel for the plaintiff was not going to let such a golden opportunity slip of doing justice to his client, he therefore arose hastily, and telling Mr. Tupnall to stop a minute where he was, he desired the judge to ask him what those *two or three particular occasions* were on which he could speak of the defendant's being found in a suspicious manner with females! Mr. Justice Snipe put the question accordingly, and insisted upon a reply, and consequently Mr. Tupnall at length admitted that he had once fallen into a water-butt, in attempting to peep into the apartment of Widow Dupps: that he had been caught in the bed chamber, in *deshabille*, with his next door neighbour's daughter, Miss Gubbins; that he had been belaboured in the garden of Miss Tiffindale's Academy for young ladies, at a late hour of the night, having climbed the garden wall, with a design, as it was reported, to elope with one of the boarders; that

No. 46.

Courtroom illustrations courtesy The Dickens House Mus

# The pirates of Charles Dickens

## by Paul Hoggart

*Assistant:* I think you'll find Charles Dickens wrote *David Copperfield*, sir.
*Customer:* No, no, Dickens wrote *David Copperfield* with two Ps. This is *David Coperfield* with one P by Edmund Wells.
*Assistant:* Well in that case we don't have it.
*Customer:* How about *Grate Expectations?*
*Assistant:* Yes, well we have that.
*Customer:* That's *G-R-A-T-E Expectations*, also by Edmund Wells.
*Assistant:* In that case we don't have it. We don't have anything by Edmund Wells, actually. He's not very popular.
*Customer:* Not *Knickerless Nickleby*? That's K-N-I-C-K-E-R-L-E-S-S.
*Assistant:* No.
*Customer:* *Christmas Karol* with a K?
*Assistant:* Definitely not!*

When John Cleese and Graham Chapman wrote their bookshop sketch, did they realize, I wonder, how closely they had approached reality — the reality of 1838 at least? Between April and June that year avid readers of the young "Boz" were eagerly buying the monthly instalments of both *Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby*. Other readers, however, were snapping up weekly penny numbers of *The Sketch-Book by "Bos"*, *The Penny Pickwick*, *Pickwick in America*, *Oliver Twiss* and *Nickelas Nickelbery*, all by "Bos". Others were enjoying the closing monthly instalments of G. W. M. Reynolds's first best-seller, *Pickwick Abroad*.

Plagiarisms and piracies of various kinds had been a feature of English publishing for some time — Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* and Pierce Egan's *Life in London* had suffered particularly badly — and reflected the extreme weakness of copyright law at that time. Dickens's early work inspired a minor flood, which reached its height in the late spring of 1838.

As well as "Bos" and G. W. M. Reynolds there was "Poz", who produced a rival *Oliver Twiss; The Wonderful Discovery Club*, yet another *Pickwick* imitation, and a series in a scurrilous magazine called *The Town* entitled "Master Humphrey's Turnip" ("turnip" was slang for pocket-watch). Reynolds followed through with serials entitled "Pickwick Married" and "Noctes Pickwickianae" and another book, *Master Timothy's Bookcase*. "Bos" went on to contribute *Mister Humfries' Clock* and certain lost works variously remembered as *Barnaby Budge* or *Fudge* and *Martin Puzzlewhit, Phuzzlewhit, or Guzzlewhit*.

There were innumerable "jest books", "songsters" and sets of pictures using Dickens's characters and many unauthorized dramatizations of his stories, some of which went into performance before the novels themselves were finished. It is largely to the intricate literary archaeology of Louis James that we owe our knowledge of these extraordinary publications.

The young Thackeray happened to buy a copy of *Oliver Twiss* by "Bos" and was amused to note a strident denunciation of piratical imitations of this work on the wrapper, by the publisher, Edward Lloyd. James Pattie, publisher of *Oliver Twiss* by "Poz", hit back on the wrapper of his own serial:

> This work appeared two days previously to Lloyd's, who if there be any robbery in the case, has been guilty of it, as to the title of this publication, though we fully acquit him of any theft to the style or quality of our matter.

Dickens's name is, curiously, omitted from the discussion.

Dickens made sporadic attempts to fight the plagiarists, but it was heavy going. In 1838 his publishers, Chapman and Hall, lost a court case against Edward Lloyd because the judge felt that no sane emptor could possibly confuse Lloyd's execrable *Penny Pickwick* with the original.

Dickens did, eventually, win a case against a publisher who pirated *A Christmas Carol*, but it was a difficult, unpleasant and unrewarding battle. He became increasingly concerned with piracies, illegal verbatim reprints of his novels, especially in the United States, and remained a doughty campaigner for copyright law.

Edward Lloyd's most outrageous presumption was proudly to produce the first number of *Nickelas Nickelbery* on the same day that the first part of *Nicholas Nickleby* went on sale. Fast footwork by "Bos" brought the two stories into line thereafter. In desperation Dickens took to the advertising columns of the popular press, publishing a "signed" proclamation against piracies in the soaraway *Cleave's Penny Gazette of Variety*. Lloyd, unruffled, published his own warning against piracies of *Nickelbery* later in the same month, also in *Cleave's*.

These early imitations of Dickens's work were rarely straight piracies. Some, like *Pickwick Abroad* and *Pickwick in America*, were "continuations" of his novels. Others rewrote the stories, sometimes radically, introducing large amounts of new material. *The Penny Pickwick* and *Oliver Twiss* by "Bos" are both considerably longer than the originals. I prefer the word "travesty" to "plagiarism" in describing them. Lloyd's publications in particular would be hopelessly inept as attempts to reproduce Dickens's writing, but more often than not they appear to be attempting a curious kind of parody. In later life Lloyd himself described them as parodies. When they are not travesties by accident they are travesties by design.

Reaching a peak of 40,000 copies a month, *The Pickwick Papers* had enjoyed unprecedented popularity. As well as in the plagiarisms, songsters and shows, the names of "Pickwick" and, almost as commonly, "Weller" were appropriated for any kind of commercial product you care to think of. In the words of a popular song of the period:

*Now as you walk about the*
*streets, sirs,*
*You Pickwick's face are sure to*
*meet, sirs.*
*You call a cab, and this, sirs,*
*poz is,*
*Upon the sides the name of Boz*
*is.*
*You're for the play a precious*
*fellow,*
*And so you go and see Sam*
*Weller;*
*These things have come to such*
*an odd pass,*
*My wife has christened the baby*
*Snodgrass.*

*The Pickwick Age* runs to another four similar verses. The name had, in fact, come to stand for an ethos of good-humoured fun.

There are two major elements in the book's extraordinary and continuing popularity. It was felt, firstly, to present a panorama of English life and foibles. This is true if one's vision of England is limited to the southern middle classes, those who service their needs and the inmates of a debtors' prison. Little else appears.

The book's undoubted panoramic feel is derived from the richness with which it represents and reworks the *culture* of southern middle and lower middle-class life. Several scholars have shown in great detail how Dickens reused and enlivened familiar ideas, figures and conventions from the fiction, drama and journalism of his youth. Dickens mockingly celebrated that culture: it was an original book with very little new in it.

A writer in *The Times* singled out *The Pickwick Papers* as his masterpiece, roughly reversing modern critical opinion and indicating a deeper strand in the book's popularity. In 1836 all classes of British society were still coming to terms with the massive and rapid reshaping of their world. The growth of the cities was accompanied by the growth of middle-class power and self-assertiveness, "the rise of the £10 householder".

The relationship between Mr Pickwick and Sam Weller, always recognized as the core of the novel, presented a sublime model of the relationship between the middle-class City gentleman and the "lower orders". A kind of "social contract" is offered and gladly accepted by both sides. Mr Pickwick, comical and eccentric perhaps, provides cash and, through his innocence, spiritual leadership. Sam, for all his wordly wit and sagacity, has an independence which is predicated upon not having responsibility or power; ultimately he is childlike. The most intriguing feature of the plagiarisms is the way that they tamper with this relationship.

Lloyd's publications were aimed at an entirely different market. It is true that Dickens had working-class readers, but the "universality", even of the *Pickwick* readership, has traditionally been overstressed. The vast majority of the 40,000 *Pickwick* readers were middle class and numerous autobiographies, written later in the century, testify to the intense affection that was felt for the novel, to its profound and enduring place in the middle-class consciousness.

Edward Lloyd's *The Penny Pickwick* claimed 50,000 weekly sales. The preface to the bound edition specifies that the story was written for "the poor man" and it is safe to assume that the readership was almost exclusively working-class. Thackeray had to make a special, and slightly risky, trip to a working-class area to pick up his penny fiction. Lloyd was foremost among the publishers who were addressing the rapidly expanding urban working-class market.

Recent research has shown that literacy rates were considerably higher in the 1830s than was supposed 20 years ago. It is possible that as many as 50 per cent of the working-class population could read after a fashion and the habit of group purchase and reading aloud meant that periodicals and fiction were made available to even larger numbers. Clearly, far more working-class readers, or listeners, read or heard *The Penny Pickwick* than *The Pickwick Papers*. There must have been some overlap, however, as Mr Doudney, a Lombard Street tailor, advertised his cheap clothes in advertising supplements, enclosed with both publications.

The careers of Edward Lloyd and George Reynolds are as remarkable as that of Dickens, if in different ways. Educated in a Mechanics' Institute, Lloyd rose to become one of England's first press barons. *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* became the highest selling paper in the country in the 1860s and in 1896 it became the first British newspaper to sell a million copies. He owed his success, by all accounts, to his vigorous marketing techniques and his disregard for conventional business practice.

He paid his printers with coins stamped with the paper's name, until he was stopped by an Act of Parliament. He also kept his paper as cheap as possible, and when it started as *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper* in 1842 at 2d a copy it was the first paper to make hard news legally available to working-class readers at a price they could afford.

He financed his nascent press empire with the profits from the lucrative fiction business. The staple product was domestic romance, usually heavy with melodrama and gore. "The eyes", he told the illustrator of some lurid scene, "must be larger, and there must be more blood - much more blood!"

He remained an inveterate copier, if not plagiarist, of other people's successes. Writers were paid ten shillings per weekly instalment and serials were produced without regard to sentiment or artistic integrity. If they did not sell they were abruptly withdrawn. If they sold well nothing was allowed to interrupt them. When one writer gave birth to a baby before delivering her copy, he is said to have handed the story over to a man who knew nothing about it. Several unrelated episodes followed until her return. The public, apparently, didn't notice.

When his success was firmly established he abandoned book publishing and, according to one account, rejected the author of the "Bos" plagiarisms. He made a firm bid for respectability, appointing Douglas Jerrold, a popular figure in literary circles, to the editorship of *Lloyd's* and eventually making his way to membership of the Reform Club. He is said to have sent teams of men out to buy up old copies of his fiction and destroy it. As the publisher of the most successful range of early popular fiction, and the proprietor of the first truly mass-circulation newspaper, Lloyd was clearly a major shaping influence on the growth of urban commercial culture.

George Reynolds was not, like Lloyd, a self-made man. His father was a naval officer and he also was intended for a military career. He was withdrawn from Sandhurst, however, and travelled widely on the Continent. He spent much of this period in Paris where he founded the *Paris Literary Gazette*, the first publication to pay Thackeray for an article. It was probably then that he developed the strong radical and republican views that characterized his career. When he died in 1879 he was described as "the most popular writer of our time" and the few statistics available bear this out.

In the 1840s he espoused the Chartist cause and he spoke at the famous rally on Kennington Common. He was chiefly famous for his novels and his newspaper. The novels were regarded with alarm and disgust by upright middle-class readers. The mammoth *Mysteries of London* and *Mysteries of the Court of London* contrast the miseries and degradations of the poor with semi-pornographic descriptions of the antics of a debauched aristocracy. Radical sentiment and salacious sensationalism are shamelessly mixed. He was a prolific writer and was himself prolifically plagiarized and pirated, especially in the United States.

Reynolds founded and edited *Reynolds's Newspaper* which ran second to *Lloyd's* for much of the century and survived until the 1960s. Both papers were regarded as radical, and certainly were so when put beside the popular press today. London costermongers, interviewed for Mayhew, said Reynolds was "a trump" (a compliment). He never sought or achieved respectability as Lloyd did but remained a wealthy pariah to the literary establishment.

"Bos" himself remains the most elusive figure in this story. He is thought to have been Thomas Peckett Prest. Prest used to write songs and sketches to be performed by entertainers in taverns. This was an early form of music hall and Prest went on to write for famous music hall stars. He wrote several of Lloyd's best-sellers in the 1830s and 1840s and *The String of Pearls*, the first fictional account of Sweeney Todd. Unlike Lloyd and Reynolds, he died in poverty.

There is no conclusive proof that he wrote the "Bos" stories but his pedigree is exactly right. *The Penny Pickwick* owes a lot more, in many respects, to the songsters and jest books, to the light entertainment of the pubs, than it does to Dickens.

There are crucial differences in the nature of the language. *The Penny Pickwick* is, by modern standards, amazingly verbose. At times it is almost unreadably stodgy; 1830s readers not only had a greater tolerance of polysyllabic circumlocution than we do today, they seem to have enjoyed it.

The elegance, often rather laboured, of Dickens's sentence construction in *The Pickwick Papers* is, like much writing of the period, consciously or unconsciously modelled on Latin. To the uneducated the florid syntax of much classically inspired prose must have seemed wonderful and strange. The style of *The Penny Pickwick* presents a sort of poor man's travesty, deliberately undermined by a constant insistance on the rough, the mundane and the uncomfortable. Comparison of the two versions of the opening passage gives some idea of this difference. Dickens began:

> The first ray of light which illumines the gloom, and converts into a dazzling brilliancy that obscurity in which the earlier history of the public career of the immortal Pickwick would appear to be involved, is derived from the perusal of the following entry in the Transactions of the Pickwick Club, which the editor of these papers feels the highest pleasure in laying before his readers, as a proof of the careful attention, indefatigable assiduity, and nice discrimination, with which his search among the multifarious documents confided to him has been conducted.

Here is the "Bos" version:

> Previous to the year 1817, the science of this sublunary world was of that narrow and circumscribed description, that it might be looked upon merely as a small rushlight, glimmering in a dark lantern, shedding but a flickering beam upon the illiterate inhabitants. It rested with one man to dissipate that dulness [*sic*] — to open the channels of human knowledge — to expand the rushlight of intellectual research into the full blaze and overwhelming brilliancy of the gas-light of wisdom . . .

The book is, in fact, underwritten by an aggressive populism. The relationship between Mr Pickwick and Sam is deprived of its sentimental force. Where Samuel Pickwick was, if bumbling and naive, honest, decent and generous, Christopher Pickwick is simply a stupid old fool. "Bos" loses no opportunity to humiliate him; he spends much of the book pulling himself out of dirty water. Samivel Veller is a dry, disaffected character compared to his original. He is in tune with a range of characters in the book who preserve a mocking and enigmatic distance from the pointless foibles of their middle-class "betters".

What we are shown is Dickens's "social contract" seen from the bottom up. Here there is no sentimental endorsement of the status quo, but it is maintained, nevertheless, for the values and aspirations of the middle classes are seen as worthless, if not lunatic. The working classes remain entrenched in an indifferent, almost self-satisfied reserve.

At times "Bos" seems to enter into competition with Dickens, asserting other meanings for the elements of the common culture that Dickens has used. A good example is the election episode. The "Bos" version is cruder and more violent and the mob is far more active than in Dickens's. Dickens's town is called Eatanswill and it would be natural to assume that Guzzleton, the name used by "Bos", was a straight paraphrase; but as one researcher, Mary McGowan, noted, the name on the inn-sign in Hogarth's series, "The Election", is Guzzledown.

The process is more complex than direct plagiarism. In some respects "Bos" is returning to the sources of Dickens's art and challenging the way Dickens has transformed them. It is impossible to determine how [f]ar this was done consciously, b[ut] *The Penny Pickwick* sets up [a] curious cultural dialogue wi[th] Dickens in which the matter [at] issue is the way in whi[ch] elements in the common cultu[re] are given meaning.

Of all the plagiarisms a[nd] imitations, only Reynolds[’s] *Pickwick Abroad* approach[ed] the success of *The Pen[ny] Pickwick*. Reynolds's mark[et] was located somewhere betwe[en] those of "Bos" and Dicken[s]. Unlike *The Penny Pickwick*, h[is] book was reviewed extensive[ly] in middle-brow papers a[nd] journals. It was bound in[to a] well-produced volume and r[e]printed several times until 186[.] This contrasts somewhat wi[th] the different profiles of Re[y]nolds's and Lloyd's newspape[rs] for, whereas *Lloyd's* had man[y] lower-middle-class reader[s] *Reynolds's* seems to have bee[n] most popular with skille[d] workers. A bookseller onc[e] described the readers of hi[s] fiction thus:

> A great many females bu[y] *The Court of London*, an[d] young men; young men wh[o] go to taverns, and put ciga[rs] in their mouths in a flouris[h]ing way.

Reynolds's prose is le[ss] susceptible to eccentricities [of] grammar, vocabulary and spel[l]ing than that of "Bos" — the[re] are no "spiflicated geraniums" in *Pickwick Abroad* — but it [is] often leaden. There are ma[ny] interpolated tales in whic[h] Reynolds was cutting his tee[th] on the social and psychologic[al] melodrama that was to chara[c]terize his later work.

Reynolds too reworks th[e] central relationship between M[r] Pickwick and Sam, but in [a] slightly different way. Hi[s] admiration for French republ[i]canism, and the sophisticatio[n] of French social life, pervade the book and it is with thes[e] characteristics that the ponde[r]rousness and naivety of th[e] English gentlemen are unflatte[r]ingly compared. Reynolds'[s] Sam, like Samivel Veller, i[s] cleverer than his master, but w[e] are made more aware of th[e] political implications of thi[s] fact; he is something of [a] Figaro.

Although Dickens's novel[s] continued to be pirated an[d] dramatized without his auth[or]ity, the fictional plagiarism[s] petered out. *Dombey and So[n]* was probably the last target[.] The number and success of th[e] imitations was, roughly speak[k]ing, in an inverse ratio to the profundity and originality of the work, perhaps because the early works are more deeply immersed in the popular and middle-brow culture of the period. As it is they provide us with a uniquely detailed parallel case-study of the shifts in style and ideology that occur when the same raw materials are reshaped to address different classes.



هكذا من الأصل

# Records of the month

## Intensely played centenary tribute

**Mussorgsky: Orchestral and Choral Works.** (LSO and Chorus/Abbado. RCA RL31540; ▭ RK31540.
**Bruckner: Symphony No 0.** Chicago Barenboim. DG 2531 319.
**Brahms: Symphony No 4.** Vienna PO Carlos Kleiber. DG 2532 003; ▭ 3302 003.
**Vaughan Williams: Symphony No 4/The Lark Ascending.** RPO/Griffiths Berglund. HMV ASD3904; ▭ TC-ASD 3904.
**Delius: Appalachia/Brigg Fair.** Hallé/Ambrosian Singers/Alun Jenkins. Barbirolli. HMV Greensleeve ESD 7099.
**Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 5.** Arrau / Concertgebouw / Haitink. Philips Sequenza 6527 055; ▭ 7311 055.
**Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3.** Clara Haskil/Lamoureux Orchestra Markevitch. Philips Sequenza 6527 090; ▭ 7311 090.
**Brahms: Piano Concerto No 2.** Gilels/Berlin PO/Jochum. DG Accolade 2542 151.
**Stravinsky: Histoire du Soldat.** Gielgud/Courtmay/Moody/Boston Symphony Chamber Players. DG Privilege 2535 456.

"Death has buried here rich treasure, but still fairer hopes"; so wrote Grillparzer, somewhat patronizingly, about Schubert. Does the epitaph better fit Mussorgsky, who died 100 years ago today, still only 42, with only a small fraction of his dreams fully realized? Or would lack of academic grounding and the necessity of earning a civil servant's pay, on top of acute dipsomania, have increasingly destroyed even hope?

Alongside comparatively familiar orchestral treasures, such as the *Khovanshchina* Prelude and Introduction to Act IV and the vividly demonic original version of *St John's Night on the Bare Mountain*, RCA's centenary tribute bravely includes four previously unrecorded choral items salvaged from this and that, with Rimsky-Korsakov's customary help (incidentally he has a hand in all but three of the record's nine offerings). The chorus from *Oedipus in Athens*, conceived as a teenager, is no more individual than the youthful orchestral Scherzo in B flat included. But the seductive Chorus of Priestesses from the unrealized opera *Salammbo*, and thereafter *Joshua* (a cantata reworked from material in that opera), together with *The Destruction of Sennacherib* (the first of his only two independent choral pieces and the last public performance he heard) with its mystical central vision of the Angel of Death, strikingly explain his feeling of musical rebirth, when still only 20, on renouncing cosmopolitanism to turn to Mother Russia. All the performances have a dedicated intensity: the disc is an obligatory centenary purchase.

Bruckner had already exceeded Mussorgsky's lifespan when he allowed the world to hear the first of his nine big symphonies. Even the rarely heard Symphony No 0, deemed too immature for inclusion in the official canon, was not begun until he was 40. Because some of it straggles (though certainly not the strong-directioned Scherzo and Trio) it needs uncommon help from gallant rescuers like Haitink, whose approach is allegedly unforced, unified and flowing, and now Daniel Barenboim, who conversely plays it for all it is worth, with maximum contrasts of dynamics and colour. Even if gear changes are once or twice insufficiently concealed, the immediacy of the conception, coupled with crystalline reproduction of a high-powered orchestra, ensures that even fainter-hearted Brucknerians like myself can never doze off.

Carlos Kleiber's new recording of Brahms's fourth symphony could have been specially made to disprove the old contention that Brahms could not exult. Basically as buoyant in rhythm as it is regardful of inner incident, the performance is nevertheless carried along on a warmly pliant stream of melody nowhere more strong in current or glowing than in the finale, so often reproduced, despite Brahms's *Allegro energico e passionato* marking, in terms of noble but unyielding stone. The Viennese strings emerge sunsoaked, the woodwind uncommonly rounded and mellow, in their digital clarity.

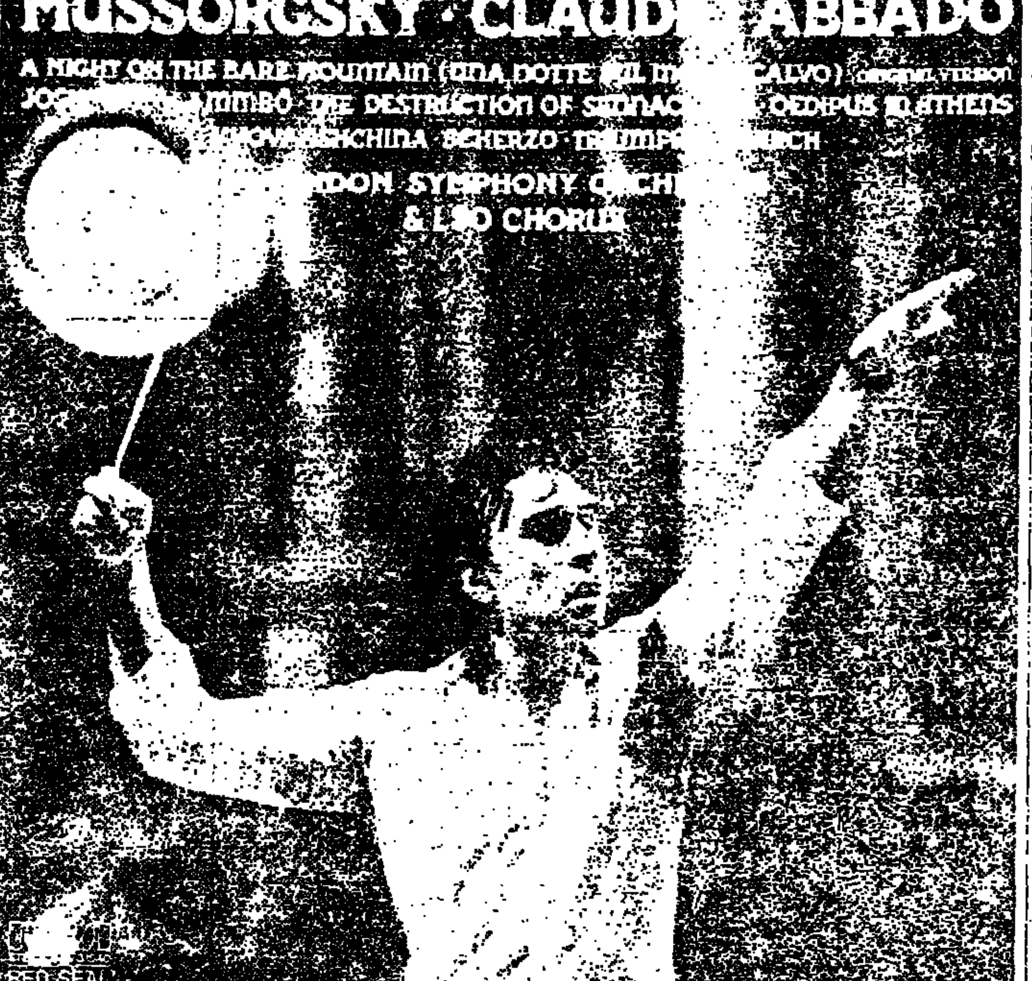
Better known from English batons, including the composer's own, Vaughan Williams's fourth symphony from the Finnish Paavo Berglund strikes home as no less menacing a warning today than when first heard in 1935, its grinding dissonance and unrelenting drive offset only by uneasy, haunted repose. *The Lark Ascending* is the ideal, assuaging fill-up. The national cause is equally helped by the welcome reissue of Delius's *Appalachia* from Sir John Barbirolli, who draws the maximum nostalgia from Hallé Orchestra and Ambrosian Singers alike. Possibly he lingers a little self-indulgently over parts of *Brigg Fair*, as if still in vast Mississippi swamps, but this too is super-sensitively phrased and shaded.

Of several mid-price concerto reissues, no one should overlook Arrau's "Emperor" recorded some seventeen years ago at his magisterial peak, its opening movement as broad and strong as its Adagio is rapt (with no obtrusive hesitations to intensify point-making, as sometimes in later years). Clara Haskill's still older (1960) Beethoven No 3 in C minor with Markevitch, again of daylight truth in tonal reproduction, is still more of a collector's piece even if its two outer movements remind us more of Beethoven's debt to the eighteenth century (Mme Haskil was always an inspired Mozartian) than of the revolutionary Prometheus to come.

Brahms's second piano concerto from Gilels and Jochum, though much more recent (1972), has already become a legendary classic, its expansive warmth and might transcending any small, controversial liberties such as the leisurely, introductory approach to the first movement's opening motif.

Last but not least on the reissue shelf, Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale* starring John Gielgud as narrator with the Boston Symphony Chamber Players, in its upper-crust refinement and gleaming clarity a quite exceptional bargain unless you hanker for the rougher, racier realities often encountered in stage performance.

**Joan Chissell**




## Textbook of modern song

**The Hugo Wolf Society, 1931-1938.** Gerhardt / Janssen / Hüsch / Trianti / Schorr / McCormack / Kipnis / Rethberg / Ginster / Roswaenge / Fuchs / Erb / Lemnitz / Weber / LSO / various pianists. EMI RLS 759 (7 discs).

HMV's Hugo Wolf Society was launched just 50 years ago. It was the brainchild of Ernest Newman, music critic of *The Sunday Times*, Wolf's first biographer in Britain and a devotee impatient of the composer's inadequate representation in song recitals. Newman had a ready acolyte in Walter Legge, a keen student of the Lied, an employee in the education department of HMV records and an admiring acquaintance of Newman.

In 1929 Legge set up the Lieder Club in London to test public response and extend recital repertory. A year later he persuaded HMV to market an album of records, available by subscription as a limited edition, devoted to songs by Wolf. Using the influential name of Newman, HMV persuaded Elena Gerhardt, the acknowledged goddess of German song, to record the songs against a royalty much less than her minimum fee. Subscribers were, none too easily, procured, the volume was warmly received and five further issues followed before the outbreak of war in 1939.

Subscribers were told at the time that the Wolf Society records would not otherwise be made publicly available; since then, despite public appeal, they have remained among the most valuable properties in the second-hand record market, never transferred to LP, excepting Volume One, which had a brief resurrection in 1964. After 50 years, the pledge is evidently redeemed. All six volumes at last reach microgroove reissue, together with Newman's copious annotations and Winifred Radford's English translations. Furthermore, enough extra material, recorded at the time, has been discovered to make up a seventh volume.

The transfers have been scrupulously made: the recorded sound is acceptable today, even that of the first volumes (some reservations are noted below). We cannot help noticing now that the manner of singing Wolf has altered a good deal in those 50 years; likewise piano accompaniment has become more forthright and poetical (Gerald Moore's book-title *Am I too Loud?* was not a mere joke). The growth of appreciation for Wolf's songs since 1945 was again master-minded by Legge, still working for EMI, soon afterwards promoting Lieder recitals for his Philharmonia Concerts Society.

Gerhardt's volume, the first record in the new set, demonstrates the change most dramatically. Her voice was a heavy mezzo by character, though she could lighten it for girlish effect, her manner far more the *grande dame* than Schwarzkopf, let alone Elly Ameling, ever suggests in performance. In "Gesang Weylas" she is superb, poignant in the Spanish sacred dialogue of Christ and a believer, "Herr, was trägt der Boden hier?"

But, in "Begegnung" the singer is experienced as an eavesdropper; a performance today would postulate one of the green young lovers as the storyteller. Exquisite as is Gerhardt's manipulation of the brief Italian vignettes, one cannot readily accept her as a Tuscan peasant girl. "Das verlassene Mägdelein" is another matter: she scoops up to higher notes, and she is no teenage skivvy, but her plight knocks at the heart.

Having got the Wolf Society off the ground, Gerhardt made way for other singers. The finest of them all was Gerhard Hüsch (now 80, still marvellously active as a teacher) who sets words on a vocal line as vividly as any modern singer, but without nudging for attention. Hüsch's "Der Rattenfänger" and "Epiphanias" are virtuoso character-studies.

Among the other singers in the later volumes, Friedrich Schorr excels in "Prometheus", with orchestral accompaniment, though the recorded sound is here rather distant. Alexander Kipnis contributes a superb "Grenzen der Menschheit", heavily accented but exemplary in legato and nuance.

Herbert Janssen had a marvellous baritone, and sang like a matinée idol, but got nowhere near the tragedy of Goethe's harp-player. Alexandra Trianti was clearly well schooled, but did little with words or characterization, and cultivated a little-girl soprano which soon outstays its welcome. John McCormack's rendering of "Ganymed" used to be greatly admired, but sounds to me painfully stiff and uncomprehending.

Elisabeth Rethberg, a great operatic soprano, was even less successful than Gerhardt in the Italian songs, words and characterizing rather vague. There is a flawed but exciting account of "Der Feuerreiter" by Helge Roswaenge and Gerald Moore—the standard of piano-playing suddenly jumps into vividness. Ria Ginster, not an opera-singer as most of these were, comes close to an admirable soprano style for Wolf. Karl Erb, evidently past his best, could still sing "Ach im Maien" as expertly and movingly as could be imagined.

Erb hit top form in what now appears as Volume Seven, with a brilliantly witty "Auftrag" and "Unfall", and vivid, taut rythm in "Der Scholar". Here too is the best of Tiana Lemnitz, and Marta Fuchs strongly dramatic, terror and passion united, in "Geh, Geliebter", for my money the greatest love song in the world. Ludwig Weber, not a famous recitalist, contributes a spectacular "Geister vom Mummelsee", and a really theatrical Goethe "Sänger".

It cannot be a coincidence that Gerald Moore is the pianist in these last performances, and that they sound much more like our sort of Wolf than do the early volumes. Even Janssen comes out of his Adonis shell and becomes involved in what he sings. There was not to be such a large gap before the postwar Wolf cult began again.

By now it is no cult, but a fact of musical life, for which Gerald Moore is as much to be thanked (busy in retirement, I hope) as the still influential shade of Legge. The recorded Wolf repertory, less rich now than a few years ago, has received a sizable, and revealing, injection with this box, at once the prehistory of modern Lieder-singing and its best textbook.

**William Mann**

## Dexterity which defies belief

**Bartok: String Quartets Nos 1-6.** Tokyo Quartet. DG 2740 235 (3 discs).
**Schubert: String Quartet in D minor ("Death and the Maiden")/Quartet Movement in C minor.** Quartetto Italiano. Philips 9500 751.
**Schubert: String Quartet in G major, D 887.** Alban Berg Quartet. EMI ASD 3882.
**Bridge. String Quartet No 1/Moeran: String Trio.** Hanson Quartet. Pearl SHE 553.
**Mendelssohn: Octet/String Symphonies Nos 10 and 12.** I Musici. Philips 6527 076; ▭ 7311 076.
**Rossini: Sonate a quattro/Un mot a Paganini/Duetto/Une larme.** Accardo/Gazeau/Meunier/Petracchi, Canino. Philips 6769 024, (2 discs).
**Beethoven: Trio for piano, flute and bassoon/Horn Sonata.** Barenboim / Debost / Sennedat/Bloom. DG 2531 293.
**Liszt: Consolations/Liebesträume/Sonetti del Petrarca.** Barenboim. DG 2531 318; ▭ 3301 318.

Even if this were not the week of the Bartok centenary, the Tokyo Quartet's new cycle of his quartets would be my recording of the month. It is not that these works have not been adequately recorded before, for indeed they have, several time. But they belong among that select group of twentieth-century masterpieces which invite and gain from a variety of different approaches.

The special virtues of the Tokyo's performances include their ability, so useful in Bartok, to make sounds that are harsh but not ugly, and also their extraordinary precision of timing and ensemble; their dexterity in the first scherzo of the fourth quartet, for instance, defies belief. On the whole, though, their speeds are a good deal slower than Bartok expected, and this contributes to a certain deliberateness in the playing. There is little sense here of music growing as naturally as a flower, but rather the feeling of an art busy and crowded with intelligence.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the Tokyo Quartet should miss some of Bartok's melodic grace, and seem to mistrust him when he is being most simple. They have much more fun with the heavy ironies of the fifth and sixth quartets, which benefit too from the way they switch colour so easily. Nevertheless, I was greatly impressed also by their version of the second quartet, a work which I would sometimes account the pinnacle of the set because it is so difficult to explain, though so too is Bartok's achievement in creating six works so utterly different from each other.

This exceptional month for quartets brings also fascinating but contrasted performances of two late Schubert works, "Death and the Maiden" played by the Quartetto Italiano and the G major by the Alban Berg Quartet. The *former* is warm, full and rich, with a superb freedom and generosity *in the melodic* lines that sometimes sounds not song-like but operatic. This does not mean, however, that the devilish pressure of the finale is relaxed, nor that the players cannot give, as postscript, a tense performance of the C minor quartet movement.

The view of the German team is more controlled and long-term, and they bring to the G major quartet a majesty of unfolding and splendour of sound that look forward to Bruckner. The drama of texture and tonality in the first movement is very powerful, and can well do without the repeat of the already lengthy exposition. Nor is there any sense of strain in what must be one of the most taxing quartets before Bartok: the scherzo is fast and exact, the finale moulded with assurance to encompass so much diversity of material.

Rather different problems are faced by the Hanson Quartet in their coupling of Bridge and Moeran. The early Bridge work, dating from 1906, has all the rhapsodic lyricism of its period, with an ancestry in Brahms that occasionally produces startling reminiscences of Schoenberg's contemporary first quartet, as does the harmony, more searching than was common in English music at the time. To move from *this* very sophisticated piece, beautifully played, to the Moeran is to leave the Edwardian drawing room for a morning ramble in gumboots.

Back in civilization, I Musici offer a smiling performance of Mendelssohn's octet, phrased with loving attention. The effect is to make the music sound pleased with itself, though I suspect that is not an inappropriate manner for this boyhood masterpiece. In any event, the presence of two of the string symphonies, in B minor and C minor, reminds one that the young Mendelssohn could be more than charming and sentimental, besides making this a release for the frugal, with 66 minutes of music on two sides.

Rossini as a lad was obviously never so well behaved. His juvenile sonatas abound in pastiches of operatic writing for the violin, absurd monologues for the double bass, and generally impish delight: they certainly need to be heard in their original form, as recorded here, rather than in tamed versions for string orchestra. Salvatore Accardo *is* in his purest, most *sparkling* form on the top line, with irrepressible support from the bassist Franco Petracchi, and this rare feast of musical wit is completed by three works from the composer's later years.

Less remarkable than the teenage compositions of Mendelssohn or Rossini, Beethoven's Trio for piano, flute and bassoon, written when he was 15, is still entirely amiable, though the consistent doubling of keyboard and wind does become tiring. The Horn Sonata here has different problems, in the short-breathed and somewhat gruff horn player, but of course the whole point of the issue is Daniel Barenboim's wonderfully fluent piano playing, never merely an accompaniment.

The Liszt recital is also unusual repertory for Barenboim but well worth his while investigating, especially when he chooses three sets of works that are generally slow, fluid and contemplative. He brings to them a thoughtfulness to make every cascade or ornament a meaningful event: the image that comes to mind as he plays is not of the flashy virtuoso but of the serious musician exploring the keyboard only for himself. Performed like this Liszt seems hardly less quietly intense than the fellow countryman born a century ago.

**Paul Griffiths**


A far from gruff hornplayer for Beethoven?

## Telemann's versatility revealed

**Telemann: Der getreue Music-Meister.** Soloists, Würzburg Bach Choir/Ulsamer. Archiv 2723 073 (five discs).
**Telemann: Tafelmusik.** Schola Cantorum Basiliensis/Wenzinger. Archiv 2723 074 (six discs).
**Telemann: Wind Concertos.** Holliger/Copley/Nicolet/Camerata Bern. Archiv 2533 454; 3310 454.
**Lieder und Arien des Barock.** Prey/Vienna Capella Academica. Philips 9502 500.
**Vivaldi: Cello Concertos.** Tortelier/LMP/Ledger. EMI ASD 3914.
**Bach/Handel/Vivaldi: Oboe Sonatas.** Holliger/Picht-Axenfeld/Cervera. Philips 9502 019.
**Handel: Six Concerti Grossi, Op 3.** ECO/Leppard. Philips 9502 006; 7313 006.
**Handel: Fireworks Music/Water Music Suite No 1.** ECO/Leppard. Philips 6527 047; 7311 047.

How long before we hear complaints of the Telemannization of Radio 3? With increasing exposure on the air and a large-scale radio series due to start next weekend, Telemann's tercentenary year is off to a cracking start. Archiv Produktion joins in the celebration by reissuing two boxed sets of music from Telemann's subscription series. The 62 items of *Der getreue Music-Meister* (the first music periodical to include entire compositions, some by guest contributors) reveal almost as wide a variety of style, form and invention as does the music of the man himself, and are performed on a good cross-section of contemporary instruments.

The set was first released in 1967 for the two-hundredth anniversary of Telemann's death, and the style of instrumental playing has on the whole worn better for our ears than the vocal: the choral singing and Hertha Topper's contralto, in particular, sound laboured and overweight. But I especially enjoyed Gerhard Unger's imaginatively characterized "Die Kuh" from the opera *Aesopus*, the strangely mordant, folk-like Sonata in G for descant and bass viols, the irresistible "Carillon" for two shawms, Eduard Melkus's darting, elfin violin sonata by a Signor Stormer, and a clavichord Fantasia by Mr Haltmeier, given a sensitively scaled recording.

Telemann's later collection of *Tafelmusik*, a twin in recording quality and presentation, is despite its title, even more satisfying musically. More of a bouquet than a pot-pourri, its three "Productions" of suites, concertos, quartets, trio and solo sonatas and "Conclusions" point Telemann's characteristic sensitivity to the "diverse natures of various instruments" in various combinations. The performances, on period instruments, reveal carefully studied and elegantly executed *rythme inégal* and ornamentation, even if there are times when such earnestness could be tempered by a little wit and higher spirits.

There is more sense of enjoyment and no less idiomatic musicianship in the Camerata Bern's performances of Telemann's inventive and often arrestingly original wind *concertos. Constantly enlivened* and regenerated by breaths of folk music, recorder and flute seem to emulate a hurdy-gurdy here, oboe d'amore a shepherd's pipe there, all within shapely French and Italianate moulds.

Five of Telemann's jolly, neatly characterized little continuo folk songs are included in Hermann Prey's recital of baroque songs, sacred and secular, many of which provide valuable insights into the early development of German song. The vocal performances are not, alas, as contrasted in manner as in matter, with the livelier numbers a little overearnest: equal if not greater pleasure is provided by the inexhaustibly inventive accompaniments bubbling away underneath, or, as in Eduard Melkus's quasi-improvisatory violin refrains to Krieger's "Der Rheinische Wein", dancing their way in and out of the words.

Paul Tortelier and the London Mozart Players give muscular, boldly projected performances of three of Vivaldi's cello concertos: what they lose in poise and sense of proportion they gain in a raw, vital, at times precipitate energy. Philip Ledger directs all too obviously from the harpsichord. On the second, more rewarding, side, Maud Tortelier and Jacques Francis Manzone join forces for the lesser known Concerto in C for violin and two cellos.

By comparison with some of the first solo cello concertos, Vivaldi's C minor *sonata da chiesa* for oboe, with its Corellian influence, sounds almost archaic. Heinz Holliger's stylish performance is full of spirited enthusiasm, while his playing of three of Handel's oboe sonatas, their more spacious themes wreathed in most beautifully executed decorations, perfectly realizes the subtle lights and glowing sensuousness which the music shares with the nicely matched Willem Claesz Heda still-life on the sleeve.

One of the main attractions on a reissue from the 1972 two-record set of Handel's *Concerti Grossi, Op 3*, must be the playing of David Munrow, Richard Adeney and Neil Black, sharpening the luxuriant sheen of Leppard's generous quota of strings. Another, thanks to Leppard's direction and the immaculate recording, is the revelation of Handel's perfectly judged levels of recession of instrumental tone and colour: listen, for example, to the bold paterning of the violin relief over the dotted rhythms of the opening Vivace of No 2.

From Stokowski and Boult to Dart and Hogwood everyone has his own favourite *Fireworks* and *Water Music*. Leppard's Seventies recordings are available once again, contributing to the catalogue their own distinctive elan, svelte stylishness and unashamed aural hedonism.

**Hilary Finch**

Radio

## Good in parts; first and second time around

Serials and programmes in parts have a tendency to escape the critical net—a small shrimping net, I sometimes think, with which my colleagues and I jab about at random in the ocean of radio. For such programmes there is always next week or the week after, and so it goes on until, still unnoticed, the final programme comes and goes and the same process of procrastination can then be applied to its successor—or even, if I work it it, to the repeat.

I am sure that *Folktales* Radio 4, Fridays), now two-thirds of the way through its second hearing, ought not to complete it without mention. Written by Dave Arthur, presented by Toni Arthur, each part is an anthology of material on different aspects of the supernatural: fairies, witches, ghosts. What gives the programmes their appeal is the number of stories woven into them: most of these appear to have been told impromptu into the microphone and some of the tellers fair raise the goose-pimples. Questions of whether there is one grain of fact in any of them thus tend to get overlooked, although in many one recognizes certain principles that underlie less romantic and colourful traditions: do not steal from the fairies or you will be punished for it, goes one admonition, echoing another which says that if you plunder mystical teachings for your own ends, you will gain nothing and may even lose. This series is produced by Daniel Snowman whose name at the end of any list of credits has always been a pointer to good programme content.

Another excellent small series ends today and again this is its second time round. Produced by Shirley du Boulay when on detachment from TV, *Thicker than Water* is an examination of the formative power of blood relationships; it is conducted by Dr Anthony Clare, whose mild, persuasive Irish accent is in itself an inducement to listen. But the chief attraction is the quality of the contributors whose powers under sympathetic questioning to describe the influence of a father, a mother, or (as you can hear this afternoon) of a brother or sister, are very considerable. Of course when one of them is Thomas Hinde that is hardly to be wondered at. A series on a subject such as this must be of potential interest to absolutely everybody and the conduct of it ensures that many listeners will stop to examine how far their own blood relationships have made them what they are and shaped their own perceptions of the world.

The contrast between this and Capital Radio's new popular psychology series, *Teach Yourself You*, is to put it charitably, sharp. John Nicholson of Bedford College presents, Maggie Norden produces and on the two Monday evenings so far they have given us a programme on the interpersonal relationships of office life, followed by another on friends and friendship. They continue until May 4th with such topics as shyness, learning and memory, and happiness. The intention of the series is clear enough and indeed laudable; take aspects of behaviour with which most of us are so familiar that we don't even think of them as old, off-putting psychology and let's take a closer look. At the same time somebody has thought: if we do not present this in the style to which our listeners are accustomed, nobody is going to listen. Thus the two programmes to date have been liberally besprinkled with the utterances of the famous (e g Morecambe and Wise on friendship), inserted as if for that reason they were going to be of more consequence than those of Joe Bloggs: in general, they are nothing of the sort and sometimes downright vacuous. Worse than that, both productions have been put together in something of a gee-whizz, would-you-believe-it style which makes their material sound altogether too exactly like what the listeners are accustomed to, i e a collection of the disconnected snippets of information purveyed by disc-jockeys. The method only helps to obscure whatever these programmes might have to offer to their listeners to help them formulate some general ideas about themselves and Mr Nicholson's script does little to correct this. In short, content, such as it is, has been sacrificed to a smart, easy-on-the-ear, container—with pretty horrible results. A pity, and particularly when Capital does not have to behave like this: when Jane Walmsley is conducting one of her investigations, for example, the listeners are treated with more respect.

With 23 parts still to come, there is obviously every opportunity to defer mention of *The Lord of the Rings* and indeed I think that beyond these few words I had better do so because after three episodes it is still very difficult to assess how things are going to shape up. The book itself is a slow starter, having to make allowances for all who have not read *The Hobbit* before the action can get under way. Radio shares that problem, but I am not sure it has been reduced by a decision to broadcast in half-hour episodes. Three weeks and one and a half hours in, I have the impression that things are only just hotting up. With each episode at an hour, involvement might already have been high with less strain on the memory and concentration.

**David Wade**









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## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

| | |
|---|---|
| Today 28 March 8 p.m. | WILLI BOSKOVSKY, LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA. A popular Viennese programme. Music by Suppé, Offenbach & the Strauss family inc. Ov. Orpheus in the Underworld; Blue Danube; Wine, Woman & Song. £3.75 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Raymond Gubbay |
| Sunday 29 March 3.15 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Hans Vonk (conductor). Wanda Wilkomirska (violin). Mozart Serenade in D, K.239 (Serenata Notturna); Prokofiev Violin Concerto No. 1; Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6. RPO Ltd. |
| Sunday 29 March 7.30 p.m. | LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Myung-Whun Chung (cond.). Kyung-Wha Chung (violin). Rimsky-Korsakov Suite, The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh; Sibelius Violin Concerto; Rachmaninov Symphony No. 1. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6. LPO Ltd. |
| Monday 30 March 5.55 p.m. | CONCERT PLATFORM (RFH Waterloo Room). Sixth in a series of talks arranged in collaboration with Morley College. Roger North on the works by Stravinsky, Mozart & Hindemith to be performed later in the evening. 80p. Royal Festival Hall |
| Monday 30 March 8 p.m. | ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Pinchas Zukerman (cond./violin/vla). Stravinsky Conc. in D for strings; Mozart Violin Conc. in A, K.219; Hindemith Trauermusik for viola and strings; Haydn Symphony No. 85 (La Reine). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6. ECO Music Soc. |
| Tuesday 31 March 8 p.m. | LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA & Chorus. Claudio Abbado (cond.). Nicolai Ghiaurov (bass). Mussorgsky 4 works for orch. inc. Night on the Bare Mountain; Songs & Dances of Death; 4 works with chorus; arr Ravel, Pictures from an Exhibition. £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). LSO Ltd. |
| Wednesday 1 April 5.55 p.m. | BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL. David Lumsden. Bach Canzona, BWV 588; 4 Ch. Prels. from the Orgelbüchlein: BWV 632, 633, 636 & 635; Conc., BWV 596 (after Vivaldi); Partita, BWV 767; Sonata, BWV 530; Fantasia & Fugue, BWV 537. £1.20. Royal Festival Hall |
| Wednesday 1 April 8 p.m. | LONDON MOZART PLAYERS. Harry Blech (conductor). Michel Dalberto (piano). Rossini Overture, The Barber of Seville; Mozart Piano Concerto in A, K.488; Schubert Symphony No. 9 (Great). £1.50, £2.30, £3, £3.70, £4.30, £4.90. Haydn-Mozart Soc. |
| Thursday 2 April 8 p.m. | LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. John Pritchard (cond.). Salvatore Accardo (violin). Mozart Overture, The Magic Flute; Beethoven Violin Concerto; Strauss Symphonia Domestica. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LPO Ltd. |
| Saturday 4 April 8 p.m. | ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. Jose-Luis Garcia (director/violin). William Bennett (flute). Anthony Halstead (continuo). Mozart Eine kleine Nachtmusik; Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £1.75, £2.50, £3.25, £4, £4.50, £5.25. Raymond Gubbay |
| Sunday 5 April 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. | THE BACH CHOIR. English Chamber Orch. Sir David Willcocks (cond.). Robert Tear, Rodney Macann, Jennifer Smith, Alfreda Hodgson, William Kendall, Stephen Roberts, Hubert Dawkes, John Scott. Bach St. Matthew Passion (in English). £5.50, £7.80 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Bach Choir |
| Sunday 5 April 7.30 p.m. | LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. John Pritchard (cond.). Joaquin Achucarro (piano) (pl. note change). Delius Brigg Fair; Rachmaninov Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini; Sibelius Symphony No. 2. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LPO Ltd. |
| Monday 6 April 5.55 p.m. | CONCERT PLATFORM. (RFH Waterloo Room). Seventh in a series of talks arranged in collaboration with Morley College. Robert Anderson on Elgar's Enigma Variations to be performed later in the evening. The talk will be followed by informal discussion. 80p. Royal Festival Hall |
| Monday 6 April 8 p.m. | PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Simon Rattle (conductor). Imogen Cooper (piano). Janácek Sinfonietta; Ravel Piano Concerto in G; Elgar Enigma Variations. £1.20, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Philharmonia Ltd. |
| Tuesday 7 April 8 p.m. | GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION. Philharmonia Orchestra. Brian Wright (cond.). Linda Esther Gray, Nicola Jenkin, Ameral Gunson, Martyn Hill, Thomas Allen. Mendelssohn Elijah. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY). Goldsmith Ch. Union |
| Wednesday 8 April 5.55 p.m. | BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL. Franz Lehrndorfer. Vivaldi/Lehrndorfer Allegro from Conc. in C; Bach Chorale Vars: Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gütig, BWV 768; Conc. BWV 597 (Opus dubium); Reger Sonata No. 2 in D minor, Op. 60; Improvisation on a submitted theme. £1.20. Royal Festival Hall |
| Wednesday 8 April 8 p.m. | BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. BBC Singers. Elgar Howarth (cond.). Alison Hargan, Cynthia Buchan, Roderic Keating, Dieter Weller. Haydn Symphony No. 99; Kodaly Peacock Vars; Ligeti Scenes & Interludes from Le Grand Macabre. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. BBC |
| Thursday 9 April 8 p.m. | PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Riccardo Muti (conductor). Robert Cohen (cello). Purcell Chacony in G minor; Schumann Cello Concerto; Beethoven Symphony No. 7. £1.20, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Philharmonia Ltd. |
| Friday 10 April 8 p.m. | LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Eugen Jochum (conductor). Jacques Klein (piano). Strauss Don Juan; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor); Brahms Symphony No. 2. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.30, £5, £6. LPO Ltd. |

## QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

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|---|---|
| Today 28 March 7.45 p.m. | CHORUS OF THE CHELSEA HARMONIC SOCIETY. New Symphony Orchestra. Edward de Rivera (cond.). Helen Lawrence, Michele Galazowski, Edgar Fleet, Bryn Evans, Peter Jones. Mendelssohn St. Paul (complete). £1, £1.60, £2, £2.50. Ruth Ticher Concert Mgmt. |
| Sunday 29 March 3 p.m. | STEPHEN BISHOP-KOVACEVICH (piano). Beethoven Sonata in E, Op. 109; Schubert Drei Klavierstücke, D 946; Twelve Ländler, D.790; Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 111. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50. Harrison Parrott Ltd. |
| Sunday 29 March 7.15 p.m. | CLEVELAND QUARTET. Mendelssohn Quartet in D, Op. 44 No. 1; Bartók Quartet No. 2 in A minor; Beethoven Quartet in F, Op. 135. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3. Ingpen and Williams Ltd. |
| Thursday 2 April 7.45 p.m. | JANOS SOLYOM (piano). Brahms Sonata in C, Op. 1; Schumann Faschingsschwank aus Wien; Liszt Sonata in B minor. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. Basil Douglas Ltd. |
| Friday 3 April 7.45 p.m. | NORTHERN SINFONIA. Myung-Whun Chung (conductor). Ian Partridge (tenor). Mozart Symphony No. 28; Britten Nocturne, Op. 60; Stravinsky Eight Miniatures for small orchestra; Weber Symphony No. 1. £1.25, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50. Nthn Sinfonia Conc. Soc. Ltd. |
| Saturday 4 April 7.45 p.m. | THE LONDON CHORALE. New London Sinfonia. David Coleman (conductor). Elizabeth Ritchie (soprano). Phyllis Cannan (contralto). Iain Hamilton Mass in A (1st perf.); Mozart Symphony No. 21; Vivaldi Gloria. £1.25, £1.95, £2.85, £3.75, £4.80. London Chorale |
| Sunday 5 April 3 p.m. | MARTIN HUGHES (piano). Schubert Sonata in A minor, D.537; Beethoven Sonata in F minor, Op. 57 (Appassionata); Schubert Sonata in A, D.959. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd. |
| Sunday 5 April 7.15 p.m. | WIND HARMONIE. Robert Bourton (dir.). Weber March for Harmonie; Milhaud Symphony No. 5; Mozart Divertimento in E flat, K.226; Josephs Concerto a dodici; Donizetti Sinfonia in G minor; Stravinsky Octet; Francaix Le Gay Paris. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. Terry Slasberg Agcy. |
| Monday 6 April 7.45 p.m. | SONS AND LOVERS (A). Dean Stockwell, Wendy Hiller, Trevor Howard, Mary Ure & Heather Sears in the 1959 film of the novel by D. H. Lawrence. (This replaces the Amadeus Quartet concert which has been cancelled.) £2. Distributed by Rank Film Distributors |
| Tuesday 7 April 7.45 p.m. | BERLIN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA DDR. Heinz Schunk (leader). John Wilbraham (tpt.). J. C. Bach Symphony in E flat; Torelli Trumpet Conc. in D; Tartini Violin Conc. in D minor; Albinoni Trumpet Conc. in B flat; Dvorák String Serenade. £1.20, £2, £2.60, £3.40, £4.20. Harold Holt |
| Wednesday 8 April 7.45 p.m. | GERAINT JONES ORCHESTRA. Geraint Jones (conductor/organ). Sioned Williams (harp). Handel Concerto Grosso Op. 6 No. 1; Harp Concerto; Three Organ Concertos: No. 1 in G, No. 5 in F and No. 15 in D minor. £2, £2.50, £3. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd. |
| Thursday 9 April 7.45 p.m. | DAVID WARD (piano). Mozart Var. on a Minuet by Duport, K.573; Adagio in B minor, K.540; Sonata in A minor, K.310; Beethoven Allegretto for Piringer, WoO 61; Sonata, Op. 90; Schubert Moments Musicaux, D.780, Nos. 4-6. £1.50, £2, £2.40, £2.90, £3.50. Martin Bloomfield |
| Friday 10 April 7.45 p.m. | RICHARD HICKOX SINGERS. City of London Sinfonia. Martyn Hill, Stephen Roberts. Telemann Machet die Tore weit; Der Tod Jesu. £1.60, £2.50, £3.20, £3.90, £4.50. R Hickox Singers & Orch. |

## PURCELL ROOM

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|---|---|
| Sunday 29 March 7 p.m. | GUILLERMO FIERENS (guitar). Sor Sonata, Op. 25; Castelnuovo-Tedesco Sonata; Walton Five Bagatelles; Villa-Lobos Etude-Prelude; Moreno-Torroba Sonatina. £1.20, £1.30, £2.40. Ibbs & Tillett |
| Tuesday 31 March 7.30 p.m. | JULIAN PIKE (tenor). DAVID WARD (piano). Beethoven Gellert Songs; Britten Seven Sonnets of Michelangelo; Songs by Fauré, Schubert and Mozart. Proceeds to Human Value Conference. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Human Value Conference |
| Thursday 2 April 7.30 p.m. | ENGLISH BAROQUE ENSEMBLE. Handel Trio Sonata in G minor, Op. 2, No. 8; J. S. Bach Sonata in D for cello and hpsd, BWV 1028; Trio Sonata in G; Telemann Quartet in G; J. C. Bach Quartet in D. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Thames Chamber Orch. Ltd. |
| Friday 3 April 7.30 p.m. | IGO KOCH (piano). Beethoven Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3; Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 (Pathétique); Sonata in D, Op. 28 (Pastoral). £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Ibbs & Tillett |

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Rd., SW7 THURSDAY NEXT 2 APRIL at 8

## BROMPTON CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor DONALD CASHMORE

HAYDN: Salve Regina; La Passione Symphony
PERGOLESI: Magnificat. ALBINONI: Adagio
BACH: Mass in F

Rebecca Moseley-Morgan, Catherine Rogers, Brian Parsons, John Hall, Paul Josin

London Bach Orchestra

£3, £2 from Box Office (997 5831), 232 7010 (ext. 202) & at door.



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of Music and the Arts

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COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
Until April 4
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Evgs 7.30, Mat Today 2.30, April 4 at 3.00 & 8.00. GISELLE Today Mat: Truglia, Skoog. Weiss Ton't: Evdokimova, Schaufuss, Asensio.

COLLEGIATE THEATRE, 15 Gordon Street, WC1. Wed. 25, Fri. 27, Sat. 28 at 7.30 pm GLI ORAZI E I CURIAZI by Cimarosa Opera Rar with the Haydn Orchestra. Conductor: David Parry. Tickets: £8, £6.50, £5 only, from Camden Box Office (388 7727).

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 (S) (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10.00 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't at 7.30 Daphnis & Chloë, My Brother My Sisters, Facade Wed at 7.30 Manon (Eagling replaces Silver) Thurs at 7.30 Les Sylphides, Hamlet, Sylvia pas de deux, Gloria.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tues & Fri at 7.30 Macbeth Mon at 8.00 Covent Garden Celebrity Concert: Carlo Bergonzi.

FRENCH INSTITUTE THEATRE, Queensberry Place, S.W.7. RENATA SCOTTO. Covent Garden's Lady Macbeth talks to Alan Sievewright with recordings. 7.30 Wed. 1 Apr. Tkts £1.50 (937 8590).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 Tel. 01-837 1672/1673 3856. Credit Cards 10 am to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871.
Last Perf Tonight at 7.30 SINGERS COMPANY presents Offenbach's Orpheus in the Underworld. Tkts £1 to £6. Tue until April 11 SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET Evgs at 7.30 Sat Mats 2.30 Tkts £1.50 to £8.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA. Tickets from £2.50-£12 still available for last 3 performances of "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (in English). 1 April 6 p.m. & 4 April 5.30 p.m. at Bristol Hippodrome (0272) 299444; 7 April 6 p.m. at Southampton Gaumont (0703) 29772-3. Opera Mobile —£15 ticket inc. seat £12, on return coach travelling from Victoria on 1/7 April. Phone 01-461 2222 for leaflet.

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### PINCHAS ZUKERMAN

Conductor/violin/viola

STRAVINSKY: Concerto in D for String Orchestra
MOZART: Violin Concerto in A, K.219
HINDEMITH: Trauermusik for viola and string orchestra
HAYDN: Symphony No. 85 (La Reine)

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY. WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1 APRIL at 8 p.m.

### LMP LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
### Conductor: HARRY BLECH

Overture, The Barber of Seville ......... ROSSINI
Piano Concerto No. 23 in A, K.488 ...... MOZART
Symphony No. 9 in C 'The Great' .... SCHUBERT

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RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
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WILLIAM BENNETT flute. ANTHONY HALSTEAD harpsichord
MOZART: EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK
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### BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
### ELGAR HOWARTH

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RODERICK KEATING — DIETER WELLER
BBC Singers

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KODALY: Variations on a Hungarian folk song (The Peacock)
LIGETI: Scenes and Interludes from Le Grand Macabre (UK premiere)

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### CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor: ERICH SCHMID
Soloist: GYORGY PAUK

SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished)
BERG: Violin Concerto
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral)

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GOOD FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, at 5.00

### LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

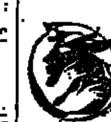
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## QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

WEDNESDAY, 15 APRIL, at 7.45 p.m.



### ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHOIR
MARTIN NEARY conductor
RICHARD CUNNINGHAM alto — WILLIAM KENDALL tenor — IAN CADDY baritone

BACH: Cantata No. 12 (Neil Black: oboe obligato)
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FAURE: Messe de Requiem Op. 48

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## PURCELL ROOM

FRIDAY NEXT, 3 APRIL, at 7.30 p.m.
Recital by the Austrian pianist

### IGO KOCH

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3
BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 'Pathetique'
BEETHOVEN: Sonata in D, Op. 28 'Pastorale'

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THE BUSINESS OF MURDER



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tonight 28 March 7.30 p.m. | PETER FRANKL piano, GYORGY PAUK violin, RALPH KIRSHBAUM cello. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. | Mozart: Piano Trio in E K542; Shostakovich: Piano Trio in E min Op. 67; Dvorak: Piano Trio in F min Op 65. Composers Series: Dvorak/Ingpen and Williams Ltd. |
| Tomorrow 29 March 3.30 p.m. | PHILOMEL. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. | Nancy Hadden, Wendy Berger, John Hadden, Timothy Roberts, Nigel North, Erin Headley. Music by Monteverdi, Mazzocchi, Caccini, Negri, Frescobaldi, Kapsberger, etc. on authentic inst. |
| Tomorrow 29 March 7.30 p.m. | JOHN MILLS guitar. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings | Frescobaldi: Aria con variazioni; Weiss: Tombeau; Sainz de la Maza: Suite; Mussorgsky: The Old Castle; Works by Brouwer, Smith Brindle and Ponce. |
| Monday 30 March 7.30 p.m. | STEFAN POPOV cello, ALLAN SCHILLER piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ibbs & Tillett | Beethoven: Sonata in D Op 102/2; Schubert: Arpeggione Sonata; Miaskowsky: Sonata No. 2; Martinu: Sonata No 3. |
| Tuesday 31 March 7.30 p.m. | TAMAS VESMAS piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ingpen and Williams Ltd. | Brahms Series 1st of 3. Brahms: 2 Rhapsodies Op 79, 8 Klavierstücke Op 76, 4 Klavierstücke Op 119, Sonata in F sharp min Op 2. |
| Wednesday 1 April 7.30 p.m. | ANTHONY LINDSAY and SIMON YOUNG two pianos. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. | Ravel-Choisnel: Mother Goose Suite; Edward Cowie: The Falls of Clyde 1, The Falls of Clyde 2 (1st perf Arts Council commission); Mozart: Sonata in D K448. |
| Thursday 2 April 7.30 p.m. | THE ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Jane Gray | Monica Huggett baroque violin, Michael Copley recorder, Christopher Hogwood harpsichord. 17 & 18 C. music by Telemann, Schmelzer, Handel, Purcell, Couperin and the Bach family. |
| Friday 3 April 7.30 p.m. | IKUKO ENDO piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. | Akira Miyoshi: Sonata; Chopin: 10 Mazurkas; Liszt: Sonata in B min. Ibbs & Tillett. |
| Saturday 4 April 3.30 p.m. | RAQUEL BOLDORINI Uruguayan pianist. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. | Soler: 2 Sonatas; Beethoven: Sonata Op. 111; Bartok: Out of Doors; Villa-Lobos: Impressoes seresteiras; Ipuche Riva: Siciliano; Falla: Fantasia baetica. |
| Saturday 4 April 7.30 p.m. | ACADEMY OF ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS SEXTET. £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50 | Dvorak: String Sextet in A Op. 48; Tchaikovsky: String Sextet in D min. Op. 70 'Souvenir de Florence'. Composers Series: Dvorak. |
| Sunday 5 April 3.30 p.m. | DAGOBERTO LINHARES guitar. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings | Brazilian Serenade. Prado: Sonata No. 1 (1st perf.); Nobre: Momentos; Music by Savio, Villa-Lobos, Carulli, etc. |
| Sunday 5 April 7.30 p.m. | MARY VERNEY fortepiano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. | Mozart: Sonata in D, K.567; Beethoven: Sonata Op. 10 No. 3; Pinto: Sonatas |
| Monday 6 April 7.30 p.m. | GARY STEIGERWALT piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings. | Haydn: Sonata in F Hob. 23; Rachmaninov: 3 Etudes-Tableaux; Iain Hamilton: Sonata No. 3 (1st Lon. perf.); Chopin: Polonaise Op. 44, Nocturne Op. 48; Brahms: Sonata, Op. 1. |
| Tuesday 7 April 7.30 p.m. | TAMAS VESMAS piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ingpen & Williams Ltd. | Brahms Series 2 of 3. Bach-Brahms: Chaconne, arr. for left hand; Brahms: 7 Fantasien Op. 116, 4 Ballads Op. 10, Vars. & Fugue on a theme by Handel, Op. 24. |
| Wednesday 8 April 7.30 p.m. | HENRY HERFORD bar. ROBIN BOWMAN piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Amelia Freedman | Schubert: Songs; Debussy: 3 Ballades de François Villon; Britten: Songs & Proverbs of William Blake; Ravel: Histoires naturelles; Butterworth: 6 songs from A Shropshire Lad. |
| Thursday 9 April 7.30 p.m. | THE MUSIC PARTY Dir. Alan Hacker. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Early Music Network. | From Haydn to Beethoven: Haydn: Horn Trio in E flat; Krommer: Clarinet Quintet in D; Beethoven: Septet in E flat. |
| Friday 10 April 7.30 p.m. | TESSA UYS piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Esmé Bird. | Schubert: Sonata in A D.664; Bartok: 15 Hungarian Peasant Songs; McCabe: Variations Op. 22; Beethoven: Sonata Op. 57 'Appassionata'; Schubert: 3 Songs (trans. Godowsky). |

WIGMORE HALL
Manager: William Lyne

### DVORAK SERIES

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Tonight at 7.30 — Peter FRANKL, György PAUK, Ralph KIRSHBAUM
Mozart — Piano Trio in E, K.542
Shostakovich — Piano Trio in E minor, Op. 67
Dvorak — Piano Trio in F minor, Op. 65
£3.00, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20.

Sat. 4 April 7.30 — ACADEMY OF ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS
Dvorak — String Sextet in A, Op. 48
Tchaikovsky — String Sextet in D minor, Op. 70 'Souvenir de Florence'
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WIGMORE HALL. Saturday, 25 April, at 7.30 p.m.

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## Chess

# Bids for world fame

Only three bids have been announced for the world championship match between Karpov and Korchnoi: they come from Reykjavik in Iceland and from Las Palmas in Spain offering a million Swiss francs (a little over half a million dollars) as a prize fund and from Merano in Italy offering 800,000 Swiss francs.

There were many more bids for the Karpov-Korchnoi match that was played at Baguio City in the Philippines in 1978. It is possible that only the top three bids were announced and considered. But since no announcement was made to this effect I can only assume that the interest in holding a Karpov-Korchnoi match is waning, since this will be the third time in succession. This also may explain why the top bids are about a quarter of the $2m put up by the Philippine Chess Federation in 1978.

When the envelopes containing the bids were opened in Amsterdam on February 16, Fridrik Olafsson, President of the World Chess Federation, said he would announce by March 16 which had been successful. That date passed with no decision being made owing to disagreement between the two players, so the President drew lots and Merano became the venue.

Meanwhile no doubt the players are occupied in preparing for the stern test that awaits them in one of these three places. Indications would seem to show they are both in excellent form. Karpov has come equal first with the young American grandmaster, Larry Christiansen, at the very strong tournament at Linares in Spain. He was adjudged to have won first place on the Sonneborn-Berger count. He did not lose a game and he won a fine game against Christiansen. Korchnoi did even better at the Banco di Roma tournament last month by coming first with 8 points out of 9, no less than 2½ points ahead of his nearest rival, the Hungarian grand-master Csom. But his tournament was much weaker than Karpov's and more significant is his remarkable record in winning the Candidates' series of matches for the second time in succession.

One cannot help marvelling at the dynamic vigour and powers of endurance displayed by a man who, at the time of writing, is 50 years of age, in thus winning the Candidates' matches for the second time in succession.

The general consensus of opinion is that the world champion will retain his title.

But both Karpov and Korchnoi were Leningraders and this meant that Karpov lived under the shadow of Korchnoi when that great player was in his full prime. He is also handicapped by the fact that Korchnoi is contemptuous of him, both as a person and as a player.

As an illustration of the power of play of grandmaster Korchnoi I give the eighth game of his match with Hübner in the finals of the Candidates at Merano earlier this year.

White V. Korchnoi Black R. Hübner Queen's Gambit Accepted

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 P-QR3
2 P-QB4 PxP

Alekhine's variation which enjoyed a certain popularity in the late 1930s and for half a dozen years after the war. The idea is to play an early B-KN5 and also to prevent White from playing the variation Q-R4 ch, followed by QxBP.

4 P-K3 N-KB3

But now Black abandons the idea of Alekhine's variation and reverts to something like the normal line

5 BxP P-K3

Not now 5..,B-N5 which would lose to 6.N-K5.

6 Q-K2 P-B4 9 B-Q3 N-B3
7 PxP BxP 10 N-B3 B-N2
8 O-O P-QN4 11 P-K4 N-Q2

Preventing White from gaining a strong attack by P-K5. For if now 12.P-K5,N-Q5;13.NxN,BxN;14.B-KB4,Q-B2;15.KR-K1,P-N5 with advantage to Black.

12 R-Q1 Q-B2 14 QR-B1 P-B3
13 B-N5 O-O

A serious weakening of his Kingside pawn structure. Better was 14..,QR-B1 to be followed by either Q-N1 or Q-N3.

15 B-K3 BxB 18 NxP Q-R4
16 QxB QR-K1 19 B-B2 N(Q2)-K4
17 P-QR4 PxP 20 NxN PxN

Or 20..,QxN; 21.N-B5 with marked advantage to White.

21 Q-B5 R-Q1 23 N-B5 B-B1
22 QxQ NxQ 24 B-Q3 R-Q5
(Position after 24 ..R-Q5)
25 B-B1

Win of a pawn by 25.BxP,BxB;26.NxB, allows Black to gain an attack with 26..,N-N6;27.RxR,PxR. But from now on White's domination of the Queenside becomes more and more apparent.

25 K-B2 27 P-QN4 N-B3
26 RxR PxR 28 N-Q3 N-K2

An unfortunate necessity; for if 28..,B-N2;29.RxN,BxR;30.N-K5 ch, winning two pieces for the Rook.

29 R-B7 R-Q1 32 N-K5 K-Q1
30 P-B4 R-Q3 33 R-B4 K-K1
31 K-B2 K-K1

Black has nothing better to do than to wait to see how White is going to administer the coup-de-grace. And indeed when he tries to gain some counter-play in the ensuing part of the game he merely accelerates the end.

34 B-Q3 B-Q2 36 BxB PxB
35 R-B7 B-N4 37 R-R7

Threatening 38,R-R8 ch,R-Q1;39.RxR chKxR;40.K-K2 followed by K-Q3 and KxP.

37 N-N3

Or 37..,R-Q1;38 RxN ch,KxR;39.N-B6 ch and again White's King goes to K2 followed by K-Q3 and KxP.

38 NxN PxN 39 P-K5

Refusing to allow Black counterplay by 39.RxP,P-K4.

39 R-B3 41 RxP K-B2
40 R-P R-B5 42 R-N3

Here the game was adjourned. The remaining part of the game took exactly 55 seconds.

42 RxP 43 R-Q3 resigns.

**Harry Golombek**

## Travel

# A touch of magic in the Caribbean



Fort San Jeronimo, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Holiday makers can be divided neatly into two categories — doers and those who prefer to be done unto.

Doers sail, windsurf, fish, ski, fly and disport themselves energetically with bats, racquets or clubs from dawn till dusk. They cannot be pinned under a palm tree except to catch breath. They disco dance into the small hours and return from their holidays invigorated and refreshed.

Be-done-untoers enjoy breakfast in bed and lying on the beach punctuated by nothing more strenuous than a cool dip. Poolside lunches, candlelit dinners and a little leisurely window shopping or a moonlight stroll are the only diversions they seek.

So where does a doer who is married or otherwise attached to a be-done-untoer go for a holiday? What magic location can cater to their apparently *incompatible needs?*

Puerto Rico's seaside capital, San Juan, is not the first place one would necessarily think of. But since Jetsave are offering two-week holidays there this summer with direct flights from Gatwick and Manchester at prices starting below £200 early in the season, it is an exotic destination worth considering.

I had my first taste of Puerto Rico as Jetsave's guest last autumn and particularly enjoyed the Caribbean sun, sea and sand routine in a real place as opposed to purpose built resort.

Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus, colonized by Spain and now belongs to the United States; Miami is about 1,000 miles off to the north west. Although Spanish is the principal language, American English is spoken almost everywhere. American influence is apparent too in the modern, air-conditioned comfort of the hotels and in the food they offer.

Most of San Juan's holiday hotels are on Condado beach, which has regulation warm blue sea, golden sand and palm trees. Running behind them is Ashford Avenue, a busy shopping street of bars, restaurants, banks and smart shops specializing in the vivid resort clothes that most of us feel too timid to wear until we are tanned.

Old San Juan is about 10 minutes away by taxi, and taxis are plentiful and inexpensive. Anyone with a taste for pirates and sea battles in the days of sail should tramp the walls of the old forts and set the imagination whirling with cannon and canister and toppling masts.

Some streets in the old city are still paved with blue-grey blocks cast from the residues of iron furnaces in Spain which travelled the oceans as ships' ballast. Many of the sixteenth-century buildings have been restored and are open to visitors; between them are shops and cafes patronized by the people of the town as well as by tourists.

Flamenco is widely admired, and shows in the old town clubs and bars often feature Spanish music and dancing. This is the area to look for restaurants offering Puerto Rican dishes and other Caribbean delicacies. For casinos and dancing try Ashford Avenue and the hotels along Condado beach where latin American rhythms are more popular than Caribbean or international disco sounds.

Rum-based cocktails made with *fresh* fruit juices are served everywhere in Puerto Rico. Watch out for fearsomely strong banana daiquiris and coconut-flavoured, calorie laden pina coladas. Variations on the planter's punch theme are generally more thirst quenching, though not necessarily less lethal.

For those who get restless just lying in the sun, watersports are the main attraction, and most hotels offer a variety of facilities from wind surfing, sailing and scuba diving lessons, to arranging game fishing trips. Big fish have been caught here, but Puerto Rican waters are not renowned for heroic catches. Golf, tennis, riding and surfing are also available.

Excursions include coach trips into the interior to admire tree frogs, trumpet trees and other botanical oddities in the El Yunque rain forest.

Another day trip is a beautiful island-hopping flight to St Thomas in the US Virgin Islands. Choose somewhere for lunch that looks over the harbour for a view of the yachts and flying boats, and wear comfortable shoes for a hard afternoon's duty-free shopping. T-shirts with lines like "I have no drinking problem. I drink, I get drunk, I fall down. No problem", and a lot more in worse taste are to be had in great variety.

**How to get there:** Jetsave, Sussex House, East Grinstead RH19 1LD. Telephone (0342) 312033. Package holidays with direct flights from Gatwick and Manchester to San Juan. Prices for 14 nights, exclusive of meals, from £195 low season. For an ocean-view double room in the luxury Du Pont Plaza Hotel during the high season (mid-July to mid-August). £425 per person. Must be booked 21 days in advance.

There are no other direct flights from London to Puerto Rico. Alternative routes are via Miami. Super Apex flights (booked and paid for not less than 21 days in advance) from London to Miami cost £328 return on British Airways, TWA and Pan Am. Connecting daily flights from Miami to San Juan are with US carriers and cost $250 return.

Laker Airways' excursion fare to Miami (which must be booked and paid for at least 21 days in advance) is now £289 return for the period July 1 to September 15. This price is due to rise on April 7 but will apply to flights paid for before that date.

**Shona Crawford Poole**

## Travel Extra

# Coping with wheelchairs

It is a sad fact that in this, the International Year of Disabled People, few travel agents can be relied upon to carry information on holiday programmes suitable for the disabled.

A survey indicated that six per cent of Britain's travel agents possessed such details while 60 per cent said they were regularly asked about the subject.

At least attitudes are changing. A new charity, Holiday Care Service, has been created with the industry's backing to advise both the public and the travel trade on what facilities are available and what should be done to enable the country's three million disabled people to enjoy their holidays.

Most do not need or want to be treated as some sort of separate social group; they simply require forethought and a few extra arrangements to enable them to share their free time with other members of their family who are not disabled.

For the majority going abroad, that means that they will choose a package holiday. Tour companies do not usually publish specific brochures on facilities for the disabled, or even a list of which hotels might be most suitable.

But they do carry such details in their files and a good travel agent will contact the operator and make sure, for instance, that your favoured hotel can cope with a wheelchair. The most important point is to ensure that the travel agent knows your needs in detail and pursues them with the tour operator.

The only problem the operator is likely to encounter is in the facilities of your chosen hotel or apartment. Airports, flights and transfers can be dealt with smoothly so long as the operator has advanced notification of what is required. And if the travel agent seems reluctant to pursue your special needs, simply take your business elsewhere.

A number of UK holiday camps are stepping up their facilities for the disabled, and some coach firms have bought special vehicles which can cope with wheelchairs. A guide is available from British Rail on train travel for the disabled.

Holiday Care Service can provide further details for the public, social workers, and the travel trade itself. The organization's address is 2 Old Bank Chambers, Station Road, Horley, Surrey.

**David Hewson**

## Bridge

# When to switch

A defender who obtains the lead early in the defence against three no trumps will often face a difficult and critical decision. Should he persevere with the suit that his partner has led, or should he switch? Even when it is obvious that he must switch, the choice of suit or the selection of the actual card may be far from self-evident.

Beginners are usually taught "return your partner's suit" as a rule of thumb. With a little experience they will soon learn that the exceptions are so frequent that the "rule" must be observed with discretion. It does, however, possess one psychological advantage. In my experience, partners tend to be forgiving if you do not find a killing switch, infinitely less so if you fail to return their suit which they have carefully established.

As we shall see, this is a problem which players of all standards find perplexing. In my first example, East was no beginner.

North: ♠ A K Q 8 3 ♡ A J 9 2 ♢ 10 7 ♣ 6 2
West: ♠ 6 5 ♡ 7 6 5 3 ♢ A 5 2 ♣ K Q 8 5
East: ♠ 10 9 4 2 ♡ K Q 4 ♢ Q 9 8 4 ♣ 10 9
South: ♠ J 7 ♡ 10 8 ♢ K J 6 3 ♣ A J 7 4 3

Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer North:

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | 1 Spade | No | 2 Clubs |
| No | 2 Hearts | No | 2 No Trumps |
| No | 3 No Trumps | No | No |
| No | — | — | — |

Opening lead ♡7.

Declarer played low from dummy on West's excellent opening lead, permitting East to win with the ♡Q. East switched to the ♢4 on which South played small and West was obliged to win with the ♢A. The defence had missed its chance.

The train of thought which should have prompted East to find the club switch turns on West's probable distribution. If he had four diamonds he might well have preferred the lead of the unbid suit to the theoretically dangerous lead of dummy's second suit. Furthermore, if West had had the magical ♢AJx, East would probably have another chance when he regained the lead with the ♡K.

The next hand occurred in the Round Robin of the Bermuda Bowl in 1971. Both France and the American Aces reached 3 No Trumps by an identical bidding sequence. We study the events in the closed room, where the contract was made.

East-West game. Dealer South:

North: ♠ 9 7 ♡ K 8 5 3 ♢ 8 7 ♣ A 10 9 7 5
West: ♠ K 8 4 ♡ Q 6 2 ♢ Q 10 9 2 ♣ Q J 4
East: ♠ Q 10 6 2 ♡ J 10 8 ♢ K 6 4 ♣ 8 6 3
South: ♠ A J 5 3 ♡ A 7 4 ♢ A J 5 3 ♣ K 2

| West Hamman | North Svarc | East Eisenberg | South Boulenger |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | 1 No Trumps |
| No | 2 Clubs | No | 2 Spades |
| No | 2 No Trumps | No | 3 No Trumps |
| No | No | No | — |

Opening lead ♢9.

Eisenberg was allowed to win the first trick with the ♢K. The lead of the nine promised either two or *no* higher honours, in this case obviously the former. Not unnaturally, he continued with the ♢6. It may seem harsh to criticize, but I believe there were two clues which might have suggested to a player of Eisenberg's brilliance that the diamond return was wrong.

At the table he would doubtless have known that declarer had the ♢AJ. With the ♢AJx, declarer will usually win the first round, unless he can ensure that the defender with the length in the suit will not obtain the lead when the suit is established. If Eisenberg had reasoned that declarer had four diamonds, then the small cards assume an ominous significance. As Eisenberg's second highest diamond was the six, dummy's ♢8 would prevent West from clearing the suit. Even if Eisenberg had recognized the need to switch, he would still have had to decide on the right suit and the correct card. No doubt he would have chosen spades, and for him the selection of the ♠10 would have been routine.

In the open room, declarer took the ♢A at trick one. Three rounds of clubs found West on play. Jean-Marc Roudinesco, for France, did well to find the spade switch. Declarer put the defence to two awkward discards on the long clubs. Roudinesco parted with a diamond and a spade. Declarer continued with two rounds of hearts, on the second of which Roudinesco followed with the ♡Q.

It is not surprising that declarer should have misread the distribution. He exited with the ♠J, successfully putting West on play. But Roudinesco, who had bared the ♠K, completed a beautiful defence by meanly producing the ♡6, to defeat the contract by two tricks.

To say that a defender faces a difficult decision, but offer no concrete advice, is singularly unhelpful. Even if there is no all-embracing rule or principle, a good defender will always think along the following lines before committing himself. From the bidding and the opening lead he will try to picture the distribution of the unseen hands. Where declarer has made a limit bid, he will form an accurate assessment of the strength of his partner's hand. If declarer's hand is unlimited, he will be forced to make an assumption of the high cards which his partner must hold if the defence is to succeed. He will take careful note of any clues which emerge from declarer's line of play.

Sometimes it will be clear that a switch is either imperative or doomed to failure. More often a player will be forced to rely on the one indispensable quality of the good bridge player, judgment.

**Jeremy Flint**

## Gardening

# Not too early to bed

A friend who lives in central London tells me that the owner of the plant shop that she patronizes was concerned recently because he was moving to new premises and thought they would not be ready by the middle of March.

My friend asked what was the hurry and was told that the bedding plant season started in mid-March and he could not afford to miss it. When she pointed out that in recent years many garden shops and garden centres have been selling tender bedding plants earlier and earlier, so that unsuspecting customers have been conned into buying plants that have almost certainly been killed by April or May frosts, his attitude was that if people buy them, "so what?" I am sorry to report that this attitude is widespread.

It is courting disaster to buy and plant out tender plants such as petunias, fuchsias, dahlias, lobelias, marigolds (tagetes), zinnias, and vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet corn, marrows and outdoor cucumbers before early May in the south of England and the end of May or early June in the north. At the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley in Surrey, admittedly a frost pocket, they never plant out the dahlia trials until around June 7.

In most parts of inland Britain the risk of a May frost, let alone an April frost, is one year in three in a wet spring and two years in three in a dry spring.

When bedding plants were cheap it did not matter all that much if we lost a batch of petunias. But now with a geranium costing around £1 and a box of petunias upwards of £1.50 it seems crazy to plant them out when there is a real risk that they will be killed.

Of course, we must differentiate between hardy and tender bedding plants. On offer now are pansies, primroses, daisies, wallflowers, sweet williams, myosotis and foxgloves — perfectly hardy. The time to beware is when they start offering the tender plants.

To turn now to weedkillers. There is little new to report except that Murphy's have produced a large pack of their splendid "Tumbleweed". It is 2½ litres, which will cover 880 square yards and sells for about £16.

"Tumbleweed" is a total weedkiller: it will kill any living plants but does not harm the soil. You can treat weeds with it and plant in the soil the same day if you wish. It does not, keep the soil free of new seedling weeds. For that we have to go to weedkillers such as Murphy's "Weedex".

This is also a total weedkiller if applied at very high rates but may be used as a selective weedkiller to keep ground free of annual weeds for the growing season if applied at low concentration. It is suitable for applying to rose beds, shrub borders, fruit plantings and similar situations.

Simazine at full strength will kill existing weeds on paths and drives, as will "Tumbleweed" and another long lasting weedkiller, "Casoron G", which may also be used discreetly for controlling weeds among roses and other woody plants. It is important to observe scrupulously the maker's instructions.

I have great respect for that almost incredible weed controller, Herbon Garden Herbicide, available from Cropsafe, Salisbury Road, Downton, Salisbury, Wiltshire. It comes in one or five-litre packs at £7.76 and £15.53 respectively, including VAT and carriage. A litre pack treats 480 square yards.

Herbon Garden Herbicide may be watered on the ground around established plants — in beds, borders, the rock garden or fruit and vegetable plots — and it will inhibit the growth of weed seedlings for about three months.

Naturally you should try not to water the chemical on to the leaves of established plants because there is no point in wasting it. But if it happens there is no need to worry. I once had a gardener who instead of watering Herbon on the ground carefully around the plants, happily watered it all over them in the rock garden and all the borders. The only damage was some slight browning of the tender young shoots of one or two plants — phloxes, I think.

But I would not recommend such slaphappy and wasteful use of this very versatile and valuable weedkiller. If anyone is worried about its effect on the soil, I can only say that I used it for 20 years and saw no ill effects. Without such products as Herbon, nursery growers and market gardeners could not stay in business.

**Jobs for April:** Given a decent break with the weather it is a race now to catch up with the work — digging, sowing and planting.

Sow early varieties of peas, also some of the new mange-tout varieties which we can eat pod and *all*, broad beans, early carrots, beet, lettuces, onions, parsley, parsnips, radishes, spinach and, towards the end of the month, French and runner beans in the south. Plant potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes.

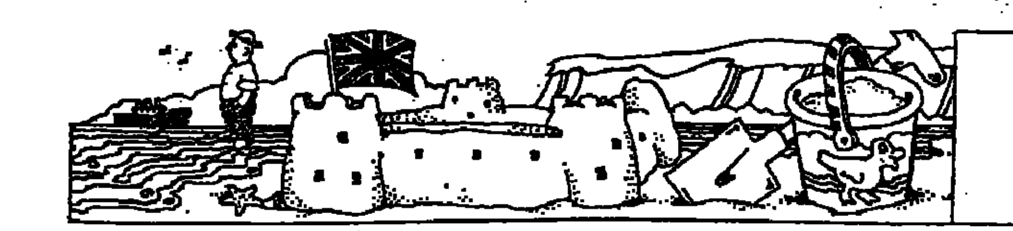
In a seedbed sow broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, cabbages such as 'Hispi', 'Golden Acre' and 'January King', savoys, kale and leeks. In the greenhouse sow tomatoes, sweet corn, marrows, melons, cucumbers, egg plants.

Sow hardy annuals in the open, sweet peas, goditias, larkspurs, clarkias and the like and half hardy annuals such as nemesias, asters, zinnias, and nicotianas in a cold frame or greenhouse.

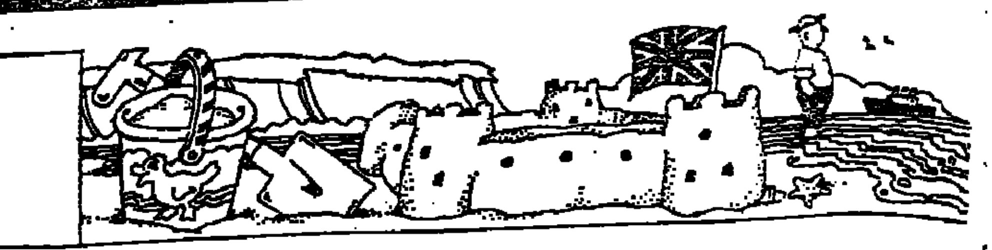
Finish lifting and dividing herbaceous plants, forking over borders and applying fertilizer.

Apply fertilizer to lawns. Check ties on climbers and wall plants. When they are in full leaf the weight of the foliage after heavy rain can bring plants down from their support.

**Roy Hay**



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**LIVERMORE**, Mary of Heath Lodge, Church Road, Hanwell, London W.7. Formerly of 24, Balmoral Gdns, London W.13. Widow. Died 13.2.81. Particulars to G. A. Fry & Co. Solicitors, of Suite 20, 91, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., London WC2N 0DF. (Cynthia Rosemary Felstead) before 1st June, 1981.

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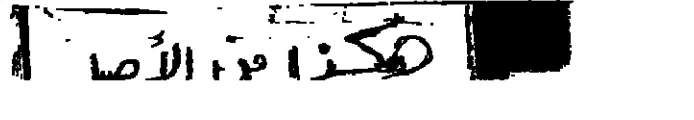
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# Golden images locked in glass

Joanna Nutty is an artist who engraves in pure gold. She has revived an ancient craft and has given it a modern interpretation by engraving pictures, boxes, paperweights and pendants in gold on glass and painting the design with translucent watercolour. The effect is something like Indian cloth of gold trapped in ice.

An ex-ballerina, she was forced by an accident which prevented her walking for three years to find some other outlet for her artistic talent and she fell in love with some gold engravings at the V & A.

She taught herself to imitate them and from "scratching away with some old gold paint" she developed such a high degree of skill that she now works with sheets of pure gold leaf.

She tried to research the subject but could find very little help. The technique has been traced to Alexandria, where a gold engraved medallion was discovered in the walls of the catacombs. It had its heyday in Roman times, when double walled bowls — one gold engraved and the other slipped over to protect it — were highly prized, and in the 17th century there was a vogue in Holland for small panels featuring religious subjects, birds and flowers.

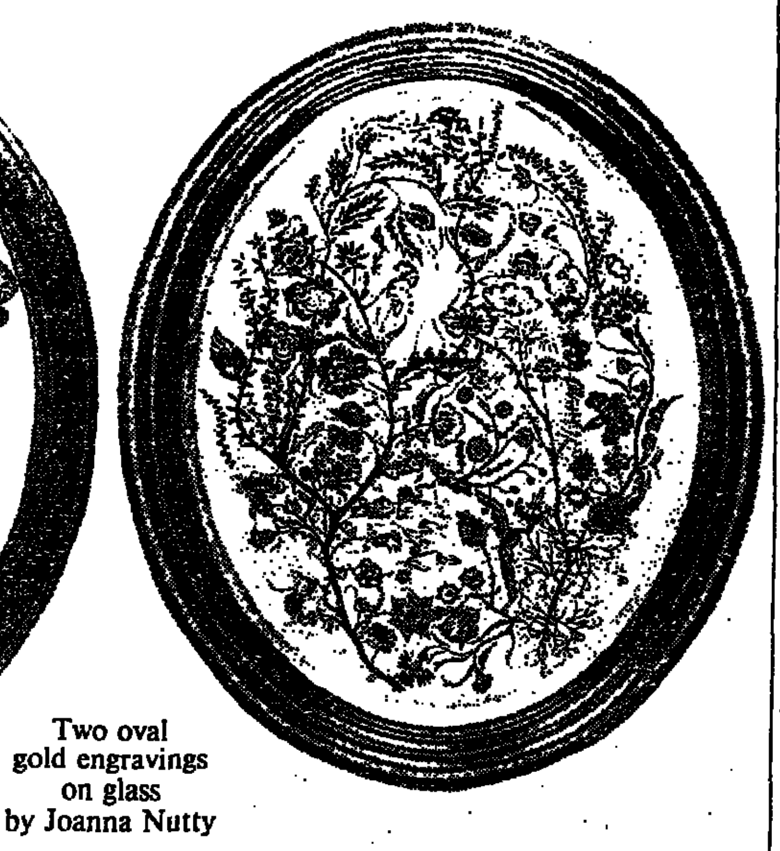
So she learnt by trial and error. The gold leaf is laid on the underside of the glass to be decorated and the design is scratched with sewing needles held in a pin vice bought from a hardware shop. It is an exacting task. Mistakes cannot be rectified and the gold leaf is at first so soft that it can easily be rubbed off while the design is being created and then, after about 10 days, so brittle that it is no longer workable.

"I can only start when I am mentally prepared. I sit down with a cup of tea and the needle and I know instinctively when I am ready. I then work through for seven or eight hours without a break. I just know I won't make a mistake."

At first she concentrated on pictures and beautiful boxes with the sides and lid engraved and set into solid rosewood, but working on larger objects when the time for completion is limited by the malleability of the material is very demanding — sometimes it is necessary to put in 12 hours a day for 10 days, which is not a pace anyone can sustain for weeks on end.

So more recently she has been expanding her range to include other decorative objects — smaller, black enamel boxes with engraved glass lids, double sided pendants, the size of a Churchill crown, with a different design on each side and flat paperweights with a recess underneath which is filled with the gold decoration.

Prices range from £35 for the glass paperweights and £50 for the pendants to about £500 for a picture and £800 for the rosewood boxes. No two designs are alike and individual commissions can be discussed, so if you have a particular style of design in mind it could be engraved specially for you. For more details write to **Joanna Nutty, 193 Goldhurst Terrace, London NW6.**



Two oval gold engravings on glass by Joanna Nutty

# Trading on other people's names

A shop specializing in famous signatures has opened in Sunningdale, Berkshire. It is called The Autograph Shop and it has photographs, documents and mementoes which have been signed or once belonged to people as diverse as Marilyn Monroe, Abraham Lincoln and Noel Coward.

Ian Sayer, the owner, had discovered when researching a book that he had to go to the Continent and America to find the signed documents he needed and that, in spite of a keen interest in autographs in this country, it was difficult to find the dealers who specialized in them.

So he began to accumulate the sort of signatures that would make interesting decoration as well as documentation — Christmas cards signed by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, letters from Florence Nightingale, Lillie Langtry, Buffalo Bill, photographs and books — even a sprig of heather taken from Prince Charles's christening font, mounted with a letter of authentication from his nurse at Buckingham Palace. Framed items are from £20, unframed from £1.

Indeed, putting a price on a signature these days can have some ego-deflating side effects. I wonder if Ronald Reagan, £180, likes being pipped past the post by Elvis Presley, £225, and does Henry Kissinger, £50, know that he is only a fiver ahead of Hopalong Cassidy?

Rarity is one of the most important factors in assessing the value of a signature, so if you have an avid autograph hunter in the family, Ian Sayer's advice is to do something a little more than just getting a star to sign an album.

"Autograph albums aren't really terribly interesting or valuable unless they contain someone really rare. Most people get several signatures on one page and then get others to sign on the back of the same page, which is really no use commercially.

"The best plan is to write to a star and ask a really interesting question, enclosing a photograph and asking for a signature. With any luck if the question is good enough, the star might write a personal letter back."

The most prized possession in Ian Sayer's own collection is the document signed by Admiral Donitz in 1945 authorizing the negotiations that led to the German surrender. There were two copies — his, valued at £50,000, and the other in the American National Archives.

Some people concentrate on single subjects for their collections. Beware if American presidents or astronauts are your interest because many of them use a diabolical device called an Autopen — a machine which holds a pen and copies a signature mechanically.

Those of us blessed with less than distinguished names might take heart from a study of the value of autographs. It took Beryl Bainbridge to reassure me that perhaps my parents had intended me for a literary career after all and had not thought of me as a comedienne or a barmaid, so I have been considerably comforted to learn of the value of one with an equally unmusical label, one yclept Button Gwinnett.

Button, would you believe, was a signatory of the American Declaration of Independence. While others who signed the declaration may be collected for a song because they were somewhat ready with their autograph on all sorts of other less resounding bits of paper, Button died in a duel at an early age and had no time to sign anything much. The result is that, when you can find it, his autograph is worth in the region of £25,000.

If a congressman who sounds like a pantomime page can do it, there is hope for the rest of us, who may yet find our signatures for sale at **The Autograph Shop, Station Parade, London Road, Sunningdale, Berkshire.**



Casually comfortable separates in matching beige, blue or grey polyester cotton. Shirt, sizes 36in to 42in, £19.50, trousers, sizes 28in to 36in, £26. Worn with a cotton T-shirt in navy/white or yellow/grey, £7.50.

All from Cue Shops in 26 main branches of Austin Reed.

# Being a devoted bee-keeper takes only half a minute a day

If you have always wanted to keep a rainbow trout on a roof in Rotherhithe or a beehive on a balcony in Bow, a book published this week will tell you how to go about it.

It is called *Taking Stock* (Jill Norman, £3.95) and its author, Peter Isaac, sets out to prove that, however small a space you have, you can become a modest stockman. A productive animal will cost the same to keep as a domestic pet, he says, provide you with a certain amount of self-sufficiency and a great deal of satisfaction and "if you plan properly, farm animal husbandry can be slotted into your everyday life".

He starts the book with a series of plans for stocking various areas from the balcony to a smallholding, showing what you can expect to keep and how much time each day you need to devote to the livestock you choose. (Bees ½ minute, pigeons one minute, sheep five minutes, goats 25 minutes, cows 30 minutes — for those of you planning to rival the Archers.)

He then deals with equipment, fencing, housing the animals and discusses laws, cost, where to buy, how to feed and whether the animal will smell, yell and pay for its keep.

The net profit, for instance, on a cow providing 320 days of milk and 450lb of meat is £303.20 a year, 100 trout selling at £1 each will give you £41 after deducting the cost of their keep, 10 guineafowl £2, and 20 rabbits £19 "plus a few good meals as well".

Ah, there's the rub. I have had only two attempts at the Good Life. The first was a sort of Looking Glass experience when I was a child and my mother kept chickens as a war effort. We had lots of fresh eggs while everybody else was mixing up little messes of dried yellow powder, but the thought of eating friends you have not only been introduced to, but have christened with names like Clara and Hermione, was beyond both us and the call of national duty so we maintained them at great expense until they died of rheumatism.

The second was when my husband and I bought a farmhouse with three incumbent ducks. Eight years later two died and we gave the third to a neighbour who came round in tears one day because her drake had lost his mate and was pining for what she delicately described as a "companion".

It only occurred to me later that I might have sent Dora to a fate worse than death and I have never attempted to meddle with nature since.





**Above:** Amusing hand-painted ceramic brooches, 1 in high, £1.20 each, made by Andy and Tamsin Titcomb, 43B, Strand, Topsham, Nr Exeter, Devon. Also at the General Trading Company, Sloane Street, London, SW1; Cloud Nine, Jesmond, Newcastle; Rainbow, Clifton, Bristol.

# The man who went to work on good old English wooden eggs

A company which is beating the recession and was even working overtime at Christmas has a success story which will make anyone facing redundancy take heart. It has been built by a self-taught craftsman, Robin Ellis. Instead of moaning when he found himself without a job he picked up his cheque, dusted down his pride — and went to work on an egg.

It was a rather special egg, made of beautifully grained wood and it contained the embryo of a business which now has a mailing list of 7,000 customers. To tell the truth, it was not quite as easy as all that. He had no wood turning experience and cannot draw, so he had to teach himself the techniques of handling and shaping wood from scratch, helped by the discerning eye of his wife, Mary.

He also had to come to terms with customers who thought craft was a part-time hobby and expected to get made-to-measure carpentry at Third World prices, and then with large stores who wanted to dictate their own terms.

There were mistakes and frustrations, but eventually the egg, commissioned originally by David Hicks, was to prove the turning-point in his success. At first he showed at craft markets and agricultural shows, but whatever the weather the eggs sold and people kept coming back for more. He had started a collecting craze.

Eventually, having turned his home into a workshop, with the office in the spare room, he was able to take over a small factory in Linton, Cambridgeshire, and now has a flourishing mail order business, adding new designs each season to a range of simple, good ideas made in beautiful, natural woods.

The products fit neatly into a slot between traditional and the sort of modern design Robin and Mary consider "too square and chunky". They adapt traditional ideas, "smoothing out the fuss" and taking advantage of modern finishes to protect the natural woods. Their prices are not excessive as they combine machine-made techniques to keep the cost down with hand finishing to give each item quality.

The eggs, of course, are still in the range. There are now 15 to choose from — English yew, oak, elm, walnut, sycamore, ash and beech, plus rosewood, mahogany, pine and teak from Africa, India, Canada, Asia and the West Indies. The whole collection costs £35.25 plus £2 p&p and individual eggs are available from £2 to £3.95 plus £1 p&p.

Also in the range are some good looking wood trays including a butler's tray, 24in x 16in, in oak or elm, at £19.50 (these are available at John Lewis, Oxford Street, London W1, if you prefer to look before you buy). There is also a more delicate Family Hostess tray, 18in x 12in, in Indian rosewood, £35, and English yew or American black walnut, each £31, all including p&p.

A good and economical idea for those who like tables draped with fabric to match curtains or wallpaper is a collection of round table bases, in various sizes. The 16in diameter x 16in high cost £16 a pair and 24in by 24in and 20in by 24in are both £18.50 a pair. They are self-assembly and made of chipboard, but who wants to buy an expensive table if it is to be covered up?

Illustrated leaflets are available on all the products and the whole range can be seen in the factory showroom if you live near Linton. The telephone number for **Robin and Mary Ellis Design Manufacture** is 0223 892592.

For children's rooms, a pine display unit in Swiss chalet style, 21in x 24in, £8.90, including p & p, from Robin and Mary Ellis.



Butler's tray in oak or elm, £19.50, has separate fold-away legs to match at £9. Prices include p & p from Robin and Mary Ellis, Linton, Cambridge.

# Distinctively yours and on approval

British Telecom have added two new shapes to their special range of telephones — and the names they have given them sound as if the designer was having some sleepless nights in the Alps. They are called Dawn and Eiger.

Dawn is a rotund telephone suggested as an extension phone for the bedroom and comes in pale yellow, avocado, and white. It costs £18 plus an extra £2 quarterly rental and is available now.

Eiger is an upright press-button telephone with a memory. It comes in red, two-tone brown and stone and is available with a silence button which cuts off the transmitter for residential use and a recall button for use with a switchboard.

Both versions will store the last number called and will call it again automatically. Each costs £27 plus £2 extra quarterly rental. Orders can be placed now and they will be available within about three weeks.

In view of the wide range of "unapproved" telephone designs available in many shops, British Telecom are often criticized for their somewhat entrenched attitudes. So I asked them, if they want people to buy their approved versions rather than the larger variety of designs available in specialist shops, why they impose an extra rental charge.

Maintenance, they said. Fewer special phones are sold, so replacement is more expensive — and when something goes wrong they do not bother to fiddle about replacing bits, they just provide a whole new machine. Also some of the phones are made abroad and have to be adapted for British use.

Moreover, they are "spreading the cost" of the unit over the five-year period for which it is guaranteed. If you prefer you can pay more in the first place and no extra quarterly rental. That would make Dawn cost £58 and Eiger £67.

Does that mean that after five years you get it free? Well, actually, they will not "maintain" them after that time so if something goes wrong then they replace them with a standard phone.

Whoever heard of a telephone that was only expected to last for five years? Is there a European funny phone mountain waiting to be sold off to countries using tom-toms? If that is what is happening to my extra rental I might just pop round to an "illegal" telephone stockist and take the risk of getting British Telecom's wires in a twist.

**Below:** Dawn left, £18 and Eiger, £27 — two of the new designs approved by British Telecom and available through your local telephone sales office.



# Sweetheart plants need not be too dear

If you like house plants but are put off by the high charges for the more imposing varieties, you will enjoy a visit to a shop in Marylebone which specializes in plants at more probable prices.

It has been opened by Nevin and Sidney Moss as part of their interior design shop, **Swellegance Interiors, 14-16 Bulstrode Street, London W1,** as they often found that clients wanted not only the background decor but also the finishing touches in the form of plant displays.

Most of their jungle of greenery is bought in Covent Garden, where Sidney Moss buys specimens for the contract plant maintenance side of the business. He also hires plants to photographers and for film and television sets and these, if they are in good enough condition when they are returned, are sold at considerable reductions.

A 6½ft sweetheart plant, for instance, which came back from a photographer looking rather sad but is now resolutely reviving, costs £29 instead of the £45 it would be in prime condition. A huge Norfolk Island pine is £25 instead of £50. These bargains, I feel, are for those who know that their green fingers can bring anything with a spark of life back to full splendour.

For those with less talent there are plants in perfect condition and even these are considerably cheaper than you will find in many other West End suppliers. A magnificent four-stem yucca, for instance, is £57.50, a three-stem rubber plant £23 and a Kenya palm £39.99. There are also yucca heads at £7.90 and lavish ferns at various prices according to size.

You can also find all the accessories you need to show off your plants to best advantage. There are five sizes of bamboo plant stand from £10.50 to £22.50, self-watering pots from £10, moss sticks from £1 to £3 and a selection of cache pots in bamboo at very low prices — one big enough to hold a 10ft tree costs only £9.

If the thought of struggling home with a temperamental weeping fig disturbs you, do not worry — deliveries can be arranged free in Central London and for a nominal charge to outlying areas. For more information telephone 01-486 9418.

Sportsview on tomorrow's big race in London

# The togetherness of the long distance runners

A walk round Greenwich Park early tomorrow will astound any hermit who has not read a newspaper for the past few weeks and does not own a television. The sight of 7,500 people in running shorts daubing Vaseline on themselves can be perplexing.

It will be a special sort of Sunday, certainly for the athletes about to take part in the inaugural London Marathon and also for the city itself, as it takes a look into a part of its future. A future, in the athletics sense, in which the key words are participation, sponsorship and fun.

Without the sponsors, Gillette who at least had the courage of other people's convictions, there would be no run. Without the participants there would also be no run. And without the fun there is no point in having the thing at all.



London marathon hopefuls training in Battersea Park

Photograph by Brian Harris

As a fun run there can be no arguing with the event's potential; as an athletics event, it sadly lacks quality. The course is flattish and could mean fast times, if the conditions are right, yet not one of the world's top 30 marathon runners is likely to take part. The race lacks the glamour of foreign stars such as Waldemar Cierpinski, the double Olympic marathon champion from East Germany, and of domestic talent such as Ian Thompson, who had a time of 2hrs 14min recently and has chosen to run a marathon in Cornwall this weekend.

Many top runners will be in Madrid for the world cross-country championships at which the sinewy team from the Ethiopian highlands will probably take the title away from England.

The spectacle will surely remain, however, and a sufficient head of publicity steam has developed to ensure the media success the organizers and the sponsors need if the event is to have any future. Inevitably, the race has become a media event. If more journalists cover the race in shorts, singlets and literally breathless prose than from the sidelines, nobody would be surprised.

There is a difference of opinion in the marathon world about the London event. Some have dismissed it as just another fun run, not for the serious runner. Others recognize that they should support its proselytizing power; Joyce Smith, the third fastest woman of all time, says it is a chance for anybody and everybody to meet the challenge of running a marathon.

London has come relatively late to the big city league: Boston has the world's oldest continuously run marathon; New York the most famous. The organizers of tomorrow's event have, to a certain extent, taken New York as their model, and it is a good one. The day brings carnival to New York, enabling the city to rid itself of its neuroses: one day in the year when the barriers, social and psychological, can come down. It is, by all accounts, a great day for the human race, not just for the 16,000 participants.

As the London organizers say in their official programme: "Our objective is to believe, and to show, that the human race can be one joyous family, working together, laughing together, achieving the impossible together". Cynics might say that sort of popcorn is fine for New York, but what about London, dear old London, on a day, given the date, which is more likely than not to be cold, wet and miserable?

Perhaps, by a form of inverse reasoning peculiar to the British, the race is exactly what is needed at a time when the national engine runs sluggish and spring is barely breaking through. London certainly has the runners—14,000 had to be turned away—but will the New York magic rub off on the spectators and create the same bond between runner and watcher as there? It might be different among the more reticent British, at least the first time. I hope not. London needs some magic.

In another, more practical way the race can become a power for good: the idea is that any future profits should be given to London boroughs, particularly the six the race spans, to help develop leisure facilities, especially in deprived areas. Before that, of course, the race must pay for itself: the organizers have made it clear they do not intend taking the begging bowl to government, central or local. And that is another good thing. If the London marathon can stand on its own feet, so can other, larger bodies.

This time the race is on trial, and so to a certain extent are the spectators and the runners. Together they can breathe life into a new British sporting tradition.

**Paul Harrison**

# When Ramsay Mac was marooned

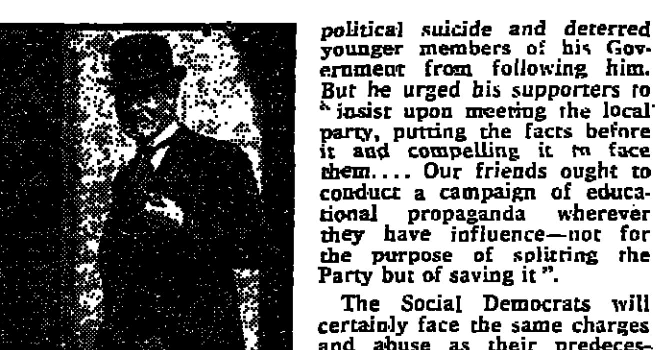
On Thursday the former Labour MPs inspired by the Gang of Four made their break with Labour irrevocable by forming a new party, the Social Democrats. The weeks of gentle persuasion are over. There will be no more private meetings and last minute attempts to win them back to the fold. As David Marquand, the social democratic guru, wrote in his biography of Ramsay MacDonald: "A politician who breaks with his party at Westminster can be received back into the fold without much difficulty; the unforgivable sin is to fight against it at the hustings".

It is a cruel coincidence that the last major split in the party took place almost exactly 50 years ago. In 1931 Ramsay MacDonald led a small number of former Labour ministers into the National Government in the name of putting the nation before their party.

Then, too, unemployment was 2,500,000 and rising. Then, too, the dominant political debate was about whether it was essential for a government to balance its books. Until monetarism revived the argument, MacDonald and his Chancellor, Philip Snowden, had always been thought to be the victims of pre-Keynesian naivety.

The Labour movement quickly turned on its distinguished rebels. The Labour Party is founded on the need for trade unionists to be represented in Parliament and, as such, lives by the principles of majority decisions and solidarity. Those who split from the party are considered to be little more than political blacklegs who put their personal desires before the will of the majority. Defecting MPs can expect the same strident criticism laced with venom which greets any lowly picket breaker.

MacDonald and his National Labour colleagues were given a rough time. The portrait of MacDonald which hung in the offices of the London Labour Party was turned to the wall by Herbert Morrison. MacDonald's former election agent at Aberavon, Ivor Thomas, wrote to him: "The wolves will be snarling, you will be abused, misrepresented and misunderstood". And so he was.



Ramsay MacDonald: a rough time

Labour's National Executive Committee ruled that all members and supporters of the National Government should be thrown out of the party. Beatrice Webb called the defectors "the rotten stuff" at the top of the tree. Clement Attlee was even more dismissive. Writing six years later, he remembered: "There was, in fact, no split, but only the shedding of a few leaves from the top of the tree, with a few parasitic appendages. The trunk and the main branches weathered the storm." Even MacDonald confided to his new ministers that "we are like marooned sailors on a dreary island".

The defectors were quickly turned to Labour's advantage and used to deflect criticisms of the failures of the 1929 Labour Government. MacDonald and his followers became all-purpose scapegoats, as will, no doubt, the Social Democrats. Within a short time Ramsay MacDonald, once the loved leader and revered first Labour Prime Minister, had become a by-word for deceit and treachery. "To do a Ramsay Mac" became the ultimate Labour sin.

MacDonald hardly fought back. He saw his defection as political suicide and deterred younger members of his Government from following him. But he urged his supporters to "insist upon meeting the local party, putting the facts before it and compelling it to face them.... Our friends ought to conduct a campaign of educational propaganda wherever they have influence—not for the purpose of splitting the Party but of saving it".

The Social Democrats will certainly face the same charges and abuse as their predecessors. By forming a separate party they will stand accused of splitting the traditional Labour vote and allowing the Tories in. If they cannot attract working-class support they will not succeed. As Roy Jenkins wrote in *What Matters Now*, his response to Labour's 1970 general election defeat: "A social-democratic party without deep roots in the working-class movement would quickly fade into an unrepresentative intellectual sect".

It is hard to work against the traditional and romantic support which the Labour Party naturally attracts and this is because it has always put first the need to stand together. Whatever the divisions within the party, Labour supporters have learnt over generations that when it comes to the ballot box, all votes against Labour are for a Conservative of one sort or another.

It is, perhaps, worth recalling the advice given by Aneurin Bevan to Jennie Lee when she was deciding whether to remain with the Independent Labour Party. "Yes, you will be pure all right. But, remember, pure at the price of impotency. You will not influence the course of British politics by as much as a hair's breadth. Why don't you get into a nunnery and be done with it? Lock yourself up in a cell away from the world and its wickedness . . .

"I tell you, it is the Labour Party or nothing. I know all its faults, all its dangers. But it is the party that we have taught millions of working people to look to and regard as their own. We can't undo what we have done. And I am by no means convinced that something cannot yet be done."

**Nicholas Wapshott**

# Will flat fares make more people hop on a bus?

*Whichever party wins control of County Hall in May, London's famous red buses are headed for the biggest change ever in their fares system.*

From the end of next week there will be a single flat fare of 25p for any journey within 500 square miles of suburban London outside a ring roughly five miles from the centre. And the odds are that within 18 months, possibly nine, this outer zone will be joined by another two, a central and an inner, each with a similar flat fare for journeys entirely within it.

The amount of these fares has not yet been decided—it depends partly on whether Labour win control at County Hall and implement their promised 25 per cent cut—but present thinking is on the lines indicated in the accompanying map: 30p within a central area bounded roughly by Bayswater, Kensington, Elephant and Castle, the City, and Marylebone; and 25p in the inner ring bounded by Acton, Clapham, the Blackwall Tunnel, Finsbury Park, and Cricklewood.

The system bristles with difficulties, not least what to charge people for crossing from one zone to another. One possibility is "buffer zones" around each zonal boundary where tickets from either side are valid.

Present thinking favours simply charging both (or all three) fares for people traversing more than one zone. It would have the advantage of increasing the cost of radial bus journeys compared with circular, and so not attracting radial passengers from the railways, something both London Transport and British Rail are keen to avoid.

Flat fares are of course common on urban public transport elsewhere, but LT have up till now fought shy of it because of the huge size of the capital, which suggested that flat fares would have to be too low for long journeys, with a heavy loss of revenue, or too high for short ones, with a heavy loss of passengers.

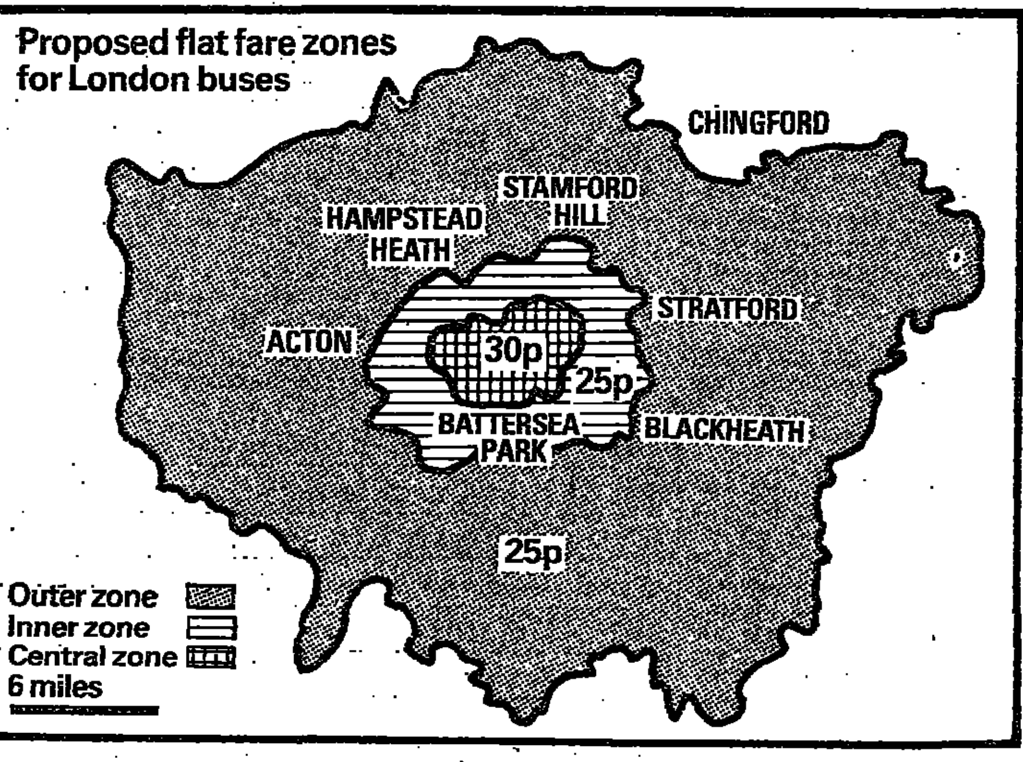
Experiments carried out in Harrow and Havering show that these fears were greatly exaggerated; and that the attractive simplicity of flat fares, which both public and politicians (of both major parties) are keen on, need not be costly in either sense. Based on Harrow and Havering, LT expect the new outer zone flat fare to yield a loss of only two per cent of 420m passenger journeys and an even smaller percentage loss of the £100m revenue in this zone. And these losses will be compensated by a 15 per cent gain in passenger milage, so total bus usage would rise.

People who will have to pay 25p for a short journey now costing 12p are expected to take a "swings and roundabouts" view because the next day they may get for the same 25p a journey that now costs 50p or more.

In adopting flat fares, critics would say, LT are finally lumbering into the twentieth century long after everyone else. That may be, but there is no enthusiasm like that of the convert, and zonal bus fares will no doubt be followed by zonal train fares for both British Rail and LT within Greater London, and full interchangeability between bus and train. It makes sense.

**Michael Baily**

*Transport Correspondent*




Fred Emery

# Not the end of the Hollis affair

Suppose the *Washington Post* had accused J. Edgar Hoover, legendary head of the FBI, of being a KGB agent after an inquiry by, say, Mr Clark Clifford, would the world have believed it—and what would have been said had President Reagan taken four days to deny it?

Quite apart from the fact that the White House would have had to face daily public grillings by reporters (in contrast to the non-attributable system under which we labour—(of which more later))—the answer is that they would have thought that such an enormity must be true.

The same belief is now current here, not least among some politicians in both major parties after Mrs Thatcher's—and Lord Trend's—delay in correcting what Mr Chapman Pincher claimed Lord Trend believed about Sir Roger Hollis.

It is impossible yet to ascertain whether this was the effect intended by Mrs Thatcher and those who advised her. Ministers privately profess "the earliest opportunity"—the pretext of waiting for the book's publication day, rather than come straight out with a denial last Monday, the day the allegation first appeared. It may be that a denial would not have killed the story, but it must have altered the odds of the denial ever catching up with the allegation.

In my presence two Cabinet ministers ventured this week that if it were not being denied it must be true. This does not make it any truer but shows that Cabinet ministers, too, are as mortal, gullible and astonishable as the rest of us. After Mrs Thatcher's statement, it was not only left-wing Labour MPs who went away muttering that this was not the end of the affair.

Some right-wing Tories, after praising Mrs Thatcher to her face in the Commons, were heard afterwards confiding to colleagues that there surely was more to come.

Have they been tricked by conspiracy theorists? Cannot we instead comfort ourself that all this was very long ago, and not to be raked over incessantly. Mrs Thatcher's otherwise clear statements first on Blunt, then Hollis, have tried to end up with assurance that her concern is with the future not the past.

But it has been overlooked that the worry over Soviet penetration is of current as well as past concern, and not just to Mr Chapman Pincher. There is no better illustration of this than the account I once heard given by Mr James Callaghan—who this past week was away in India.

He told how, when he was Prime Minister (1976-79) he called a joint meeting with the heads of MI5 and MI6, and the Secretary of the Cabinet. "The four of us sat down with my private secretary at No. 10. I reminded them that there was no room for complacency in view of what was going on—the attempted Soviet penetration, which still exists—and I reminded them of the past record, which is at the forefront of their minds all the time. Although I said that the matters that constantly weighed on their minds had originated several years earlier, nevertheless I wanted to go over the ground again".

He called the meeting, Mr Callaghan said, "for certain reasons that are not related to Mr Blunt". Anyhow, the security chiefs confirmed to Mr Callaghan that "those who might have been concerned with acts of treachery had, for the most or greater part, reached the end of their active life. They had either resigned or retired". They also discussed the vetting procedures, the recruitment procedures to get a better social balance, and the question whether any recent Soviet defectors had been planted.

"Finally, we went over once more the most important question of all, which was whether grounds existed for continued suspicion in the security service". Mr Callaghan went on, adding, "it is never possible to give an absolutely categorical answer. I do not believe that much, if any, of the earlier conspiracy remains alive and active today. What is true, I believe, is that there are people who have remained undiscovered and unknown so far who are still alive, though probably inactive".

This was not some private chat Mr Callaghan had with reporters. It was his speech in the Commons on the Blunt debate in November 1979, and how quickly it has been overlooked. Mr Callaghan was keen to show that Prime Ministers were not passive in their relationship with the secret services. He saw no use in an inquiry into the Blunt affair but did want Lord Diplock's commission to inquire if improvements could be made in coordination between Ministers and the security services and consider whether Parliament could be brought in.

The Prime Minister then saw no need. Now, however, in direct if unadmitted reaction to the Pincher book, she has ordered Lord Diplock and a couple of his pool of security commissioners to review vetting procedure on the grounds that they need updating. Yet Mr Merlyn Rees when Home Secretary, had already changed recruitment so that the type of person "is completely different from those who came in from the universities during the vast expansion in 1939".

All this concerns the pressing problem of confidence both in the separate security service and in the politicians responsible for them.

If there were discussion in parliamentary committee, there would at least be a beginning of accountability. Contrary to right-wing alarmists—who in the mid seventies used to worry that we could not trust the Americans—the setting up of Congressional committees on intelligence has not demonstrably damaged the effectiveness of the CIA and FBI.

Treasury knights have to face the grillings of Edward du Cann's committee, yet mandarism survives. Why would it be appalling recklessness if the heads of MI5 and MI6 went before select committees?—they would know what they could not say.

One of the British sicknesses is secrecy, which permits both the act—and the false accusation—of cover-up to flourish. Another is the over-reliance on non-attribution in news-gathering.

The Prime Minister had every opportunity, through her press spokesmen, to nail the allegation the moment it appeared: the implications of leaving the matter undenied could not have escaped notice since every reporter worth his salt was battering at No 10 with the question. When the statement finally was made it contained not a word in defence of Sir Roger: it did not, contrary to some headlines "clear" him, because Mrs Thatcher said this could not be done.

Yet the mainline political response has not been to look to accountability. It has, especially in the Lords, been to urge a law against libel of the dead—an idea first raised by Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, now a shadow Health Minister, in regard to her father Morgan Phillips and the *Spectator* case. A Labour government, be it remembered, brought the last Official Secrets trial, and it looks as if Mrs Thatcher is heading that way with her investigation of who leaked to Mr Pincher. Another reform for the new party to note.

# Clutching a briefcase in rickshaw city

**Letter from Dacca**

After the ride there is the argument. The taxi driver, or the rickshaw man, hands back the proffered notes with an incipient sneer. He insists on the ransom he originally demanded, about three times what you would pay a London cabbie for the same journey. People gather to enjoy the argument, instant street theatre. With a toss of his head and disdainful glance the man makes it plain that he, his family, and probably the whole country have been insulted.

You stick the notes in his shirt pocket. He throws them back. Then one of the hotel staff arrives, gives the man half of what you offered, sends him away with a flea in his ear and rounds it all off by trading vociferous remarks with the crowd which, having been splendidly entertained, reluctantly slopes off.

Apart from a relatively small number of battered buses and Japanese-built taxis, tricycle rickshaws are the mainstay of public transport in Dacca. Thousands of them swirl about the streets in great shoals.

The predominance of rickshaws makes Dacca one of the quietest of Sian cities, just the swish of tyres and tinkle of bells: a relief after Indian cities where drivers value the horn button above the brake pedal and where a man with a dud klaxon considers himself a form of eunuch.

Rickshawing in Dacca, while more relaxing than motoring, is not without its excitements. The city is as flat as Holland, but rickshaws can go at a fair lick down some slight inclines, and being in a crowd of a hundred of them jostling at a roundabout is, by some stretch of the imagination, like being in a Roman chariot race.

## Tassels and plastic flowers

Rickshaws have padded seats with just enough room for two slim-hipped people, and a folding pram hood for the monsoon. Their bodywork is beautifully painted in brave hoopla stall colours and decorated with tassels and plastic flowers, each its own carnival. Rickshaw painting is a considerable industry. Alpine scenes are popular; so are birds and animals and dramatic episodes from films with pulsating heroines and villains gripping bloody daggers.

Gaudy rickshaws are folk art. Like flowers they relieve a largely unlovely city and brighten lives of toil.

Many rickshaw riders are from the fertile, beautiful, poverty-stricken countryside. They have come to make a living at this arduous trade and, as you would expect, they are thin, with knotty muscular legs.

Rickshaws are mechanically inefficient, with a long wheelbase and no gears. As well as people they carry substantial loads, being the draught vehicles of Dacca, and you see them creaking along under stacks of furniture and heavy packing cases. Of course, they are ecologically acceptable—no lead pollution here—but they are also a good way of wearing out the pedallers and you do not see many greybeads at the trade.

Dacca restricts rickshaw licences to about 14,000, but there are evidently many more rickshaws than that, some say as many as 50,000.

A large number are owned by men who rent them out to riders on a shift basis. As well as being a fairly quick way of getting about, they are also cheap, only a few pence for a mile. But, human nature being what it is, some rickshaw men, like taxi drivers, ask foreigners for outrageous fares.

While Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest countries it is also a centre of the aid industry. Hotel lobbies are full of purposeful foreigners clutching briefcases, calculators and blueprints—pioneers in the challenging business of developing the country.

## So hard to say no

It is hard for a foreigner, certain of his next expense account meal in his comfortable enclave, to say no when the thin smiling rickshaw man asks for 50 taka (37 taka to the pound) for a 10 taka ride. The consciences of fat men are easily played upon.

They might be more reluctant to pay the £4 which some scallywag of a taxi driver demands for even the shortest ride. So when the reckoning comes there is the inevitable tantrum, the gathering of the crowd, the look of disdain, the throwing back of the notes, the arrival of the referee, and the placing of the flea in the ear.

**Trevor Fishlock**

# Almost worth breaking a leg for . . .

"Mr Stanhope", said the consultant pointing at my bandage with his ballpoint, "is a classic example of a supracondylar fracture of the femur shaft, in balanced skeletal traction with the aid of a Steinman's pin, a Thomas splint and a Pearson's knee flexion piece." His students, gathered round the hospital bed, stared gravely at my leg. So did I. It hung in a complex of weights and pulleys suspended like a gumboot fished out of the river.

Reporters are used to accidents, but generally not involving themselves. My own indiscreet crossing of a London street, however, had ended 20 minutes later on a trolley in Westminster Hospital where I was wheeled, still in my macintosh, down the long hot corridors while the ceiling lights shot past my upturned face like the gunships in *Star wars*.

"Probably a dislocated kneecap", someone said consolingly. "Have you home after treatment." But the X-rays revealed a single fracture of a kind which will keep me on my back in bed for most of the next two months.

I had never been in hospital before, but after only a week I feel oddly reassured. It is less embarrassing than I feared to ask a pretty young girl for a bedpan or a bottle, perhaps because necessity is the mother of more than just invention. And the clinical detachment with which I watched my debagging before being put to bed on that first afternoon had *almost a textbook quality* about it.

This could be because everyone is so nice. Nurses, of course, are supposed to be nice, having by and large the most enviable public image of all the professions. But one is always suspicious of those mental pictures unless one has viewed them at closer hand. I never quite believed that Arab women, for instance, could carry a pitcher of water on their heads without spilling any until I saw them do it or that Indian cattle were allowed to establish random chicanes in Calcutta streets during the rush hour—or even that the leaning tower of Pisa owed nothing to trick photography.

Seeing is believing, and the patience and thoughtfulness of nurses is almost worth breaking a leg for.

There are nine of us in our men's orthopaedic ward, ranging in age from about 17 to over 70. Some are walking wounded but the others, among them myself, are struggling to adjust to life on the level. The day begins at about 6.30 when the central fluorescent lights blink into life, although nobody actually bangs on my bed end as they did on my first day in the army.

It ends around 10.30 pm with a whimper or two as the patients on traction try to find another inch or two of their bottoms on which they have not been lying for the past 24 hours, or perhaps days. "It was never like this for James Bond", one complained the other night.

The mornings are absorbed almost entirely by hospital routine. Even a simple act of washing can take up to half an hour for someone caught in this kind of orthopaedic mantrap—with a nurse on hand to wash the parts that one's own hands cannot reach. There is the daily visit of the physiotherapist who pushes and pulls and remonstrates with patients whose adherence to the regimen of muscle-building exercises is not as strict as it could be.

There are the doctor's rounds, the delivery of the newspapers, the trolley from the hospital shop and of course the three-course meals (a choice of four dishes for each). Then in the afternoons the visitors arrive, children clattering over the polished floors and friends advancing nervously towards my bed, obviously wondering if "How are you feeling?" quite matches the occasion.

A Roman Catholic priest, genially inquiring, toured the ward the other day. So did the library trolley ("fiction on this side, biography down there, dear"). I am surprised by how little time I am left with, how many books remain unread in my locker and how little real cause I have to complain of being bored. But then I have been surprised by so much.

I have been surprised by the National Health Service. The NHS, as everyone knows, has more bureaucrats than beds, and as many complaining employees as it has dissatisfied patients. No doubt I was fortunate in choosing to have my accident within an ambulance drive of one of London's top teaching hospitals. Still it should be recorded that the quality of service I have received from doctors, nurses, switchboard operators, porters, ambulancemen, cleaners and the lady who brings the tea is amazingly good and, astonishingly, free. The NHS, on my experience during the past seven days, has looked like something well worth fighting for.

Most of all I am surprised when I reflect that once upon a time, only a week ago, I actually enjoyed lying in bed and thought of getting up something of a bore. Even the act of shaving in the bathroom mirror while listening to a radio report of traffic snarlups in the Blackwall Tunnel is something that I will never take for granted again.

**Henry Stanhope**

هكذا من الأصل




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# POLAND IN PERIL AGAIN

It would be a tragic absurdity if Poland were brought to ruin by the lunacy of a few security police in Bydgoszcz—or perhaps by the irresponsibility of those who gave them their orders. Yet that is now a possibility. The beating of several members of Solidarity on March 19 was the first political violence to be perpetrated since the rise of the independent unions began last summer. It has made the situation more perilous than it has been for a long time. Tomorrow's meeting of the Central Committee will be crucial.

The details of the Bydgoszcz incident are still disputed. The basic facts are that six delegates from Solidarity were invited to attend a meeting of the Bydgoszcz District Council to discuss farmers' grievances. The meeting was then suddenly adjourned before they had a chance to speak, and some of the members of the council rushed out. The remainder tried to continue the meeting but were asked to leave by the head of the council. Later the local prosecutor arrived and told the Solidarity delegates that they would be ejected if they did not leave. According to their own version they merely asked for a little extra time to complete a discussion. According to the Government the local authorities got the impression that they were occupying the building. The security police then moved in with totally unnecessary brutality and made a special point of beating up Mr Rulewski, President of Bydgoszcz Solidarity.

Perhaps there was a genuine misunderstanding. Perhaps the policemen exceeded their instructions in the heat of the moment. Or perhaps there was a political decision somewhere up the line to make a show of force. What seems reasonably certain is that the order, if there was one, did not come from the top leadership in Warsaw. Mr Kania, the party leader, and General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, understand the mood of the country and the strength of Solidarity well enough to know that the use of violence in such circumstances is bound to provoke trouble. Solidarity at the grass roots is angry, restless and still deeply distrustful of the Government. It feels it cannot rely on the protection of the law or the voluntary support of the Government but must fight for every bit of space in which to exist. An attack on any individual member is therefore seen as an attack on its whole existence.

That is why it cannot give way—though it could postpone some of the wider demands, such as an amnesty for dissidents, which it has unwisely tacked on to its specific request that those responsible for the Bydgoszcz incident be punished. Can the regime give way? It ought to be able to do so easily because it has every reason to dissociate itself from police brutality. The Prime Minister has already made an encouragingly sensible move by rejecting the first report by the Minister of Justice.

However, like Solidarity, the regime has to consider not only the incident itself but wider pressures. Moscow has been leaning on it hard to demonstrate its authority, principally by arresting dissidents. Worse still, since it comes from inside, is the pressure from hardliners within the Politburo who want the Government to declare a state of emergency and to use force against strikers. A few days ago they nearly succeeded in pushing through a vote to this effect and were defeated only by the Prime Minister's threat to resign.

How directly these people are following instructions from Moscow is impossible to say. Moscow can certainly be relied upon to misunderstand the situation sufficiently to believe that a show of force by Polish authorities might be successful. That Polish leaders could do so is difficult to imagine but it seems to be true of some individuals, unless they are deliberately trying to provoke a breakdown of order in which the Russians would have an excuse to intervene. This is possible, though the job of puppet ruler in such circumstances can hardly be very attractive.

The more charitable explanation is that desperation is growing in Warsaw and is affecting the judgment of otherwise realistic leaders. The economy is in a state of almost total collapse and the prospects for recovery are at best distant. Industrial and agricultural output have been dropping while wages are expected to rise by at least 17 per cent this year. Food supplies are dwindling fast, and Poland's debt to the West is now well over $20,000m. In effect, Poland is bankrupt but nobody can afford to let it collapse. On top of this the party itself is in turmoil, with reformism fermenting at the lower levels to such an extent that it has become too risky to hold a party congress.

Yet in all this there are hopeful elements. One of the most surprising and encouraging aspects of the whole crisis has been the moderation and realism shown by almost all the responsible people involved. The Church, the leaders of Solidarity and even the dissidents have all come to accept the realities of Poland's political and geographical situation. They have been doing their best to prop up the existing regime while trying to negotiate with it. They have not used the power they have to sweep it away. They believe, and the realists in the party leadership believe, that compromise is possible, that the system could in fact learn to accommodate new union structures and other new forms of representation, and that in the long run it is more likely to be swept away if it does not do so.

Part of the trouble is that Moscow does not believe this, but resistance is also powerful from those within the Polish apparatus who cannot conceive of renegotiating the power structure of the country. If they prevail within the next few days they will have destroyed an historic chance for the country to adapt the system in a way which might even, in the long run, be in Moscow's interest because it would reduce the likelihood of future explosions and unpredictable chain reactions.

# MR MUGABE DESERVES HIS MONEY

The result of the reconstruction conference in Salisbury is an overwhelming international vote of confidence in Mr Mugabe and his Minister of Economic Planning, Mr Chidzero. They asked, rather fiercely, for £800 million to finance a three-year plan to heal the ravages of the civil war and set Zimbabwe up as the pivotal black state in central Africa. They got it all and more—nearly £890 million in loans and grants (including some rescheduling of previous debts). Starting with some £260 million on the table, the conference proceeded to add another £620 million in pledges of aid. Amounting to over £100 per head of population this must be one of the biggest aid packages ever netted by a "developing" country.

The problem with aid has always been to absorb it—to convert lines of credit into productive agricultural or industrial enterprises, efficient farming, factories and services generating jobs by the hundred thousand. Too much aid generates little but administration, imports of food or luxuries, and, worse still, inflation. Zimbabwe, however, is potentially rich and receptive—in the Nigeria class. Its mineral production, already growing, is capable of great expansion. The sanctions imposed on the illegal Smith regime fostered a wide range of surprisingly viable secondary manufacturing enterprises. Its agriculture is recovering.

As in Kenya, land settlement (in contrast to expropriation) involves expensively buying out owners as well as ploughing money in. Yet last year output generally rose 15 per cent and exports by a third, while fiscal incentives produced an almost embarrassing maize surplus. Zimbabwe is the only large African exporter of subsistence foods apart from South Africa (a solid inheritance, as in Kenya, from white farming prowess).

Such hard facts have impressed investors. The World Bank contribution heads the list and Britain follows with £123 million. The United States, France, West Germany and Scandinavia have made useful contributions, though Japan (although no doubt expecting a large share of future contracts) a meagre one. Even Yugoslavia invested something, as did China, which built the Tanzam railway as a contribution to better central African communications. Zimbabwe should now know who her friends are. Russia did not attend, and contributes nothing, though its representatives were engaged in behind-the-scenes bilateral talks whose outcome has yet to be revealed.

The test will be Zimbabwe's own enterprise and administrative ability and integrity. The West pins evident hope to its becoming a black counterpoise to South Africa, a new model for emulation. But Zimbabwe is dominated by South Africa, much as Canada is by the United States; and Pretoria is rubbing this in by planning new tariffs on Zimbabwe manufactures. This dependence can only be alleviated by alternative communications to the sea for all central Africa. If the West hopes for a strong, prosperous, non-racial Zimbabwe as a new centre of gravity in Africa it will have to reconsider the communications network (and its political implications). To extend it would cost a lot—but might prove cheaper than leaving South Africa largely in control of the economies of Zimbabwe and its neighbours.

# MI5 INQUIRY: A CONFUSION OF ROLES

Mr Chapman Pincher investigated MI5 and now MI5 is investigating Mr Pincher and his sources. It is somewhat incestuous and approaching the ridiculous. Mrs Thatcher gave a commendable performance in Parliament in setting out most of the relevant facts on the question of Sir Roger Hollis, but she has erred in authorizing a second security inquiry within weeks concerning the publication of information by journalists: the first followed the so-called Budget leaks in the Sunday newspapers.

It is very curious that the Prime Minister should one day be describing Mr Pincher's book as inaccurate and distorted and the next lending credibility to it by the full force of an MI5 investigation. The security officers are not, presumably, engaged as correctors of the press, finding out how Mr Pincher made his alleged errors.

But the real question is the misuse of MI5 energies. It is a crucial arm of government to protect the nation from betrayal to its enemies. It is not to protect the Government from embarrassment in the press. Every recent government of both parties has confused these purposes.

In recent years policemen have been busy finding the source of embarrassment to government from reports about child benefit allowance or railway closures, to name but two of the more petulant inquiries, whereas it is politicians who should be busy worrying away at the root problem. It is their inescapable fate to be embarrassed if they get it wrong; it is the duty of the journalist to report it; and it is the right of the public to know it.

# ALLEGRO VIVACE ON THE CIRCLE LINE

There was a time when London Transport showed some interest in moving our souls as well as our bodies. It took pride in design and admitted, at least by implication, that function and beauty were not incompatible. It seemed to believe that travel need not be a purely utilitarian business of getting so many tons of flesh from A to B but might also, even in the bowels of London, give a lift to the imagination.

Alas, no more. Its curmudgeonly attitude to buskers betrays a poverty of spirit and a loss of that broad concern for customers as people which ought to be the hallmark of public service. It persecutes these harmless itinerants, calling them rude names like "nuisance" and "obstruction" and in doing so it deprives the shuffling masses of those occasional poignant reminders that there is more to life than getting to Kennington or Barnet.

Of course a lot of these performers—the ones who escape the net—demonstrate painfully that they have never been visited by anything remotely resembling a Muse. The gates of Heaven remain firmly closed to their discord. But the noise they make is seldom worse than the mechanical noises of the Underground, and in any case London Transport has never suggested that its dismal policies derive from aesthetic judgments on the quality of the performers.

Furthermore, there are remedies. London Transport should first experiment with the free market. If the public is sufficiently discriminating the good performers will thrive and the poor ones will slink home to work on improvements or to take up raffia work. But if the result were that travellers had to push their way through massed bands, amateur symphony orchestras, pop groups and morris dancers, the bureaucrats would have to step in.

One hesitates to suggest any more areas where life could be regulated, but it should be possible, if so besieged, for London Transport to reach into its bureaucracy for someone enlightened enough to mark out busking areas on tube stations and then issue licences for, say, a week at a time to anyone who could satisfy a small audition panel that he is not merely a beggar or confidence artist in disguise. Who knows what talents might be nurtured to the drumming of the southbound Bakerloo or the steady clatter of the Circle?

More important, however, is that passengers would have their spirits briefly lifted as they trudged the otherwise uncaring corridors. Somebody up there, they would feel, has recognized their humanity, their need for something more than a ticket and a train. Perhaps they would even feel slightly less angry at the huge price now demanded for a service which at the moment not only denies art but neglects function.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Holbein mystery unravelled

*From Mr John Fletcher*

Sir, The acquisition of Holbein's "Allegory of the Old and New Testaments" by the National Gallery of Scotland, reported by your Sale Room Correspondent (March 14), offers the public the opportunity to see a picture with an unusual historical background and of unsuspected significance. Many religious works such as altarpieces were painted by Hans Holbein the Younger, but this picture is the only one so far identified that has a theological subject. Twenty years ago, Grossmann detected in it numerous stylistic features characteristic of Holbein's work but he had no way of determining its provenance or its precise date, although he narrowed the latter to c1523-30.

We now know that a northern European origin is implied by the panel being made of oak. Such a provenance is puzzling because, after leaving Basle for England via Antwerp in 1526, Holbein was in no northern city where the Lutheran doctrine, portrayed in the painting, was tolerated by the political authorities. My tree-ring analysis, however, has pinpointed Antwerp, the richest commercial city of the time, as the source of its panel. Various heretical activities flourished there in 1526 in the seclusion of the enclaves of wealthy merchants, one such being Tyndale's translation of the Bible together with the printing of copies to send to England, where they annoyed Henry VIII intensely. A heretical painting at Antwerp by Holbein, a bird of passage, would have formed a comparable underground activity. Indeed, Antwerp as the source of this painting is not only feasible but virtually no other city is remotely likely.

No doubt Holbein needed the money that this commission brought him. It should be remembered when admiring the painting at Edinburgh that he was taking a calculated risk in painting this subject. His subsequent career in England could have been very different had his role in its creation been "leaked" to Henry VIII.

The brevity of Holbein's stay at Antwerp, only a month or so, explains why no other painting with such a definite Protestant bias is known from his hand. Indeed, it may well be that this picture and the emblematic painting, "Man on Horseback", recently acquired by the J. Paul Getty Museum in California, were the only two painted by Holbein in his short time at Antwerp.

If this painting is not the first pictorial representation of the doctrine of the Lutheran faith, it is a very early one. The British public must be grateful to the trustees of the Weld Estate and to those who have contributed to its purchase for having ensured that this hitherto little-known painting by Holbein remains in this country.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FLETCHER,
Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art,
6 Keble Road,
Oxford.
March 18.

## Abduction of Mr Biggs

*From Dr D. Sayer*

Sir, When Korean dissidents are forcibly abducted from their Japanese exile, we condemn. When Colonel Gaddafi's execution squads ply their trade on British soil, we protest. What then are we to make of the current capers in the Caribbean?

Mr Biggs would appear to be the victim of a kidnap. The "operation" of Mr Miller and his "ex-SAS" colleagues is, in plainer language, a piece of violent and lawless thuggery which would not be tolerated anywhere the rule of law prevails. To seek Mr Biggs's extradition from Barbados under present circumstances condones that thuggery and makes a mockery of that law. Having failed to secure Mr Biggs's departure from Brazil by legal means, the British Government should leave him where he is.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SAYER,
University of Glasgow (Department of Sociology),
61 Southpark Avenue,
The University,
Glasgow.
March 26.

*From Mr D. N. L. Levy and Mr K. J. O'Connell*

Sir, It is important to correct an error in R. M. Francis's letter (March 27) in which he claimed that the train driver in the Great Train Robbery died because of "... an assault during the carrying out of that crime."

The robbery took place in August, 1963. The train driver, Mr Jack Mills, died of leukaemia six and a half years later at the age of 63. When he died the West Cheshire Coroner stated: "I am aware that Mr Mills sustained a head injury during the course of the train robbery in 1963. In my opinion there is nothing to connect this incident with the cause of death."

Yours faithfully,
DAVID N. L. LEVY,
104 Hamilton Terrace, NW8.
KEVIN J. O'CONNELL,
84 Cholmley Gardens, NW6.
March 27.

## New ship, old crew?

*From Professor F. P. Lisowski*

Sir, From this island on the other side of the Eurasian continent it does seem as if a rather noisy hullaballoo has been generated by the media in your island about a new Social Democratic Party. New the party may appear, but the majority of its leadership surely is made up of the same rather discredited old management that was once swept out of office by the country. Thus we witness the return of a board of mismanagement under a new guise. What is it trying to sell?

Yours faithfully,
F. P. LISOWSKI,
Department of Anatomy,
University of Hong Kong,
Hong Kong.
March 20.

## How far has women's equality progressed?

*From the Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission*

Sir, The professional women who wrote with Mrs Joanna Bogle to *The Times* on the subject of women and sex discrimination (March 25) have missed the point about equal opportunities being provided for both sexes.

They may have been successful in their chosen spheres; but their own successes are not reflected nationally. The majority of women's talents are still untapped because women are clustered in low-paid, low-status occupations. On average women still only earn three-quarters of what men earn per hour and 91 per cent of office cleaners, 83 per cent of telephonists, 82 per cent of shop assistants are women. The last census showed that only 11½ per cent of management jobs were held by women.

Even in the professions to which your correspondents belong, they are in a minority. In medicine, only 16 per cent of general practitioners are women, only 12 per cent of university lecturers and 2 per cent of university professors are women, and 25 per cent of journalists are women. The percentage of women physicists and geologists is negligible. Although over 90 per cent of nurses are women, many of the top nursing posts are held by men.

The Equal Opportunities Commission was set up to promote equality between the sexes. Inequality is suffered by men as well as women. The later retirement age of men and the discrimination against men who want to enter traditionally female jobs still exist. The EOC has had some success in helping to bring equality into social security and nationality law, but there is much to be achieved still in taxation and in employment.

The commission is tackling inequality at two levels, at work and in education. In the workplace we are trying to ensure that women get the training they need, the promotion they deserve, and the job opportunities they require when they return to work after bringing up their families. In the schools and colleges, we want to see both boys and girls having access to all subjects in the curriculum.

Until the proportion of girls getting CSEs and O and A levels in mathematics, the sciences and technical subjects improves, many careers will continue to be closed to women, and they will be continually excluded from apprenticeships and training opportunities later in life. Boys also deserve the chance to learn domestic science skills to enable them to be good husbands and fathers, and to study languages as much as girls do at present; that would certainly help the export drive.

There have been many advances in equality in the past five years, which have been built on the efforts of many women this century, but there is more to do and the EOC is charged with this responsibility and intends to carry it out.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY LOCKWOOD,
Equal Opportunities Commission,
Overseas House,
Quay Street,
Manchester.
March 26.

*From Sir Mark Norman*

Sir, Excellently argued, the counter-"unisex" viewpoint of Mrs Joanna Bogle and others (March 25) is so redolent of common sense as surely to reflect the attitude of the majority of voters. To your correspondents' diverse occupations within which wise women naturally succeed can of course be added so many others—notably the arts, business, politics, sport—the list is endless. And after motherhood perhaps the most important role is in that unique support and stimulus that woman brings to man when he is in need, when the family is threatened, when whatever must be achieved is simply not within his competence without her special contribution.

So let us indeed "abolish this expensive quango", refrain from prejudicing children against natural development with due pride in their *different* attributes and opportunities, and recognize that sensible people do not need costly commissions to generate a strong distaste for the chauvinist male.

Yours faithfully,
MARK NORMAN,
Wilcote Manor,
Charlbury,
Oxfordshire.

*From Mrs V. I. Quick*

Sir, How typical of a group of well-educated, professional women to write from a Dulwich address, calling for the abolition of the Equal Opportunities Commission and boldly proclaiming that "in pursuing our various careers we never felt the need for any such organization" (letter, March 25). I am sure they did not.

However, speaking as a working-class woman, now in her seventies and only recently retired, I can only regret the fact that the EOC was not around when I was young. Perhaps then my teachers would have been enlightened enough not to force me to take "girls' subjects" such as domestic science and my parents might have seen the wisdom in allowing me to continue my studies, rather than insisting that I leave school at 14 and go out to work to supplement the family income.

I started work as a shop assistant and, nearly 40 years later, I retired as one. For most of that time I have done the only sort of work open to women like me, who lacked educational opportunities when young and therefore possess no formal qualifications; the jobs have been poorly paid and low in status and range from enamelling coat-hangers in a factory (during the Depression, when I was the only breadwinner in the family) to a part-time job in the local greengrocer's shop when my daughter was small. During all this time I have also run a home, brought up two children, and cared for many years for an ailing and dependent mother until her death. I have coped single-handed with the household chores because, in my family, that was what wives and mothers were expected to do.

I want life to offer a little more to my daughter and granddaughters: I want them to live in a society which values the talents and aspirations of all its members, not just these of the men. And I applaud the efforts of the Equal Opportunities Commission which is working so hard to end the deep-rooted and destructive prejudice which still exists against women. Ironically it is the self-interest of women such as Mrs Bogle which fuels the flames of this prejudice. Long may the EOC flourish!

Yours faithfully,
V. I. QUICK,
2 Shelley Close,
High Street,
Langley,
Slough,
Berkshire.
March 25.

## Help for El Salvador

*From Mr Hugh Thomas*

Sir, Mr Michael Foot described on BBC *Panorama* (March 23) the Prime Minister as being "wrong and evil" in her support of President Reagan in respect of *his* backing for President Duarte of El Salvador.

Those are strong words. They are wrong. President Duarte is a democrat. He won a presidential election in 1972. He plans new elections in the future, probably next year. His government has embarked upon an exceptionally ambitious programme of agrarian reform which, if the communist guerrillas would stop murdering its organizers, would transform conditions in the Salvadoran countryside (for example, in March, 1980, all estates larger than 1,250 acres became producer-cooperatives, with compensation paid to old landholders on the basis of 1976-77 tax returns).

No doubt the army and police in El Salvador have associations with highly unsavoury counter-revolutionary "action groups". But if we are interested in the emergence in El Salvador of an open society with regular elections, the survival of free enterprise and creative foreign investment, President Duarte's coalition government offers the best bet, as I believe Mr Foot will eventually come to recognise.

The *Panorama* programme's treatment of El Salvador would have been better if, instead of a condescending attitude to the country ("every banana republic has its military band"), it made a more serious effort to explore the real ideology of the "Farabundo Marti Liberation Front", which seeks to destroy President Duarte; any chance of that body contemplating a free election is as remote an eventuality as one being held in Cuba.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH THOMAS,
Centre for Policy Studies,
8 Wilfred Street, SW1.
March 25.

## Threat to historic sites

*From Mr J. F. Q. Switzer*

Sir, Lord Kennet (March 23) has drawn attention to the irreparable damage that will be done to the setting of Beverley Minster if the open field immediately adjoining it has houses built on it. The district council has given itself permission for this development, which is contrary to the structure plan, and the Department of the Environment will not intervene because it asserts that the Minster is not of national importance. (*The Times*, March 23).

This is just the kind of case that one feared would occur as the result of changes made to planning law by the Local Government, Planning and Land Act, 1980. County council's, which prepare structure plans, have been deprived of powers to ensure that development conforms to those plans. What safeguard or remedy has the public now got if the Department of the Environment will not intervene when a district council takes a decision which destroys part of the national heritage?

The Secretary of State for the Environment is charged with the duty of "securing consistency and continuity in the framing and execution of a national policy with respect to the use and development of land". Mr Heseltine has said that he will seek to fulfil the aim of that duty and that "it must be an underlying obligation on the Secretary of State in respect of planning and its execution". He has stated that he will not hesitate to call in applications which are of national importance. But if he defines "national importance" by reference only to the size of the proposed development, I suggest that he is failing to carry out the duty laid on him by Parliament.

He must be prepared to intervene not only in the case of a single important building such as Beverley Minster, but also in those all too familiar cases where small bad decisions—each said to be much too insignificant to fuss about—lead cumulatively to a mess which becomes a major blot on the landscape. Having removed county councils from the scene, the Secretary of State must now be prepared to intervene at an early stage in quite small local matters if the public interest is to be properly safeguarded.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. Q. SWITZER,
Sidney Sussex College,
Cambridge.
March 26.

## The Hayman case

*From Mr Patrick Ide*

Sir, If it became compulsory to engrave Thomas Jefferson's proposal on shaving mirrors (Mr Enderby's letter today—March 25) I feel sure that there would be an immediate and major rise in the growth of beards.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK IDE,
Kidds Hill Farm,
Coleman's Hatch,
Hartfield,
Sussex.
March 25.

## British passport in true colours

*From Mr Lewis Massey*

Sir, I must take issue with you about the general tone of your leading article, "The Burgundy British" (March 21), in which you state that our present passport possesses "some shreds of great-power swagger". Let us look at the history of that bureaucratic booklet:

Before the First World War, when Britain was at the peak of her imperial power, passports were totally unnecessary for travel in most countries of Europe (except, significantly, in Tsarist Russia) and of course in the British Empire. The Baedeker guides of the period (I have a few) repeatedly say that "passports are unnecessary, except for obtaining delivery of registered letters". Our best passport during that time was the golden sovereign.

The actual document consisted of a single sheet of thin parchment, measuring 15 by 11 inches ("imperial quarto"). I have one before me as I write this, issued to my father in 1910 by the British Consul in Munich. It is embellished at the top with an engraved royal coat of arms, and consists mostly of the familiar "request and require" wording. It has no photograph of bearer.

Immediately after the war British passports became much larger and, by then, indispensable. They still consisted of a single sheet, but were folded like a map. The present booklet was introduced in about 1925. At this period our world power status was already in a slow decline, while travel generally was more and more beset with the need for visas and, later, by exchange control regulations.

Our passport, in its present form, is therefore a mere landmark in the decline of our country and certainly does not deserve to be fought for on the beaches, as you suggest. As for the colour of the proposed new passport, being an Englishman, I would consider Nuits St Georges more appropriate than Burgundy.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS MASSEY,
20 Orchard Rise,
Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
March 22.

## Civil Service strikes

*From Mr M. D. Barnett*

Sir, Your leading article of March 25 assumes that in the Civil Service dispute the employers would be unable to sack individuals who take industrial action technically falling short of breaking their contracts of employment without incurring the costs of tribunal awards for unfair dismissal.

Section 62 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, precludes an unfair dismissal complaint being heard where at the date of dismissal the employee is taking part in a strike or other industrial action.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal in a very recent case, *Power Packing Casemakers v Faust and Others*, IRLR vol 10 no 3 p 120-122, said that other industrial action does not imply necessarily contract breaches. It is the motives for the action that matter, so that even a ban by employees on non-contractual overtime may constitute other industrial action and hence there would be no worries for the employer as far as tribunal cases are concerned.

It appears, therefore, that the law is unlikely to stand in the way of the sackings you advocate in the present dispute.

Yours faithfully,
M. D. BARNETT,
Industrial Relations Officer,
The National Federation of Clay Industries Ltd,
West Bar Green,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.
March 26.

## Bound tribute

*From Mr John Winton*

Sir, As a publisher of books of naval history, in a very small way of business, I am required by a Mr A. T. Small, Agent, of 100 Euston Street, NW1, to deliver to him four copies of each book I publish. This is to comply with the provisions of the Copyright Act 1911 (1 & 2 Geo V, ch 46, section 15).

The four copies are for the four Legal Deposit Libraries: the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh—and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Why should publishers in the United Kingdom be compelled by law to send free copies of their books, also paying postage and packing, for the benefit of a library in *Dublin*, which is not in the United Kingdom? It seems high time this law was amended.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WINTON,
Bluejacker Books,
Llandyrnog, Clwyd.

## Worse than the disease

*From Dr C. A. S. Wink*

Sir, Lord Bowden (March 24) approves of the way the medical profession has derived a word, *iatrogenic*, to describe the harm it sometimes does, and suggests *tyrannogenic* for harm done by politicians. I think *iatrogenic* should be reserved for doctors, parents and medical schools; medical mishaps should be *iatropathic*.

There are no words to describe the harm done by politicians, harm caused by indifference rather than ineptitude, but the signs and symptoms our leaders have been known to show—compulsive logorrhoea, delusions of grandeur, tunnel vision and so forth—tempt one to name syndromes after them: Foot syndrome, or Footling, for example.

Dr Hugh l'Etang's book, *The Pathology of Leadership*, describes how crucial decisions of state have from time to time been made when the politician's or statesman's judgment was impaired by illness: Lord Bowden, I think, is referring rather to enormities brought about by politicians apparently in good health. For this malfunction I can only prescribe *egocentesis*.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. S. WINK,
100 Wigmore Street, W1.



# COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 27: His Excellency Monsieur Emmanuel Jacquin de Margerie was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Alain Grenier (Minister Counsellor), Contre-Amiral Michel Monneron Dupin (Armed Forces and Naval Attaché), Monsieur Dominique Sauvel (Minister Plenipotentiary), Monsieur Jean Bosson (Minister Plenipotentiary), Monsieur Jean-François Roux (First Counsellor), Monsieur Michel Huriet (Cultural Counsellor), Monsieur Marcel Tremeau (First Counsellor) and Monsieur Jean-Michel Gaussot (Press Counsellor).

Madame de Margerie had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr Justice Falconer had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon at which The Prince of Wales was present.

The following were also present: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (Lord Chancellor), the Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Right Hon George Thomas, MP (Speaker of the House of Commons), the Right Hon Sir Ian Gilmour, Bt, MP (Lord Privy Seal), the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain), Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Adeane, the Lord Home of the Hirsel, Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Charteris of Amisfield, the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Right Hon Nicholas Edwards, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), the Right Hon Humphrey Atkins, MP (Secretary of State for Northern Ireland), the Right Hon Sir Harold Wilson, MP, the Right Hon Harold Macmillan, the Right Hon Douglas Anthony (Deputy Prime Minister of Australia), the Right Hon Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (Prime Minister of Mauritius), the Right Hon Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara (Prime Minister of Fiji), the Right Hon Michael Foot, MP (Leader of the Opposition), the Right Hon David Steel, MP (Leader of the Liberal Party), the Right Hon Donald Stewart, MP (Leader, Parliamentary Scottish National Party), the Right Hon Sir William Douglas (Chief Justice of Barbados), the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to The Queen), the Right Hon Milton Cato (Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines) and the Hon David Thomson (Minister of State and Leader of the House of Representatives, New Zealand).

The Right Hon Milton Cato, having been previously appointed a Privy Counsellor, and the Hon David Thomson, were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

Madame Sadat visited The Queen this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, visited the Headquarters of the Gloucestershire Constabulary, Holland House, Lansdown Road, Cheltenham, today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
March 27: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Dinner given by Al Wafa Wa Amal (UK), an Egyptian Society for the Welfare of the Disabled, at the Inn on the Park Hotel, London.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, chairman of the trustees of the Mountbatten Memorial Trust and president of the United World Colleges, will visit Paris on June 8 to attend a ball being given jointly by the British Ambassador and the French committee for the Mountbatten Memorial Trust in aid of plans to send French pupils to the United World Colleges.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will attend a meeting of the award scheme trustees at Buckingham Palace on April 30.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the Ernest Read Music Association, will be present at the golden jubilee concert of the Ernest Read Symphony Orchestra at the Festival Hall on May 6.

Queen Ingrid of Denmark celebrates her birthday today.

Sir John and Lady Best-Shaw celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage today.

# Recovering the tradition of passionate prayer

What shall I say? What shall I do? Whither shall I go?
Where shall I seek him?
Where and when shall I find him?
Whom shall I ask? Who will tell me of my beloved?
For I am sick with love.
Be my helper,
I thirst for you, I hunger for you, I desire you,
I sigh for you, I covet you.
(Anselm's "Prayer to Christ")

Who is there today to write passionate love prayers like the one by St Anselm from which this excerpt is taken? We are inhibited on all sides by the self-consciousness of our new Puritanism. We have lost the tradition of praying in passionate poetry which has been disappearing and reappearing throughout the nine centuries of English history since St Anselm began it for us. If we lose it altogether, we shall be immeasurably the poorer.

Anselm inspired people in Europe, particularly in England, to pray in a way they had never done before: in the privacy of their rooms, with romantic fervour, but "slowly and with profound and deliberate meditation". It was contemplative prayer. It was also passionate, personal, intense, and pulsating with intimate emotion and sensual detail. The prayers were addressed to individual saints, and were to be said a little at a time, without concern for chronology. One paragraph from any part of one of them was intoxication enough for one day.

The prayers were fast moving love poems, made faster still by the repeated use of alliteration and similar sounding words. "Hope of my heart, strength of my soul", and of antitheses, "The brightness of your holiness confounds the darkness of my sins". Only meditation could contain the excitement of these prayers. They took Europe by storm, leaving its tradition of formal psalter prayer to the monks.

By the fourteenth century courtly love prayers full of Anselmian emotion were being said and sung all over Europe, and nowhere more so than in England. Passionate prayers became part of popular lay culture.

Jesu, Jesu, my honey sweet,
Mine heart, my comforting.

The heart of post-Reformation prayer in England was fearful reverence, its comforting either exquisitely composed, as by John Donne, or energetically spontaneous, as with the Quakers. The prayer of passionate contemplation was lost until the Civil War, when the excesses of the Puritans who had first suppressed it drove the poet Richard Crashaw to exchange that Puritanism for Roman Catholicism, and reunite prayer, passion and poetry.

O Mother turtle-dove!
Soft source of love.
That these dry eyes might borrow
Something from thy full seas of sorrow!
(Crashaw's "Mother of Sorrows")

Those elements were not reunited in England again until the late nineteenth century. Just as Anselm and his followers had reacted against the formality of the psalms, and Crashaw against the severity, composure and restraint of sixteenth and seventeenth-century prayer, so the Jesuit poet Gerard Manley Hopkins reacted against eighteenth-century rationalism, and sought to recapture what he called

The fine delight that fathers thought; the strong
Spur, live and dancing like the downpipe flame.

Like his predecessors in this quest, he addressed his prayers and meditations to individuals, and like them found Mary, Queen of Heaven, the most irresistibly romantic. Parts of his prayers to Mary are like a mixture of all the passionate praying of his predecessors, like these lines from "The Blessed Virgin Compared to the Air We Breathe":

Be thou then, O thou dear
Mother, my atmosphere;
My happier world, wherein
To wend and meet no sin.

But Victorian and early twentieth-century Roman Catholicism in England cared little for Hopkins. It was suspicious of such passionate expressiveness. Latin liturgy, majestic prayers and popular sculptures of the saints and the Passion of Our Lord were the vehicles of its contemplative devotion from the Emancipation to the Second Vatican Council. Since then, all has been bleakness, brevity and cleanliness. Anglicans as well as Roman Catholics have had their prayers "modernized" past all danger of poetry and passion, into the safety of blandness and prosaicness. Consciousness of sin, which gave such power to the antitheses of passionate love prayers, has weakened drastically. So has the romantic imagination, in religious as in secular culture. Often we pray cheerfully where we would once have prayed passionately; we pray chummily where we would once have prayed intimately. Perhaps we should pray, in the passionate style, for a return of its inspiration. "Rich Queen, lend some relief".

**Teresa McLean**

## OBITUARY

## PROFESSOR W. H. SEMPLE

### Latin scholar with broad interests

Professor William Hugh Semple, whose death was reported on March 10, occupied the Hulme Chair of Latin in the University of Manchester from 1937 until his retirement in September 1967. He was 81.

After graduating in 1921 with first class honours in Classics at the Queen's University, Belfast, he taught there for four years before proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a research student working under A. E. Housman on the text and interpretation of Sidonius Apollinaris, and thereby winning Housman's warm approval—by no means an easy task. For this research he was awarded the degree of Ph.D., and in 1927 was elected to a Lectureship in Classics at Reading, being promoted to a Readership in Latin in 1931.

In 1937 Semple was chosen to succeed at Manchester that distinguished Latinist Professor W. B. Anderson, who followed Housman in the Kennedy Chair of Latin at Cambridge.

Semple's interests while at Manchester were mainly in Roman poets and the Christian Fathers of which he had an intimate knowledge. He delivered and published a number of Rylands lectures in both these fields, and was always happy to share with colleagues his wide experience of Latin and English literature.

His colleagues in the Department at Manchester were of such outstanding quality that almost all were appointed to chairs elsewhere after the Second World War, and Semple's task in building up new departmental staff was a long and difficult one. It coincided with his increased administrative responsibilities in the university at large.

Outside the walls he served as a governor of the John Rylands Library from 1947 to 1972, of Sedbergh School from 1954 to 1975 and of the Congregational College from 1938 until his death. After retirement he was a member of the Bolton Education Committee from 1967 to 1975.

His broad interests are best illustrated by his long and devoted service in the field of medicine. He was a member of the board of governors of the United Manchester Hospital from 1950 to 1972 and twice chairman for some years of the management committee of the Manchester Royal Infirmary. He was also chairman of the Dental Hospital committee of management for two substantial periods.

One of his most vital contributions was his chairmanship of the Advisory Appointment Committee for consultant posts. He always made known his concern for patients and the services which he felt should be their due. In balancing the claims of the hospital and the medical school his inherent sense of fairness and his courtesy won him the respect and affection of both sides.

His ideals were always high and he was resolute in the pursuit. His standards were exacting and his thoroughness a byword.

If it is true that in his early years he was overbearing, his colleagues in Manchester will bear testimony to the fact that he mellowed with age, and even casual acquaintances were delighted by his geniality and friendliness. Those who enjoyed his friendship knew they had no stauncher ally in case of need. *Dignitas* and *gravitas* were always tempered with *humanitas*.

His wife, Hilda, whom he married in 1932, died in 19[illegible]. They had one son.

## SIR EDMUND PARKER

Sir Edmund Parker, CBE, former senior partner of Price Waterhouse & Co and president from 1967 to 1968 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, died on March 21 at the age of 72.

Apart from his distinguished career in the accountancy profession, Parker was released to the Board of Trade during the Second World War and after his retirement undertook a number of important government tasks. Within his firm and the profession generally he will perhaps be best remembered for his interest in young aspiring accountants, still at the time known as articled clerks.

Walter Edmund Parker was educated at Winchester College, was articled to Price Waterhouse in 1926, and qualified in 1931. In 1934-35 he was on exchange in the firm's New York office, so that he had evidently begun to make his mark at an early stage.

He was commissioned in The Essex Regiment in 1939, but in the following year went to the Board of Trade where he served as Assistant Secretary in 1941-45. He was made CBE in 1946.

His admission to partnership in 1944 was unusual in that it took place while he was still in government service, a circumstance to which he always later attributed the fact that his initial capital contribution was £12.10s. He quickly rose to eminence in the United Kingdom partnership, and represented it in the international firm between 1949 and 1970.

He was chairman of the London and District Society of Chartered Accountants from 1956 to 1957 and in 1957 was appointed to the council of the institute. He was president of the London Students Society in 1958-63, and as chairman of the Institute Committee on Education and Training he was responsible in 1961 for producing the report which came to be known as the "Parker report". His public reputation in that field was matched by his intense interest in the young men articled to him.

Parker was senior partner of his firm from 1966-71, and for part of that time was also chairman of the international firm. He retired in 1971, and among the roles he later undertook was the determination of the price payable by the government for the aero-engine assets of Rolls-Royce. He was knighted in 1974.

His outward self-assurance often concealed an unexpected shyness. Whether in his personal or his professional life he strove only for the best. His insistence on good English will not be forgotten by those who worked for him.

He is survived by his wife Betty, whom he married in 1934, and a son. Throughout his strenuous career he was sustained by her support, so that both in Britain and in many places overseas she became almost as familiar and respected a figure as Ted Parker himself.

## MR DERRICK SEEBOHM

A.D.H.C. writes:

Although Derrick Seebohm, who died on March 23, was less in the public eye than other members of this Quaker family, he was nevertheless a man of influence, leaving his mark in particularly thoughtful ways. Several innovations in both banking and agriculture, stem from his ingenuity. There are several housing estates which have been embellished by his insistence on planting trees; there is more than one village green which has been enhanced, literally, by his own hand; and there are many country walks which he has made easier for all to enjoy.

Those who worked with him no less than those who happened to meet his spare frame as he strode over the Mendip hills will remember and profit by his unassuming courtesy, his great tolerance, and above all the sympathy and understanding he showed for all living things. His memorial—anonymous, as he would have wished—lies in the gardens he created so carefully in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Avon.

## LORD PIERCY

F.H.P. writes:

Lord Piercy, who died on March 22, worked in the chemical industry for a few years and his ability made its mark on at least two occasions. Thirty years ago this country's usual sources of elemental sulphur failed and the resulting shortage of sulphuric acid threatened to cripple several industries. Piercy's energy and enterprise helped to secure many tanker cargoes of the acid from the Continent—at that time a novel operation—and the worst effects of shortage were avoided.

Later, he developed a system of commercial and technological records which had only one fault—it was 15 years before its time.

**Sir Leslie Ford**, General Manager, Port of London Authority, 1948-64, died on March 22 at the age of 83.

**Mr Bob Wall**, who was formerly general manager of Arsenal, has died at the age of 68. Known as "Mr Arsenal" from his long period of service to the club, he was made a director when he retired in 1977.

**Ron Burke**, who was manager of the New Zeadand Rugby Union team which toured South Africa in 1970, died in Auckland on March 21. He served on the council of the New Zealand Rugby Union from 1963 to 1970.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr M. Charlton and Miss S. T. Watson**
The engagement is announced between Martyn, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. K. Charlton, of 43 Westfields, St Albans, Hertfordshire, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Watson, of Clearburn, Trout Rise, Loudwater, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

**Mr R. J. S. Macpherson and Miss M. E. McCall Smith**
The engagement is announced between Rodrick, second son of the late Mr G. P. S. Macpherson and Mrs Macpherson, The Old Rectory, Aston, Sandford, nr. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs N. L. McCall Smith, Connachan, Crieff, Perthshire.

**M R. Marchal de Corny and Miss R. Fox**
The marriage of René Marchal de Corny and Rita, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. D. Fox, of Liverpool, will take place today in Paris.

**Mr P. D. Rennie and Miss L. A. Culloty**
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Rennie, of Northwood, Middlesex and Lucy, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs M. Culloty, of Hatch End, Middlesex.

**Mr J. O. C. Wilson and Miss G. M. Harding**
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, only son of Group Captain and Mrs Jack Wilson, of Esher, Surrey and Glenda, younger daughter of Mr Graham T. Harding and the late Mrs M. Harding, of Ahipava, New Zealand.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

M Emmanuel de Margerie, the new French Ambassador, with Mme de Margerie, returning to his embassy after presenting his letters of credence to the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

# Portrait sold for £110,000 sets record for Reynolds

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A half-length portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the young son of the Marquess of Hertford was sold for £110,000 at Christie's yesterday, an auction record price for a Reynolds. Christie's had estimated a mere £15,000-£20,000 for the picture. It was bought by the leading furniture dealers, Mallett's.

When it comes to pricing portraits, family groups tend to be the most expensive; next are full-length portraits of beautiful women. That a half-length portrait of a boy should set a new price record reflects the scarcity of good Reynolds works at auction.

It came as an equal surprise to Christie's that Thomas Daniell's "The Delhi gate of the Agra Fort" made £40,000; the auctioneers had estimated £8,000 to £12,000. The identity of the purchaser was not disclosed but Christie's said a British dealer had been bidding on behalf of a collector resident in this country.

It was a courageous bid. The painting, which is signed and dated 1808, is very dirty and has a hole in it. For years it had hung in a barn.

The sporting pictures brought notably high prices. At the top of the list was "The farmer's stable", by Herring Senior, horses sharing their home with a family of ducks and two black-and-white pigs. It was sold for £40,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000) to Albion Fine Art.

The painting had been bought from the artist by a J. Collings, who consigned it to Christie's in 1886 and secured 100gns. It had never been relined or cleaned, which is always considered a good thing in the sale room, as it leaves the purchaser with the opportunity to clean it up as he sees fit.

Among the other surprises of the sale was a parkland view of "hunters and a groom", by George Garrard, for which Agnew's paid £19,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000). Minor pictures, on the other hand, were in general shunned.

Taking advantage of that, the National Gallery of Ireland secured a jolly party scene "Elegant figures drinking and smoking in a brothel", by Herbert Pugh for £3,500 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

Irish born, he was mainly known as a landscape painter but painted a few Hogarthian scenes of debauchery, of which this is a nice example. The sale totalled £792,700, with 12 per cent unsold.

## Birthdays today

The Right Rev Dr C. K. N. Bardsley, 74; Mr Dirk Bogarde, 60; Marjorie Countess of Brecknock, 81; the Hon George Bruce, 51; Professor Sir John Butterfield, 61; Mr Robert Harris, 81; Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, 66; Mr Michael Parkinson, 46; Dame Flora Robson, 79; Lord Shaughnessy, 59; Lord Justice Stephenson, 71.

TOMORROW: The Earl of Bessborough, 68; Sir Christopher Chancellor, 77; Mr Stephen Cheveley, 81; Mr Jack Jones, 68; Sir Arthur Knight, 64; Miss Sylvia Law, 50; the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, 80; Sir John Paul, 65; Sir Horace Petty, 77; Sir John Read, 63; Sir Cecil Syers, 78; Sir William Walton, OM, 79.

## Today's engagements

Head of the River race from Mortlake to Putney, 9.45.

Talks: "Treasurers of illumination, Jane Lee, British Library, British Museum, 12; Mexico and the Mexican Indian, BBC colour film, introduced by the producer, Anna Benson Gyles, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, 3.30; Devonshire hunting tapestries: Rosemary Lambert, Victoria and Albert Museum, 12; Oriental carpets, Eileen Graham, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3; Paul Gauguin art is an abstraction, Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; Pissaro's world, Anne Marie Matley, National Gallery, 12: The historian and battle, John Keegan, National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, 2.30.

Indian evening with musicians and dancers, Round House, Chalk Farm, 7.30.

Memorial service: Sir Norman Stronge and Mr James Stronge, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, noon.

## Tomorrow

Gillette London marathon run, Greenwich Park to Buckingham Palace, 9.

Antiques Fair, Kensington Palace Hotel, De vere Gardens, 11-6.

Poetry: Gabriel Woolf presents portrait of Dylan Thomas; Harrow Arts Centre, High Road, Harrow Weald, 8.

Exhibitions: Drawings of beach scenes by Jonathan Cooper, Chelmsford and Essex Museum, Chelmsford, 2-5; Paintings and etchings by William Strang, 1854-1921, National Portrait Gallery, 2-6; Northern and Western Isles in the Viking world, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 2-5.

Walks: Regency and Georgian London, meet Holborn Underground station, 11; Parliament and Whitehall, meet Westminster station, 2.30:

Music: Sounds Hungarian, presented by Doreen and Michael Muskett, Purcell Room, 2.45;

## Dinners

**Lady Mayoress**
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress held a dinner party at Mansion House yesterday to mark the retirement of the Bishop of London. The other guests included:
The Swedish Ambassador and Mrs Per Lind, Mrs Gerald Ellison, Mr Jonathan Ellison, Lady Humphrey, Mr and Mrs Jonathan Jameson, Colonel and Alderman Lord and Lady Mais, Brigadier and Mrs Geoffrey Rimbault, Mr and Mrs Michael Sionor and Alderman Sir Bernard and the Hon Lady Waley-Cohen.

**Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe**
Officers and civilians of the United Kingdom serving at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, and their ladies, gave a dinner at the officers' club yesterday in honour of General Sir Jack and Lady Harman, on the occasion of Sir Jack relinquishing his appointment as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe. Air Commodore G. J. B. Claridge, RAF, presided.

**Pegasus Club**
The seventy-fifth annual dinner of the Pegasus Club was held in the Parliament Chamber of the Inner Temple last night. His Honour John Marnan, QC, presided and the guests of honour were Mr Marcus Kimball, MP, Mr James Teacher and Mr Henry Milford.

**Old Framlinghamians**
The annual dinner of the Society of Old Framlinghamians was held at Framlingham College, Suffolk, yesterday. Mr V. N. Bromage, president, was in the chair. Mr R. R. Last and Mr R. Paul, chairman of the governors, also spoke. Mr L. I. Rimmer, Headmaster of Framlingham College was among those present.

**Old Malvernians**
The Old Malvernians dined at the House of Commons yesterday. Mr G. C. Levick, president, was in the chair and the speakers were Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, and Mr M. J. W. Rogers, Headmaster of Malvern College.

**Institute of Trade Mark Agents**
The annual dinner and dance of the Institute of Trade Mark Agents was held at the Europa Hotel yesterday. Mr K. R. Havelock, president, was in the chair and the principal guest was Sir Hugh Wontner.

**Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen**
The Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen held a dinner at Tuckers' Hall, Exeter, last night in honour of the Master of the Clothworkers' Company and the Upper Bailiff of the Weavers' Company. The Master, Mr A. J. Eveleigh, presided.

## Service dinners

**Fleet Air Arm Flag Officers and Captains**
The annual dinner of the Fleet Air Arm Flag Officers and Captains was held last night at the Royal Naval Air Station, Yeovilton. Rear-Admiral E. R. Anson, Flag Officer Naval Air Command, presided and Vice-Admiral Sir Roy Halliday was the principal guest.

**Royal Naval Engineering College**
Commander D. G. Wixon, Commander of the Royal Naval Engineering College, presided at a ladies' guest night dinner held last night on board HMS Thunderer (Captain G. G. W. Marsh, RN). Major-General J. J. Moore, Major-General Commando Forces Royal Marines, and Mrs Moore were the guests of honour

**3 Squadron HAC**
The annual dinner of 3 Squadron HAC was held at Armoury House yesterday. Major T. Lloyd Davies, HAC, Squadron Commander, presided, and Lieutenant-Colonel K. Farnes, Lieutenant W. G. Hunt, HAC, and General Sir Peter Leng also spoke.

**Army Rugby Referees**
The Army Rugby Union Referees Society held their anniversary dinner in the Victory Services Club yesterday. Colonel C. Tyler, chairman, presided

## Reception

**Rutlish School Combined Cadet Force**
Major C. E. Thomas, Commanding Officer of Rutlish School Combined Cadet Force, presided at the diamond jubilee officers' mess reception held yesterday at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. The guests included: Colonel C. H. Nice, Mr H. C. A. Turner, chairman of the school governors, Colonel J. L. Sutro and Mr D. P. Matthews, president of the Old Rutlishians Association.

## Latest appointments

### Headmaster of Bedales

Mr Euan MacAlpine, a housemaster at Winchester College, is to succeed Mr Patrick Nobes as headmaster of Bedales School, Hampshire (Diana Geddes writes). Mr Nobes, who resigned earlier this year after differences with the school's governors over his radical plans for its future, is to become headmaster of Weymouth Grammar School.

Mr MacAlpine has taught at Winchester since 1968, and has been a housemaster for the past three years.

Other appointments include:
**Mr Francis Kennedy** to be British Ambassador in Angola and Ambassador (non-resident) to Sao Tome and Principe.
**Professor J. R. Postgate** to be president-elect of the Institute of Biology.
**Mr Islwyn Owen Griffiths, QC**, to be Chief Social Security Commissioner in succession to Sir Rawden Temple, QC, who is retiring on May 8.
**Mr Piers Rodgers**, aged 36, to be secretary elect of the Royal Academy from October 1, with a view to taking over the duties of secretary six months later on the retirement of Mr Sidney C. Hutchison.

## Science report

# Computers: Physical limits of logic

By the Staff of *Nature*

It is no use expecting your home computer to solve the problems of the Universe; it is rather small and rather slow compared with the giant machines scientists use. But you may be relieved to know that the big machines have their limitations, too; the two fundamental physical theories of the twentieth century, relativity and quantum mechanics, say broadly that nothing can go faster than light and there is a limit to certainty.

An Italian mathematician, Dr D. Mundici, of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche at Florence, has brought those principles to bear in a paper published in the current edition of *Il Nuovo Cimento*. Cyberneticists, those who deal with the theory of information processing and control (broadly speaking, computers), can no longer relax with their notional "Turing machines" and the "Church thesis". Turing and Church demonstrated logically in 1936 that an imaginary machine (the Turing machine) could be designed to deal with any finite problem. That led to the feeling that computers were unlimited. But physics matters, Dr Mundici says.

If they are to work, he points out, the cyberneticists' imaginary machines must be realized physically. So signals within them cannot travel faster than light. Moreover, to obey Heisenberg's energy-time uncertainty principle which is a consequence of the quantum nature of matter, the shorter the time a computer takes to compute a single step in a problem (and therefore change its state), the more energy it requires to take that step. Thus, at that quantum limit, the power consumed by a computer must rise as the square of its step-to-step frequency.

For example, suppose the computation of a problem required $10^{30}$ (a million trillion trillion) steps (a large but not inconceivable problem in some branches of mathematics). According to Dr Mundici's formulae, if a computer was to complete that in, say, a few months, it would require a power of 1,000 gigawatts, the output of a thousand full-sized power stations. Clearly that is, for the moment, a practical impossibility. So we can say that in practice any theorem involving $10^{30}$ steps in its proof is unprovable.

Other limits derived by Dr Mundici are similarly practical. The relativistic limit affects how rapidly a computer could extract a signal from its memory, and replace the record with a new one. Assuming the memory is made of atoms (a very reasonable assumption altogether, Dr Mundici says), he finds a limit to the scale of a computer (in terms of the number of distinguishable "states" it can be in) multiplied by the cube of the rate at which it takes steps along a problem. Thus, Dr Mundici argues, if a problem requires a computer of a large scale, the computer must necessarily be slow; and by contrast a fast computer must be small.

There is, however, no conflict with the general experience that big computers are faster, because computers are still a long way from their atomic-relativistic limit. Dr Mundici's minimum-possible-step time, for a single-state computer, is the time light takes to cross an atom, about $10^{-18}$ (one million trillionth) of a second. Present fastest-step times in computers are around $10^{-7}$ (one 10 millionth) of a second.

Some of Dr Mundici's most interesting speculations on those constraints refer to the brain, which is, after all, a computing device of great complexity. Dr Mundici asks why certain theorems in arithmetic have been proved only indirectly, and never by the direct route.

Would such a proof take the brain beyond its physical and quantum limits? Can there thus be physical limits not only to what is knowable (which is a matter of experience) but also to what may ultimately be understood?

All this is reminiscent of Goedel's theorem, which demonstrates that there may be theorems in arithmetic that are true but intrinsically unprovable. But Goedel refers only to logic. Dr Mundici takes into account that even logic must exist in the real world. He thus sets not only practical limits, but also this interesting problem for philosophers. Wittgenstein, in his early philosophy at least, thought he had reached the end of philosophy.

Source: *Il Nuovo Cimento*, February 11, 1981, (vol 61B, page 297) 1981.



## Law Society results

The following were successful in the subjects indicated in the Law Society's part I qualifying examination held on February 4, 5 and 6.

Key: 1, constitutional and administrative law and English legal system, 2, contract, 3, torts, 4, criminal law, 5, land law. An asterisk indicates that distinction was obtained

BIRMINGHAM
Susan J. Brinham, 1; G. J. Clarke, 5; D. J. Collis, 2, 3, 4; J. V. Lawrence, 3; J. P. Marston, 1; J. R. Partridge, 3, 5; Noreen Simpson, 3; Carolyn A. Stuart, 5.

BRISTOL
P. S. Barnard, 3; R. H. Bell, 1, 3, 4; N. P. Bonstow, 1, 4, 5; J. J. Cooper, 5; J. P. Cox-Healey, 1, 3; J. B. Elkington, 3; M. L. B. Evans, 3, 4; R. J. Golden, 2; J. Hall, 3; E. J. Kennar; Eliezer John, 5; Jillian M. Lismore, 5; P. Mennion, 5; Lucy C. Marsden, 4, 5; M. J. Northcott, 3; Carla Peters, 1; J. V. M. Russell, 1, 2, 3; Julia M. Sully, 1, 2, 3; J. I. Szurygajlo, 5; G. J. Walker, 1, 2, 3; G. E. Yeoman, 2, 4.

LEEDS
P. Dawson, 5; T. M. Hale, 1; J. Metcalf, 1; R. Osborn, 1*, 2, 3, 4.

LIVERPOOL
D. R. Huyton, 3, 4, 5; P. Murphy, 1.

MANCHESTER
Amanda K. Duckworth, 4; T. M. Heap, 3; C. C. Nutter, 1; D. K. Yearsley, 1.

LONDON
Alexandra A. Adam, 2, 5; S. Ali, 1, 2, 3, 4; M. S. Amin, 5; R. J. Andrews, 3; Ann Bailey, 1, 2, 3, 4; G. Baldock, 3; J. P. Baldwin, 3; J. N. Bell, 1, 3, 4; R. J. Bowerbank, 1; Catherine Brown, 2, 3, 4, 5; G. C. D. I. Burnett, 3; K. J. Cadoo, 5; J. M. Canavan, 1; S. E. Carr, 3; Anne M. Chapman, 1, 3; Sarah A. Chapman, 3; Hui Fong Chen, 2, 5; P. G. Collier, 3; R. A. Cowles, 3; J. H. Davies, 5; M. Duffy, 5; M. Edwards, 1, 3; Phillipa M. English, 4, 5; Sheila M. Farrell, 5; V. Y. Fosdike, 4; R. T. C. Guilfoyle, 3; Sally A. Harford, 1, 2, 3, 4; G. J. E. Harris, 1; M. Harris, 1; Sarah C. Harris, 5; R. H. F. Harvey, 1; S. Heffer, 1, 2, 5; R. J. K. Hobbs, 5; M. D. Hornby, 1, 3, 4, 5; C. J. Hugheston-Roberts, 3, 5; T. R. Ireland, 5; A. C. James, 3, 5; K. R. James, 1; A. A. Jones, 1; G. W. Jones, 5; E. M. Keicher, 4; A. K. Knight, 2; N. A. Knight, 2; Siew Li Ko, 2, 3; A. M. Konzon, 2; J. M. Lewis, 1; T. J. Luckhurst, 3; Brenda M. McAlinden, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; C. T. D. Moriarty, 5; A. C. Nathan, 1; J. K. Nelson, 5; Georgina G. Nunney, 2; K. D. Peverill, 1, 4; Sally J. Pollard, 2; D. B. J. Price, 1, 4, 5; Donna A. Rose, 3*; S. A. G. Rose, 5; L. O. Rotenberg, 1; Maria G. Schiavone, 1; M. F. Selwood, 2, 4; N. J. W. Sennott, 1; Ming Choy Shum, 3; D. P. N. Silk, 3; Colleen M. Stephenson, 2, 3, 4; N. W. Thomas, 5; C. G. Thompson, 2, 3, 4, 5; C. C. Tite, 1, 3, 4, 5; Lynda J. Wallace, 1, 3, 5; A. D. Watson, 1, 2, 3, 4; G. Willis, 5; Rosemary A. Wood, 5.

Part I qualifying examination, August, 1980 (addition to the list): M. L. B. Evans, 1, 2, 5.

## Latest wills

**Lord Dilhorne**, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, Lord Chancellor from 1962 to 1964, left estate valued at £111,754 net

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
**Davies**, Mr David Lewis, of Cardiff £148,032
**Freeman**, Mr Stuart Arthur, of Northampton £203,192
**Hanford**, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald James, Melksham, Wiltshire £127,019
**Hannen**, Mr Nigel Methuen Beau, of Wargrave, Berkshire, master builder £203,342
**Hutchings**, Mr Benjamin Legh Balfour, of Basingstoke £163,237
**Korner**, Mr Erich, of Kensington, London, banker £975,096
**Lonsdale**, Mrs Maude Smith, of Bolton, Lancashire £193,762
**Mairs**, Mr Gordon Bernard, of Nottingham £152,872
**Neale**, Mr Denis Manktelow, of Brentwood, Essex £139,998
**Noutch**, Mr George Thomas, of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire £132,138
**Price**, Mrs Sybil May, of Leicester £350,442
**Ratcliffe**, Mr Joshua Harold Fenton, of Sidmouth, Devon, solicitor £163,217

## Services tomorrow: Fourth Sunday in Lent

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Benedicite Ashfield in F, Jubilate: Purcell in B flat, Rev M. Moxon. HC, 11.30, Batten (The Short Service), Introit: Let all mortal flesh (Bairstow). E, 3.15, Mag and Nunc dimittis: Humfrey in E minor, A: The Lord is my Shepherd (Stanford), Canon Collins.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Responses (Buttrey), Harris in A flat, Tu pauperum refugium, Josquin des Prez, Rev D. Tutu. HC, 11.40, E, 3, Mundy in three parts, Deaconess E. Baker, Deus, a quo sancta desideria (Gascogne), 6.5, Organ recital, E, 6.30, The Dean.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9, Cathedral Eucharist, 11, Mass in G, A: Ave verum (Mozart), Holy is the true light (Harris), Canon Parrott. E, 3.30, Murrill in E: O Thou the central orb (Gibbons), Rev A. Hawley.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A: O Lord look down from heaven (Battishill), The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP, 11.15, Benedicite, Naylor in G, Rev L. Harman. A: Like as the hart (Howells). HC, 12.30.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public welcomed): Parish Communion, 11.15 with Renewal of Baptismal Promise, A: The Angel Gabriel (Trad).

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks: M, 11, Rev S. Brace. HC, noon. HC, 6.30.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (Public invited; entry via Lincoln's Inn gateway): M, 11.30, A: The Lord is my Shepherd (Schubert), Canon Tydeman.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 9.15; M, 11, Jub Howells, A: Bring us, O Lord God (Harris), The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A: Thy rebuke hath broken his heart (Handel), The Master.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and 12.15; Mattins and Sermon, 11, Benedicite in B flat (Samson), Sicut cervus (Palestrina), The Resident Chaplain.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11 Stanford in C, A: Beati quorum via (Stanford), E, 3.30 Howells in G, A: Like as the hart (Howells).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: 11, Sung Eucharist, Miss R. Shovelton.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15; HM, 11, Father J. Naters, Missa Brevis in G, K140 (Mozart); Solemn Evensong 6, Rev C. J. Somers-Edgar, Howells in G.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Missa octavi toni (Lassus), Hide not thou thy face from us (Farrant). The Ven Frank Harvey.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton: HC, 8, 9 (sung), Family Service, 11, Rev S. Millar, E, 6.30, Rev S. Williams.

HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Square Tube): HC, 8.30, 10.30, Canon Roberts, HC, 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Miss S. Young, Schubert in G; Lord let me know my end (Greene). LM, 5.30

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1023): HC, 9; M, 11, Benedicite (Purcell), A: Salve Regina (Poulenc); 1, 6.30, Psalmsong and FB (Gibbons), A: When David Heard (Tomkins). The Rector.

ST BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET: HC, 8.30; Choral Matins and Eucharist 11 (Preb Dewi Morgan), Choral Evensong 6.30 (Sermon in Music).

ST GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Walson in G, A: Plorans ploravit (correa), The Rector.

ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Evening Prayer, 6.

ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15, 12.15, Choral Mattins and Sermon, 11, Canon Charles.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45, Rev G. Hedley. Morning Service, 11.15, Norman Ingram-Smith, Choral Evensong, 4.15, E, 6.30, Rt Rev J. Trillo.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30, M, 11.15, E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: HM, 11, Canon Mascall, Missa in simplicitate (Langlais); Wash me thoroughly (S. S. Wesley); O Maria mater gratiae (Crivelli).

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11; Rev R. Salenius, Mariazellermesse (Haydn); Las dich nur nichts (Brahms), 6.30, Dss J. Winfield

ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11, Mrs Jean Darnell, E, 6, Rev E. G. H. Saunders.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist, 11, Mass in D minor (Vaughan Williams), Rev R. G. Russell.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Rev T. Yorke, 6.30, Canon Sutton.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8, MP, 11, Rev J. Falconer EP, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8, 9; HM, 11, Missa Liturgica (Julius Harrison), Prebendary Herbert Moore, Stations of the Cross and B, 6.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon French-Beytagh, Huc ad regem pastorum (de Fleck), Ein feste Burg (Schein).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland) Pont Street: 11, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey, 6.30, Rev W. A. Cairns.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (Sung) noon, 5.30 and 7, Vespers, 3.30.

THE ORATORY, SW7: M, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (Sung Latin: Victoria Missa Laetatus), 12.30, 4.30, 7, Vespers, 3.30.

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Mass of the Faithful (Van Hulse), Laudate Dominum (Campbell-Watson).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm, Dreistimmige Messe (Haller); Laudate Dominum (Grassi).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Rev E. W. Todd.

ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian, Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11, Rev J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11, Rev K. G. Greet, 6.30, Sister J. Pill.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC: 11 and 6.30, Dr R. Johanson.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: Rev Dr R. G. Gibbins.

## 25 years ago

From the Times of Wednesday, March 28, 1956.

### Plan for Bantu areas

From Our Own Correspondent

Capetown, March 27:—Mr H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, today tabled a summary of the mammoth Tomlinson report—the report of a commission headed by Professor F. R. Tomlinson for the socio-economic development of Bantu areas within the Union of South Africa. The original report handed to the government last year was so voluminous that it was impracticable to publish it, and the commission was instructed to make a summary. The commission recommends a comprehensive scheme for the development of native areas and their human resources at a cost for the first 10 years of approximately £104m to increase the population capacity of the resources from their present 3,600,000 to 10 million in 25 years

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Cricket

# Willey to England's rescue after collapse

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Antigua, March 27

Things should have been better and they could have been worse for England when the Fourth Test started here today. While Boycott and Gooch were sending the innings away to a comfortable start, after Botham had won the toss, the signs looked good; in the end, though, it needed a defiant innings from Willey with some stubborn assistance from Downton and Emburey, to reach an even remotely respectable 260 for nine.

It was a perfect day for batting and a well nigh perfect pitch. I shudder to think how many West Indies will have made on it by the time England go in again. Photographers and cameramen remarked on the exceptional brightness of the light. The crowd was well marshalled, the match well staged. Everything was in England's favour, except for the quality, pace and persistence of the West Indian attack, and the fact that Gooch, when all was going well, ran himself out.

That started an utterly dismal collapse, in which England went from 60 for 1 to 138 for six, with the West Indians bowling a good deal shorter than of late to overcome the "flatness" of the pitch. The life and occasional movement which Croft, who finished with six wickets, managed to find for himself were remarkable. Against him more than anyone, the England batsmen were glad of their forearm guards, at once a testament of Croft's strength and stamina and a commentary upon England's state of mind. The ease with which Gooch, Boycott and Willey played was an indication of what in similar conditions a batting side in better shape might have achieved.

The England side showed three changes from the one that lost in Barbados. Gatting and Bairstow made way for Athey (who had called a doctor in the night, to give him something for earache) and Downton, and Stevenson came in for Jackman whose achilles tendon has been troubling him. I would have preferred Old to Stevenson.

One look at the pitch was enough to know the England, once they had won the toss, had the chance of a lifetime to score well. An immense amount of work has gone into it. It would last says the groundsman, until the end of the world. For all this, to survive the first hour chancelessly was more than one had dared to hope for. While the ball was hard and new the bounce had to be watched, especially against Holding who beat Gooch twice in the first 20 minutes. At the end of an hour England were 43 for no wicket off 15 overs.

Another half-hour had passed with every sign of promise for England, when Gooch was run out. He was going for a third run, for a stroke of his own through mid-on. Holding, having run from mid wicket, threw on the turn, with Gooch ambling along just as he did in Melbourne a year ago when he was run out there for 99. Ten minutes later Athey, having come down well on a couple of fast yorkers, one from Garner the other from Croft, was caught at first slip, not quite in line to a ball of good length.

In the same over Gower was fortunate to deflect a short flier to fine leg for four, off his helmet, it seemed, though it may have brushed the glove as well, as he made to fend it off. A disastrous half-hour for England ended in the last over before lunch when Boycott, who was playing by now at his very best, was caught at the wicket, also off Croft. It was a nasty one, though which left him.

When he was 34 Boycott became England's second highest scorer in Test cricket, passing Walter Hammond's total of 7,249 runs. Only Colin Cowdrey (7,624) and Gary Sobers (8,032) are now ahead of him. Boycott is playing in his 97th Test match. Butcher, in his second, was soon having a torrid time of it. Immediately after lunch he was missed at second slip by Richards off Roberts, a difficult catch, low and lefthanded. Two hooks for four, both off Croft, were followed by another life, Mattis dropping him this time at fourth slip off Croft, a fast two-handed catch to Mattis's left.

Butcher's response to this was to dispense with his helmet but that only changed his luck. When, for the third time in 40 minutes, he snicked a ball to slip, Greenidge falling forward held the catch off the tireless Croft. But for the presence of two long legs Butcher might, I think, have been hooking again instead of playing defensively off the back foot.

In Croft's next over Botham was also caught at slip, Lloyd at first slip holding the ball at the second attempt. In the over after that, Gower who had been in no particular trouble since that first alarm, went to a catch at fourth slip. Neither Botham nor Gower made any noticeable movement of the feet. Botham seems to have no confidence left.

If England were to get anywhere nearly 200 Willey was the man to do it, and even then he would need someone to stay with him. In the event Downton hung on for an hour, a study in determination. For the seventh wicket he and Willey made 38. The spar off which Downton was caught at the wicket at 176 was not worthy of him. Willey, meanwhile, was beginning to branch out off the front foot, the occasional drive fairly flashing across a lightning-quick outfield. Forty minutes after tea Willey reached his fifty, now with Emburey for company.

With Emburey, Willey put on 57, a partnership in which Croft bowled increasingly short. In the 80 minutes of his innings, Emburey was apprehensive of what to expect next but staunch when it came. He had not long been hit on the finger by Croft when, in rapid succession, he and Stevenson were both out in the same unusual way: Each time Croft was the bowler each time the ball was of full length and both Emburey and Stevenson either failed to sight it or thought it was coming straight fo rtheir heads. Each time, as they turned away, the ball hit the bottom of the stumps.

Through the last half hour Willey had Dilley with him. Willey is a fighter. On and off the field he is an impassive fellow. He looks at the West Indian bowlers through narrowing eyes. Consideration has been given more than once in the last year to putting him up the order—hut it never happens. He played one astonishing stroke this evening, a six off the back foot over cover point off Croft. The Antiguans enjoyed that, as they enjoyed the whole day.



Willey: a fighter to hold the fast bowlers at bay.

### Test scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| G. A. Gooch, run out | 33 |
| G. Boycott, c Murray, b Croft | 38 |
| C. W. J. Athey, c Lloyd, b Croft | 2 |
| D. I. Gower, c Mattis, b Holding | 32 |
| R. O. Butcher, c Greenidge, b Croft | 20 |
| I. T. Botham, c Lloyd, b Croft | 1 |
| P. Willey, not out | 91 |
| P. R. Downton, c Murray, b Garner | 13 |
| J. E. Emburey, b Croft | 10 |
| G. B. Stevenson, b Croft | 1 |
| G. R. Dilley, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total (9 wkts) | 260 |

WEST INDIES: C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, E. H. A. Mattis, *C. H. Lloyd, H. A. Gomes, †D. A. Murray, A. M. E. Roberts, J. Garner, M. A. Holding, C. E. H. Croft.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—60, 2—70, 3—95, 4—135, 5—138, 6—138, 7—176, 8—233, 9—235.

BOWLING: Roberts, 18—3—54—0; Holding, 11—3—45—1; Croft, 25—5—74—6; Garner, 16—5—44—1; Richards, 9—1—26—0.

Umpires: D. Archer and Sadiq Mohammed.

Rugby Union

# Cranston hears the call to New Zealand he did not hear at home

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Alastair Cranston, the burly Hawick centre, who won the last of his nine caps in 1978, and Peter Lillington, a Durham University loose forward, are the most interesting selections in the Scottish team to tour New Zealand in May and June. Andy Irvine has been named as captain of a party of 26 players (14 forwards and 12 backs) which is to play eight matches, including two internationals at Dunedin and Auckland on June 13 and 20.

The Melrose centre, Keith Robertson, whose wife is expecting a baby, is the only member of the current Scottish side who will not be touring. Three other notable absentees will be David Johnston, of Watsonians, a centre who missed this year's championship first because of a hamstring injury and then through ankle trouble; the number two scrum half, Alan Lawson, cannot travel for business reasons, but has told the selectors that he might be able to help out at short notice if an emergency develops; Mike Biggar, a former captain and flanker, owner of 24 caps, will be getting married when the season finishes.

Cranston, may never have been far from selection in the recent championship. He has a long-standing rapport with Jim Renwick in the Hawick and South of Scotland midfield, and the selectors may be grateful for his rumbustious tackling as well as his capacity to dent an opposing defence by taking the crash ball. The other centre position goes to Richard Breakey, of Gosforth, a regular Scottish reserve this season whose ability to play at stand-off half must have told in his favour.

Gordon Dickson, a Gala forward, was an obvious addition to the reigning loose trio of David Leslie, John Beattie and Jim Calder. Lillington, who gets the fifth place in this area, is another Fettesian in line for a Scottish cap. He is a former captain of Scottish schools and a Durham County player whose physique (6'3" and 15st) may have him cast as a flanker rather than a number eight.

There was never any doubt that Tom Smith, of Gala, would be the third lock forward. Ken Lawrie, another Gala man, will travel as the number two hooker and Gerry McGuinness (West of Scotland) as the reserve prop, as they have been for recent internationals. The selectors have opted for four props, the fifth place going to Ian Milne (Heriot's) who was not considered for the championship because of injury.

Ron Wilson, the London Scottish captain, predictably travels with Jim Rutherford as a stand-off. In the absence of Lawson, the second scrum half will be Rutherford's partner at Selkirk, Gordon Hunter, who is only 22. This club alliance has played a key part in gaining them promotion from division two in the Scottish club championship, which is sponsored by Schweppes. At one stage earlier in the season Hunter was preferred to Roy Laidlaw in the South district side.

The swift, athletic Roger Baird, of Kelso, joins Bruce Hay and Steve Munro at wing three-quarter, and the reserve full back to Irvine will be Peter Dods, one of six Gala players in the party, but their only representative in the back division.

The party will be managed by Ken Smith (Kelso) and coached by Jim Telfer (Melrose). Both these officials toured New Zealand with the Lions, in 1959 and 1966 respectively. The team leaves on May 19 and returns on June 22.

SCOTLAND PARTY: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP), P. W. Dods (Gala), [illegible] Lillington (Durham University).

### French face Irwins

David Irwin and his brother, Alan, team up at centre for British Universities against French Universities at Motspur Park, next Wednesday. David Irwin is the only full international in the side but his brother played for Ireland B earlier in the season and the lock, Lillington, has appeared for Scotland B.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES: [illegible] (Swansea); P. Rainey (Queen's), A. Irwin (Queen's), D. Irwin (Queen's), T. Ringland (Queen's); [illegible], R. Stewart (Queen's); G. Collins (Loughborough), I. Paterson (Bristol), J. [illegible] (Swansea), P. Lillington (Durham), H. Parker (Newcastle), N. Bennett (Manchester), J. Jeffrey (Newcastle), N. Carr (Queen's).

## Robbie resigns his job to tour S Africa

John Robbie, Ireland's British Lions scrum half, has resigned as a trainee manager with Guinness in order to go on his country's tour to South Africa. The No 8, Michael Gibson, who is also employed by the firm, will have to take a similar course of action if he wants to go.

Guinness originally told the players they would not be given leave of absence. This week Robbie and Gibson were told the company would not co-operate in allowing them to take holidays between May 9 and June 6, the tour dates. Accordingly Robbie resigned and Gibson has so far reserved his position.

Robbie said: "I am very disappointed with the company's decision, although I do appreciate their position. "However there are aspects of the matter with which I do not agree and accordingly I intend to take my place in the touring party." Guinness have large interests in Africa.

Committee members of Ireland's Rugby Football Union were considering a new appeal yesterday from the Irish Government to call off their tour.

The manager and coach for the planned Springbok tour to New Zealand later this year will be Johan Claassen and Nelie Smith. Smith, vice-captain of the last South African team to tour New Zealand 16 years ago, was the coaching mastermind behind South Africa's hectic and successful 1980 season.

## Nottingham seeking a peak to their growing status

By Peter West

The River Trent is running high again after more rain yesterday but, whatever the state of the pitch at Beeston, Nottingham and Gosforth, whose tie was postponed a fortnight ago, will come to grips this afternoon to decide who will be at home to Moseley in the semi-final round of the John Player Cup. This is due next Saturday, and Nottingham have made arrangements, in the event of their own pitch being unfit, for the game to be played a mile or two away at the University ground.

With 22 victories behind them this season, after an unbeaten tour of Canada last summer, Nottingham may feel that their rising status in the game, as well as their defeat of Bath in the last round, has not always received due credit in the national media. But they can be assured that the wires will hum if they bring down Gosforth today.

Running four senior sides and four age-group XVs, as well as mini-rugby every weekend, Nottingham have developed a sound youth organization and a proven recruiting system with local clubs and schools. Four years ago they built a new clubhouse and squash complex. Now this buoyant, ambitious club has plans for rebuilding their stand and improving the drainage of their pitch.

The best known members of their side are Peter Cook, a blind-side flanker, who came within one game of an English cap when picked for the senior side in January's trial but has since dropped back in the official ratings; Steve Holdstock, a wing three-quarter who must be strongly in the running for England's forthcoming tour to Argentina; and John Elliott, an England trials hooker and Barbarian, now 36, who captained the club for seven seasons and is now restored to senior ranks.

Their lock, Peter Nixon, returns to the side after missing last Saturday's home game against Neath because of an ankle injury. Nottingham lost that encounter 13—24, but their fixture secretary, Jeffrey Addison, reports that the difficulties have been ironed out: "We're in good shape," he adds. "We have a great deal to play for".

### Collington injured

The Leicester forward, Angus Collington, is to undergo treatment for the removal of fluid on the knee but hopes to be fit for next week's John Player Cup semi-final against London Scottish. Collington misses today's game against Sale at Brooklands, and the Scottish captain, Ron Wilson, misses his club's game with Moseley after suffering a knee injury in midweek.

Football

# Testing the stuff of which champions are made

By Vince Wright

Prospective League champions are often judged on their ability to recover from a bad result. In this respect the two challengers for the first division title, Ipswich Town and Aston Villa, will do well to follow the example of Liverpool, who are rarely disheartened by a setback. Both Ipswich and Villa will be striving to return to winning ways this afternoon after reverses last weekend.

Villa's 2—0 defeat at Tottenham was the more disappointing because they are a point behind Ipswich, and have played an extra game. The pointless trip to White Hart Lane also followed a lapse the previous week when they allowed a much criticized Manchester United to snatch a point in a 3—3 draw at Villa Park.

The task facing Villa today is far from easy, for Southampton are the visitors. Southampton, who surprisingly re-signed the veteran Alan Ball a few weeks ago, have surged into third place with a series of invigorating performances. However, their away form has always been suspect and their leading scorer, Moran, is doubtful with an ankle injury.

Villa, beaten only once in their last 11 games, keep the team who lost to Tottenham. This means that Geddis continues in attack in place of Withe, who is suspended. Mortimer, Villa's captain, and Shaw were pulled out of the England B squad for Wednesday's game in Spain but have recovered from injuries.

Ipswich will be trying to make amends for a 2—1 defeat from Manchester United. On paper they should have little trouble in disposing of Sunderland, who are in the lower half of the table. Ipswich's only casualty is Mariner, who is fighting to overcome a heel injury. His fellow striker, Brazil, should be fit after a week of treatment on his knee but the return of Mills, the captain, will probably be delayed until Tuesday when Ipswich play a rearranged game at Leeds.

Matches between Arsenal and Liverpool are usually tense, taut affairs but at Highbury today Liverpool may have other things like Wednesday's League Cup final replay against West Ham United—on their minds. Injuries are on their mind, too, for they will be without their striker, Johnson, and their captain, Thompson. Dalglish, Souness and Hansen appear to have shaken off knocks, though.

Arsenal have three fitness doubts and their manager, Terry Neill, will not choose a team until just before the kick-off. The England pair, Sansom and Rix, and the Republic of Ireland international, O'Leary, are the players having treatment;

To add to Arsenal's worries, Nicholas, their £400,000 signing from Crystal Palace, faces suspension next week. He accumulated 20 points when he was booked on his debut for Arsenal against Norwich City last Saturday. This has been a season of anticlimax for Arsenal but at least there is a place in Europe to aim for

In the struggle to avoid relegation three of the most threatened sides are away from home. Leicester City, in twenty-first position, are unchanged against Wolverhampton Wanderers despite taking only one point from their last two matches. They will be relieved to hear that a thigh injury may rule out the Wolves striker, Gray.

Norwich, in twentieth place, are hoping that their midfield player, O'Neill, will be fit for the match against his former club, Nottingham Forest. For Forest, Anderson replaces Gunn after missing three games with a dislocated shoulder and Ponte comes in for Mills, who is injured. Aas, who has played twice for the reserves since his move from Bayern Munich, is substitute. Brighton and Hove Albion, lying nineteenth, may have the best chance of success against Manchester City, who have

### Johnston in a hurry

Craig Johnston, the Middlesbrough midfield player, is set to join Liverpool next week for £750,000. Johnston will visit Anfield on Monday for further talks which have been brought forward from the end of the season. Steve Heighway has temporarily shelved plans to join Minnesota Kicks because of Liverpool's commitments.

## Contenders stay on course

Southend and Doncaster both improved their chances of promotion from the fourth division last night with home wins. Southend went five points clear with a hard earned victory against Crewe, whose tenacious defence, dominated by McMahon and Lewis, were often on top.

Gray scored a goal in each half from crosses by Stead and Mercer and added the third with a diving header in the 73rd minute. Two minutes later Hunter missed a penalty for Crewe.

Doncaster's midfield player, Little, was injured after only two minutes against Scunthorpe but Lawson, put clear by Warboys, got the winner

## Belgian banned for six games

Zürich, March 27.—The European Football Union's disciplinary commission fined six clubs and the Spanish Football Federation a total of 74,000 Swiss francs (about £13,000) for spectator unruliness during recent international games. Michel Renquin, captain of Standard Liège, was barred for six games for insulting the referee during a game against Cologne on March 18.

The stiffest fine, 30,000 francs, was imposed on Sochaux for the firing of firecrackers during and after their Uefa Cup quarter-final tie against Grasshoppers of Zürich, and for a "mass invasion" of the field by supporters, on March 18.

Motor racing

# Second time still unlucky for Lotus

Rio de Janeiro, March 27.—The controversial British Lotus 88 car was ordered off the course today soon after the start of the first official practice session for the Brazilian Grand Prix. A brief statement issued by the stewards committee said the car, the subject of an official protest by six other teams, did not conform with regulations and was barred from Sunday's race and the official practices.

Ten minutes before the start of the session the protesting team managers and Colin Chapman of Lotus met stewards but no immediate decision was taken. A few minutes after the session started, the Lotus 88, with Italy's Elio de Angelis at the wheel, was ordered off the course for the second time in successive grands prix.

The dispute over the new Lotus centres on its revolutionary double-suspension system, which enables it to hug the ground closer on corners and gives it more speed. Critics say it infringes the regulations of the sport's governing body, FISA, in that it has what amounts to a moveable aerodynamic part. The race stewards at the Jacarepagua course, near Rio de Janeiro, said the decision to ban the Lotus was taken after reading the scrutineers' report.

The Lotus team is convinced their car is legal and should, in any case, be allowed to race pending clarification or a ruling from FISA. "It's a brilliant idea, it's so brilliant it's scared everybody else", one member of the team said.

The car was allowed by stewards to join in this morning's unofficial session while they watched it to see if it contravened race rules. McLaren, Osella, Alfa-Romeo, Ferrari, Williams and Ligier all registered official complaints about the new Lotus. Eleven teams protested against the car at Long Beach and a United States court ruled after that race that the ban on the car should be lifted. Later it was found that this decision had validity only in the United States.

The Brazilian, Nelson Piquet, registered the fastest time in the unofficial session, lapping in 1 min 37.11 sec. This was well inside the previous fastest time for the Jacarepagua course, 1.40.45 in official practice by Sweden's Ronnie Petersen in 1978, the last time the Brazilian Grand Prix was held here. The Williams pair, Carlos Reutemann and Alan Jones, were breathing down Piquet's neck, both less than a fifth of a second slower.—

An early casualty was the Irishman, Derek Daly. He was forced to drop out after his March's front suspension gave way and the car was wrecked against a safety barrier. Daly suffered a bruised leg and is out for the weekend.—

PRACTICE TIMES: (First official session): 1. C. Reutemann (Argentina), one min 35.390 sec; 2. N. Piquet (Brazil), Brabham, 1:35.786; 3. A. Jones (Australia), Williams, 1:36.337; 4. A. Prost (France), Renault, 1:37.147; 5. R. Patrese (Italy), Arrows, 1:37.231; 6. M. Andretti (US), Alfa-Romeo, 1:37.933; 7. G. Villeneuve (Canada), Ferrari, 1:37.975; 8. K. Rosberg (Finland), Fittipaldi, 1:37.981; 9. E. Cheever (US), Tyrrell, 1:38.160; 10. H. Rebaque (Mexico), Brabham, 1:38.225.

Tennis

# Miss Jaeger emerges at the expense of boredom

From Dennis Lehane
New York, March 27

Miss Andrea Jaeger, aged 15 years 9 months, from Chicago, Illinois, has emerged as the most potent threat to Miss Martina Navratilova in the Avon Women's championships here in Madison Square Garden, New York. Miss Jaeger last night proceeded effortlessly to the semi-final round of the tournament with a comfortable victory 6—2, 6—3, over the West German No. 1 Miss Sylvia Hanika. On Wednesday Miss Jaeger had beaten Miss Hanika's compatriot Bettina Bunge with similar ease 6—4 6—3.

Already in her short career Miss Jaeger has totted up some memorable achievements. She is the youngest competitor to attain a ranking in the top 10 on the Women's Tennis Association computer, the youngest ever to be seeded at Wimbledon, and more than a year ago was the youngest ever to turn professional. If ever one could predict a future Wimbledon champion at so tender an age, one could do so with Miss Jaeger.

And yet the most telling comment on her was made after last night's match by her defeated opponent. Miss Hanika, a powerfully built girl of 21 with awesome drives, said of Miss Jaeger: "I don't like playing her. She is so boring. She never does anything."

There may be a touch of ungraciousness in Miss Hanika's remarks, but they fall not far from the truth nonetheless.

Miss Jaeger's game is built on consistency. She stays at the base line, chasing down her opponent's returns, seeking never to win the point, content to wait until her opponent loses it. "I don't care how I win as long as I win," she said. "Even if I have to hit 50 balls in a row to get the point, I will do it." Last night it often seemed that she approached her 50-ball point, with the match lasting one hour and 37 minutes. One can envisage Miss Jaeger playing a match against Miss Tracy Austin, to whom she has been compared in style, where neither player leaves the baseline and so perfect are their drives that hours may pass before the first point has been completed.

from Miss Jaeger as chalk and cheese featured in another match on Thursday. In a battle of serves and volley, with both ladies rushing the net at every opportunity, Miss Martina Navratilova, the tournament top seed, convincingly vanquished in straight sets 6—3, 6—1, Miss Leslie Allen from Harlem, the crowd's favourite here. Miss Navratilova now proceeds to Saturday's semi-finals.

OTHER RESULTS: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Shriver (US) 6—2, 7—6, (7—3); B. Bunge (US) beat B. Potter (US) 6—3, 6—2.

## Rough and smooth Mayers

Milan, March 27.—The Mayer brothers suffered mixed fortunes in the quarter-final round of the $200,000 WCT Cuore tournament here yesterday with one progressing and one withdrawing.

An aching left ankle forced Gene, the third seed to withdraw in the second set of his match against Gianni Ocleppo of Italy and he limped out after 47 minutes. He was trailing 3—6, 1—4 at the time.

Mayer, 24, was the fourth seed to be eliminated from the event in Milan's indoor sports palace.

It was the second successive match in which Ocleppo had advanced by default. He had reached the quarter finals following the withdrawal of another American, Victor Amaya with a sprained shoulder. Now he meets Bjorn Borg, who beat Stan Smith 6—0, 6—2 in 52 minutes.

Sandy Mayer, Gene's elder brother reached the semi-final round, winning a thrilling third set against his fellow American Butch Walts.

Mayer took two hours and three minutes to overcome the 25-year-old Walts 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. He was at his best after recovering from a wrist injury that has troubled him since 1979. In the semi-final he meets John McEnroe, who beat Vijay Amritaj 6—3, 5—7, 6—2. The second seed's victory was delayed by his unusually erratic serving that cost him the second set and a quarrel with the referee about a controversial point.

NAPA: R. Tanner beat R. van't Hof 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; T. Mayotte beat T. Moor 7—6, 4—6, 6—1; J. Hayes beat R. Krishnan 4—6, 7—6, 6—3; S. Davis beat P. Dent 6—7, 6—1, 6—4.

# Balanced Blundells carry off trophy

By Peter Marson
Blundells 16 Monmouth 8

Blundells won the festival competition in the national schools seven-a-side tournament at Roehampton yesterday when they beat Monmouth by two goals and a try to two tries. Blundells' was a meritorious victory and a proper reward for a balanced VII that was both speedy and skilful. Monmouth, who had won the event three times previously, scored first with a try by Gauci. Whitlock then brought Blundells level with a try which Brierley converted. In the second half tries by Maltby and Whitlock, with a conversion by Brierley, made the game safe for Blundells before Monmouth's second try by Nicholas.

Earlier in the week the open tournament had thrown up a surprise or two and, in the first match yesterday, there was a heartening lift for those ranked as possibles when Barnard Castle defeated Bedford, who were high on the list of probables. Underwood was chiefly responsible here with four tries, the last of them in extra time. The next match in the sixth round was just as thrilling, with Culford inching past Brighton to win by a single point.

The remaining five matches among group winners were all close fought with only a handful of points the margin between victory and defeat. Truro demanded the best of Bedford Modern and a lively, well-knit VII from St Edward's Oxford, did well enough to test Ampleforth.

In the first of the quarter-finals, Monmouth were at once shattered by Underwood's speed following his try, which Andrew converted, they trailed by six points at half-time. Monmouth fought back magnificently and won deservedly 12—6. Culford, from Suffolk, then dismissed rather more easily than might have been expected Queen's Taunton, last year's runners-up.

In the lower half of the draw, Blundells nullified Wimbledon's agility and speed and won 16—0. Bedford Modern, who had performed nobly, scored first against Ampleforth in the last quarter-final match but Ampleforth's resource and running brought them level at the halfway stage and two goals later on took them clear.

The even balance which had prevailed throughout the final round made for an exciting climax. Monmouth scored first in the first semi-final but Culford broke clear to score and turn round level. Yet Monmouth, showing great determination, stole away to score the try that made the difference.

With the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Basil Hume, a former captain of rugby at Ampleforth and latterly Abbot, here to present the Festival Trophy it would have been apt had his old school reached the final. Ampleforth were good, certainly, but Blundells proved to be better and, leading 6—4 at half-time, a goal and a try saw them clear in the second half.

MONMOUTH: P. Smedley, H. Watts, G. Parry, A. Nicholas, L. Watts (captain), P. Gauci, F. Bird.
BLUNDELLS: G. Watts, R. Maltby, R. Whitlock, J. Brierley, S. Watts (captain), D. Taverner, R. Procter-Smith.
Referee: C. Shuttle (London).

SIXTH ROUND: Bedford 16, Barnard Castle 20; Brighton College 11, Culford, Suffolk 12; Wellington School 0, Queen's, Taunton 12; Felsted 16, Wimbledon 18; Whitehaven 10, Blundells 16; Truro 3, Bedford Modern 8; Ampleforth 14, St Edward's, Oxford 10.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: Monmouth 12, Barnard Castle 6; Culford 26, Queen's, Taunton 0; Wimbledon 0, Blundells 16, Bedford Modern 6, Ampleforth 18.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Monmouth 10, Culford 6; Blundells 16, Ampleforth 10.

FINAL: Blundells 16, Monmouth 8.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS: Semi-final round: Caldicott, Farnham 8, All Hallows, Somerset 3; Wolborough Hill, Devon 12, Edgarley Hall, Somerset 4. Final: Wolborough Hill 24, Caldicott 0.

Badminton

# A titillating threat to a Dane's supremacy

By Richard Streeton

All the promise of an epic women's singles final tomorrow was fulfilled at the all-England badminton championships at Wembley last night when Lene Köppen, of Denmark, the holder, and Sun-ai Hwang, the exciting newcomer from South Korea, claimed semi-final places with emphatic displays of skill and power. The championships, sponsored by John Player, having followed a mostly predictable path, the threat to Miss Köppen's supremacy has brought much-needed titillation.

Miss Köppen, the top seed seeking to win the title for a third successive time, dismissed England's Karen Bridge with a ruthlessness and efficiency that made onlookers wince. Miss Köppen completed victory by 11—1, 11—2 in 16 minutes. It happened to be Miss Bridge's twenty-first birthday but there were no presents for her from the Dane, who is 27 and seems to become more and more single-minded for success as the years pass by.

Miss Bridge had momentary successes with well-placed returns of service but mostly her role was reduced to that of servant to Miss Köppen's richly endowed talent.

In today's semi-final match Miss Köppen meets Indonesia's world champion Wiharjo Verawaty, whose all-round strength overcame the second South Korean, Yunja Kim, who has contributed a full part to her country's successful first representation in this tournament.

Miss Hwang remains the focal point of interest. She beat Jane Webster, of England, 11—6, 12—10 in 29 minutes and recovered from 10—2 down in the second game to do so. Miss Hwang's speed, stroke repertoire and strong retrieval had been proved in earlier rounds. This time she underlined that she also had the temperamental attributes to accompany her basic skill. She saved six game points in the second game, whose fluctuations at least rescued the contest from being a walkover.

Having scored consistently well with forehand strokes of varying force down the line, Miss Webster's confidence ebbed away when for some reason she changed her tactics and indulged in more cross-court hitting. It failed to work. The decisive point in the setting epitomized Miss Webster's mental struggle; she allowed a high service to drop without intervention but proved to have misjudged it.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter final round: L. King (Indonesia) beat K. Jolly (Essex), 15—2, 15—1; P. Padukone (India) beat L. Pongoh (Indonesia), 15—8, 15—7; M. Frost (Denmark) beat Hadyanto (Indonesia), 15—8, 15—4; R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat D. Sartica (Indonesia), 15—11, 15—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter final round: W. Verawaty (Indonesia) beat Y. Kim (S Korea), 11—7, 6—11, 11—6. S. Hwang (S Korea) beat J. Webster (Suffolk), 11—6, 12—10; L. Koppen (Denmark) beat K. Bridge (Surrey), 11—1, 11—2; I. Lee (Indonesia) beat Y. Yonekura (Japan), 12—11, 11—7.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Fourth round: P. Tryon and P. Johnson (Canada) beat Hadibowo and B. Ertanto (Indonesia), 15—8, 9—15, 15—9; Tjun Tjun and J. Wahjudi (Indonesia) beat M. Sidek and O. B. Teong (Malaysia) 15—10, 15—10.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Fourth round: A. Tokuda and Y. Yonekura (Japan) beat Damayanti and Widiastuty (Indonesia) 15—7, 15—5; G. Gilks and P. Kilvington (England) beat M. Leeves and S. Leeves (England) 15—6, 15—5; J. P. Perry and J. A. Webster (England) beat S. Kondo and M. Takada (Japan) 15—0, 15—5.

MIXED DOUBLES: Fourth round: C. Hadinata and I. Wigoeno (Indonesia) beat S. Skovgaard and A. Skovgaard (Denmark) 15—11, 15—5; T. Kihlstrom (Sweden) and Gilks beat P. Sutton (Wales) and Webster 15—6, 15—5; S. Fladberg and P. Nielsen (Denmark) beat W. Gilliland (Scotland) and K. Chapman (England), 15—12, 18—13; M. G. Tredgett (England) and Perry beat G. Scott (England) and Bridge 15—8, 15—8.

## Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

### First division

Arsenal v Liverpool
A Villa v Southampton
Coventry v Tottenham
C Palace v Leeds
Everton v Manchester U
Ipswich v Sunderland
Manchester C v Brighton
Middlesbrough v West Brom
Nottm Forest v Norwich
Stoke v Birmingham
Wolverhampton v Leicester

### Second division

Blackburn v Notts Co
Bolton v West Ham
Bristol R v Preston
Cardiff v Shrewsbury
Derby v Bristol C
Grimsby v Swansea
Luton v Cambridge U
Newcastle v Chelsea
Oldham v Watford
Orient v Sheffield W
Wrexham v QP Rangers

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Stafford Rangers; AP Leamington v Barnet; Bangor City v Bath; Barrow v Yeovil; Boston United v Weymouth; Gravesend v Northwich Victoria; Kettering v Worcester; Scarborough v Maidstone; Telford United v Wealdstone.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch v Merthyr Tydfil; Banbury v Bridgend; Barry v Trowbridge; Cheltenham v Witney Town; Corby v Bromsgrove; Minehead v Gloucester; Stourbridge v Redditch; Taunton v Bedworth; Wellingborough v Milton Keynes. Southern division: Andover v Folkestone; Ashford v Hounslow; Basingstoke v Hillingdon; Crawley v Canterbury; Dartford v Waterlooville; Dorchester v Aylesbury; Dover v Fareham Town; Hastings v Gosport; Margate v Dunstable; Salisbury v Chelmsford; Tonbridge v Poole. Cup Final, first leg: Bognor Regis v Bedford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Oswestry; Grantham v Lancaster; King's Lynn v Netherfield; Macclesfield v Runcorn; Mossley v Matlock; South Liverpool v Gainsborough; Workington v Witton Albion; Worksop v Southport.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ballymena v Linfield; Bangor v Glenavon; Coleraine v Crusaders; Distillery v Larne; Glentoran v Cliftonville; Portadown v Ards.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round; Staines v Harrow Borough.

### Third division

Barnsley v Burnley
Blackpool v Carlisle
Brentford v Plymouth
Fulham v Newport
Huddersfield v Chester
Hull v Gillingham
Reading v Charlton
Rotherham v Colchester
Sheffield U v Millwall
Swindon v Exeter
Walsall v Chesterfield

### Fourth division

Bournemouth v Port Vale
Bradford C v Bury
Hartlepool v Stockport
Hereford v Halifax
Northampton v Lincoln
Peterborough v Mansfield
Rochdale v Darlington
York v Wimbledon

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton v Boreham Wood; Harlow v Woking; Croydon v Walthamstow Avenue; Hayes v Tooting and Mitcham; Hitchin v Bromley; Leatherhead v Dagenham; Slough v Enfield; Sutton v Barking. First division: Billericay v Lewes; Clapton v Maidenhead; Epsom v Tilbury; Finchley v Farnborough; Hampton v Cambridge City; Hertford v Chesham; Kingstonian v Ware; Metropolitan Police v Bishop's Stortford; St Albans v Walton and Hersham; Wokingham v Aveley. Second division: Barton Rovers v Hungerford; Cheshunt v Worthing; Corinthian Casuals v Willesden; Eastbourne United v Letchworth Garden City; Harwich and Parkeston v Epping; Hemel Hempstead v Southall; Hornchurch v Egham; Horsham v Feltham; Rainham v Dorking.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton v Harefield; Banstead v Grays; Basildon v Chertsey; Burnham v Welling; Fleet v Chalfont St Peter; Haringey Borough v Leyton-Wingate; Hoddesdon v Uxbridge; Ruislip Manor v Redhill; Woodford v Marlow.

FA VASE: Semi-final round, second leg: Wickham v Windsor and Eton; Willenhall v Irthlingborough Diamonds.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians v Old Chigwellians; Old Cholmeleians v Old Wykehamists; Old Malvernians v Old Brentwoods; Old Reptonians v Old Harrovians; Old Wellingburians v Old Etonians.

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round: Oxford City v Woodcote.

### Snooker

World professional championships (at Bristol & Stockport); English amateur championships North (at Blackpool), South (at Balham).

### Scottish premier division

Celtic v Aberdeen
Hearts v Dundee U
Kilmarnock v Airdrie
Partick v Morton
St Mirren v Rangers

### Scottish first division

Ayr v Hibernian
Dundee v Berwick
Dunfermline v Motherwell
Hamilton v E Stirling
Raith Rovers v Falkirk
St Johnstone v Dumbarton
Stirling v Clydebank

### Scottish second division

Albion v Cowdenbeath
Arbroath v Alloa
Clyde v Montrose
Forfar v Meadowbank
Queen of Sth v Stenhousemuir
Queen's Park v Brechin
Stranraer v East Fife

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford v Bridgwater; Bridport v Mangotsfield; Clevedon v Melksham; Dawlish v Welton Rovers; Falmouth v Frome; Tiverton v Portway Bristol; Weston-Super-Mare v Keynsham. First division: Bristol Manor Farm v Chard Town; Chippenham v Ottery St Mary; Exmouth v Ilminster; Heavitree v Radstock; Larkhall v Elmore; Shepton Mallet v Yeovil; Swanage v Glastonbury. Cup: Third round: Bath v Barnstaple.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Penrith v Spennymoor; Billingham v Whitley Bay; Evenwood v Durham City; Tow Law v Horden; West Auckland v Willington; Ashington v Whitby; Blyth Spartans v South Bank; Bishop Auckland v Ferryhill; North Shields v Consett; Shildon v Crook.

### Squash rackets

Civil Service championships (at Sunningdale).

### Volleyball

BUSF championships (at Strathclyde University).

### Rugby fives

National club championship finals (at Merchant Taylors).

### Rugby Union

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Quarter-final round: Nottingham v Gosforth.

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT: The Army v RAF (at Twickenham).

CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Richmond; Birmingham v Cheltenham; Blackheath v Bedford (2.45); Boroughmuir v Ayr; Bradford v Wasps; Bridgend v Ebbw Vale; Broughton Park v St Helens; Coventry v [illegible]; Edinburgh Wanderers v Birkenhead Park; Fylde v West of Scotland; Gala v Hawick; Glamorgan Wanderers v Pontypool; Gordonians v Hillhead; Headingley v New Brighton; Heriot's FP v Stewart's Melville; Huddersfield v Durham; Hull & ER v Halifax; Jordanhill v Kilmarnock; Langholm v Glasgow High; Liverpool v Harrogate; Llanelli v Neath; London Scottish v Moseley; London Welsh v Harlequins; Manchester v Orrell; Morley v Kendal; Newbridge v Aberavon; Newport v Cardiff (3.0); Nuneaton v Cross Keys; Plymouth Albion v Exeter; Pontypridd v London Irish; Rosslyn Park v Bristol; Sale v Leicester; Saracens v Gloucester; Swansea v South Glamorgan Institute of Education; Wakefield v Northern; Waterloo v Northampton; Wilmslow v Middlesbrough.

### Rugby League

THREE FIVES CUP: Semi-final round: Warrington v Widnes (at Wigan).

### Hockey

TOURNAMENT: Junior divisional (at Eastbourne, 10.30).

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v Richmond; Blackheath v Teddington; Bromley v Guildford; Dulwich v Spencer; Hampstead v Mid-Surrey; Hawks v Tulse Hill; Maidenhead v Southgate; Purley v St Albans; Slough v Old Kingstonians; Surbiton v Hounslow; Wimbledon v Reading.

WOMEN: International match: England v Ireland (at Old Trafford, 2.15). County matches: Chelsea CPE v Surrey (at Eastbourne); Huntingdonshire v Warwickshire (at Peterborough).

### Lacrosse

REGIONAL TROPHY: Final: Lancashire v Cheshire (at Heaton Mersey).

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hillcroft v Lee; Kenton v Buckhurst Hill; St Helier v Purley.

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: BUSF v Celtic Reserves (at City University, Colliers Wood, 2.30).

### Athletics

Welsh indoor championships (at RAF St Athan).

### Badminton

All-England championships (at Wembley Arena).

### Cross-country

English schoolboys championships (at Wigan); NW London YA League (at Cockfosters).

### Race walking

AAA & WAAA 10km championships (at Parliament Hill).

### Road running

Scottish six-stage relay (at Strathclyde Park); Henderson half-marathon (at Romford); Sri Chinmoy 5 (at Battersea); TVH relays (at Cranford).

## Tomorrow

### Football

THIRD DIVISION: Portsmouth v Oxford United.

FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay United v Aldershot; Tranmere Rovers v Wigan Athletic (2.30).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Maidstone v Northwich Victoria.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: King's Lynn v Morecambe; Tamworth v Gateshead.

### Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow v Hull K.R. (2.30); Bradford Northern v Warrington; Featherstone Rovers v Salford (3.30); Halifax v St Helens (3.30); Hull v Castleford; Leigh v Oldham (3.30); Wakefield Trinity v Workington Town (3.30).

SECOND DIVISION: Dewsbury v Whitehaven (3.30); Hunslet v Huddersfield; Huyton v Bramley; Keighley v Batley (3.15); Rochdale Hornets v Swinton; Wigan v Doncaster; York v Fulham.

### Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Metropolitan Police v South Wales Police; Farnham v Cross Keys; Hayle v [illegible].

CORNWALL CUP: Semi-final round: Camborne v Launceston (3.0).

EAST MIDLANDS CUP: Final: Stockwood Park v Kettering.

KENT CUP: Final: Dartfordians v Blackheath (Sidcup).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Berkshire XV v Southern Counties XV (Reading); Surrey colts v Public School Wanderers (Camberley).

CHARITY MATCH: Lancashire XV v R. Greenwood's XV (for Nick Morley Fund, at Blackburn).

### Hockey

TOURNAMENT: Junior divisional (at Eastbourne, 10.0).

EAST COUNTY LEAGUE: Hertfordshire v Suffolk (at Broxbourne, 3.15).

SUSSEX CUP—Final: Chichester v Worthing (at East Grinstead).

### Lacrosse

WOMEN: Tournament: South clubs day (at Motspur Park).

### Athletics

Brighton Open (at Withdean Stadium); Surrey Beagles AC Open (at Crystal Palace).

### Badminton

All-England championships (at Wembley Arena).

### Motor racing

International Trophy (at Silverstone).

### Road Running

London Marathon (from Greenwich Park).

### Snooker

World professional championship (at Bristol and Stockport); English amateur championship: North (at Blackpool); South (at Balham).

### Rugby Fives

National club championship final (at Merchant Taylors).

Racing

# Swinburn's tack can guide Black Minstrel to Lincoln

By Michael Seely

Walter Swinburn can start his first season as stable jockey to Michael Stoute on a high note by winning the William Hill Lincoln Handicap on Black Minstrel this afternoon. Black Minstrel finished third to King's Ride in this race last year, but not only does Duncan Sasse's seven-year-old meet his conqueror on 3 lbs better terms he has also had the benefit of a recent race in France where he finished fifth to In Fijar at Saint-Cloud.

Trying to forecast the result of this year's Lincoln is going to be more difficult than ever. The results of the first two days have shown that the low numbers in the draw are favoured, and in addition, of 20 races run on the straight course in soft ground last season, ten went to horses drawn on that side of the track. Five were won by those drawn in the high numbers and five came from the middle of the course.

This time, most of the fancied runners are starting from stalls 12 to 19. This group includes Herons Hollow, Parlour Game, Folk Hero, Black Minstrel, Bezique, and King's Ride. A great deal is going to depend on whether it has rained overnight, as in that even the low numbers will be even more favoured.

Cyprus Sky, Abington, Greenwood Star, and Lafontaine are all drawn low. All four have obvious chances on the book but both Greenwood Star and Abington are known to prefer fast going. Lafontaine is well treated on his best form, but is something of an in-and-out performer. Cyprus Sky, on the other hand, finished runner-up to Poyle Crusher in Salisbury's 2,000 Guineas trial in heavy ground at Salisbury last March and has won over hurdles at Wolverhampton this winter.

His trainer, Frank Durr, said yesterday: "Basically Cyprus Sky has too much weight. But he is very well and I must admit that it now looks as though he is well drawn." And with Glasgow Central from Ryan Price's stable drawn five, this Roan Rocket colt must also come in to the reckoning.

To revert to the unfortunate who have been allocated higher numbers. King's Ride has delighted Bill Wightman in his preparation. The Hampshire trainer is well aware that the five-year-old needs further but the dead ground will slow down some of the faster horses. Herons Hollow has been especially trained for the tricky handicap by Guy Harwood and is well suited by easy conditions underfoot.

Ron Smyth has had that game mare, Parlour Game, on the move all winter and is hopeful that she will be fighting out the finish. Lester Piggott will be seeking his first Lincoln triumph on the Irish trained Folk Hero, who will be all the better for his recent race when third at Phoenix Park.

Bezique is a fancied runner from Lambourn who will be trying to repeat Blustery's victory in 1977 for Mark Smyly. However, in the hope that their jockeys will be able to tack their way over to the far side of the track, Black Minstrel is taken to win from King's Ride with Cyprus Sky a possibility for third place.

Swinburn can also win the Cammidge Trophy on Kerny. Last season's Cork & Orrery Stakes winner is now trained in this country by Smyly and can prove too sharp for King of Spain and Rabdan. And a likely two-year-old winner from Epsom is Brian Swift's Bay Express filly, Shared Moment, in the South Yorkshire Stakes.

Every race run on the straight course at Doncaster yesterday gave further proof of the effects of the draw. In the first round of the Crown Plus Two Apprentice championship, the runners on the stands rails all switched their position two furlongs from home in order to try to get to grips with those racing on the far side of the track.





Perks of a winner : Hissing Sid's storybook finish.

It was all to no avail. In the last 200 yards, Robert Barnes forced Carriage Way past Melvan to win by half a length. The pattern continued in the last race of the afternoon, the Will Scott Handicap in which the first three home, Covergirl's Choice, Roger Bacon and Winter Wind all finished against the far rails.

Both the Easterby brothers continued in winning vein. Peter captured the Doncaster Town Plate with Angelo Salvini, who made every yard of the running in the hands of Kevin Hodgson. Popsi's Joy, the favourite, looked just in need of the race and was eased by Lester Piggott when it was clear that last season's Cesarewitch winner had no chance of catching the leaders.

Angelo Salvini is owned by Phil Bull and was named after the head chef at the George Hotel in Huddersfield. Michael Easterby's winner was Apple Wine in the Brooke Bond Coffee Time Cup. Beautifully ridden by Elaine Mellor, Apple Wine was kept on the fast ground on the far rails throughout.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Good to soft. Newbury: heavy. Monday: Leicester: soft. Folkstone: soft. Hexham: heavy (inspection 11 a.m. Sunday). Ayr: soft.

# Lord North can make his name at Newbury

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Although Doncaster's programme of flat racing is the dominant feature today lovers of jumping are still well catered for at Newbury where the Greenham group handicap hurdle is the most valuable race.

Confined to four-year-olds it has tended to be one of the most open races of the whole season ever since its inception in 1973 and today is no exception. Twenty-two have stood their ground overnight and with a weight range of 24 lb it promises to be a devilishly difficult puzzle to solve.

My short list comprises Ballytop, the top weight; Sir Gordon, an ultra-consistent horse; Twelfth Night, whose trainer, Peter Cundell, came up with the correct answer on this occasion two years ago; Lord North and Mountain Monarch. The last named showed himself to be in sparkling form at Lingfield Park eight days ago, and he has not been penalized for that success.

Mountain Monarch will be meeting Sir Gordon on 8lb better terms than when they last clashed at Sandown a week earlier. On that occasion only three lengths separated them at the end. On today's terms Mountain Monarch must have a good chance of beating Sir Gordon.

However, my selection is Lord North, although his name does not ring a particularly familiar bell in this country because he spent his formative years in Ireland and did not join his present stable until the end of January. I have seen Lord North run only once, and that was at Newbury at the beginning of this month. Although he did not finish in the first three that day—he was fifth—he ran well enough to suggest that his was a name to bear in mind for a contest like this.

That he will be meeting one so useful as Ballytop on 15 lb better terms is also encouraging. When he was trained in Ireland Lord North was runner-up once to Tie Anchor, who did the best of the 10 Irish runners in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham — he finished third—so there is even more reason to think that Lord North will be hard to beat this afternoon.

When Luxuriate won the March Hare Handicap Hurdle over today's course and distance earlier this month he beat another of today's runners, Hill's Northern, by a head. The handicapper was able to take that result into account before he compiled the weights for today's race.

Having gone for Persian Scimitar to win the Foxhunter's Steeplechase at Cheltenham and seen him capsize after the sixth fence I feel bound to give him another chance in today's Hunters Chase.

# Tropicaro has the class

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, March 27

On all known form Tropicaro should outclass her rivals in tomorrow's Group III Prix Penelope at Saint-Cloud. The two things against the Daughter of Caro could be the soft ground and the fact that she will be making her first appearance of the season.

Last October, Tropicaro won the Group I Prix Marcel Boussac (Criterium Des Pouliches) from Coral Dance and Salmana before running poorly behind Moorestyle, Crofter and Kilijaro in the Prix de la Foret.

Sukata may be the one to follow Tropicaro home. She looked fairly useful when winning her only race, Longchamp's Prix de la Cascade. Others sure to run well in the Prix Penelope are Leandra and Queen of Victory.

The Prix du President de la Republique (French Grand National) takes place on Sunday and 27 horses will line up at Auteuil for the contest. My preference to take the near £50,000 first prize is Hyppi II and I expect good runs from Gelas, Azmi, Tinuvin and Etang du Val.

## Doncaster programme

[Television: (ITV) 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55]

**1.45 SOUTH YORKSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o Fillies: £1,637: 5f)**

101 Cassio Lil, K. Ivory, 8-8 .......... K. Leason 3
102 Central Carpets, W. Guest, 8-8 .......... W. Carson 2
104 Greenwood Lady, G. Hunter, 8-8 .......... P. Cooke 6
105 Hello Cuddles, R. Hollinshead, 8-8 .......... S. Perks 7
107 Mink Coat, P. Haslam, 8-8 .......... B. Jago 8
108 Miss Stolen, W. Marshall, 8-8 .......... L. Piggott 5
109 Pitter Pat, T. Fairhurst, 8-8 .......... O. Gray 11
110 Positron, W. Wharton, 8-8 .......... W. Wharton 10
111 Rubyline, R. Stubbs, 8-8 .......... S. Webster 4
112 Saucy Twinkle, P. Haslam, 8-8 .......... M. Kettle 9
113 Shared Moment, B. Swift, 8-8 .......... M. L. Thomas 1

9-4 Shared Moment, 3-1 Miss Stolen, 5-1 Positron, 7-1 Greenwood Lady, 8-1 Central Carpets, 10-1 Pitter Pat, 14-1 Mink Coat, 16-1 others.

**2.15 STEEL PLATE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,604: 7f)**

201 13-24 Rasa Penang, R. Armstrong, 9-7 .......... L. Piggott 8
202 1240- Welham Green, G. Harwood, 8-12 .......... G. Starkey 11
203 210001- Steel Pass (B), G. Hunter, 8-10 .......... P. Cook 3
204 221300- Southern Swanee, D. Dale, 8-2 .......... M. Miller 4
206 001- Norfolk Realm (D), C. Brittain, 8-2 .......... E. Johnson 5
207 1300- Ruswarp, D. Garraton, 7-13 .......... N. Connorton 5
208 201300- Seepirae, W. Guest, 7-13 .......... J. Lowe 12
209 00001-2 Voting Day, C. Hill, 7-10 .......... W. Carson 7
210 3440- Regal Steel, R. Hollinshead, 7-9 .......... Paul Eddery 5 2
212 3311- Marking Time, B. Hanbury, 7-8 .......... B. Crossley 5 10
213 01000- The Barons Lodge, P. Haslam, 7-7 .......... C. Leonard 6
214 320030- The Cliftonian, R. Hannon, 7-7 .......... A. McGlone 7 9

3-1 Welham Green, 7-2 Rasa Penang, 4-1 Voting Day, 11-2 Steel Pass, 7-1 Marking Time, 10-1 Norfolk Realm, 14-1 Southern Swanee, 16-1 others.

**2.55 WILLIAM HILL LINCOLN HANDICAP (£15,924: 1m)**

301 01/114-2 Bonol (C) (P. Muldoon), M. H. Easterby, 4-10-0 .......... K. Hodgson 7 11
303 000440- Poyle Crusher (Mrs J. Hopkins), J. Gifford, 4-9-6 .......... A. Clark 5 10
303 001310- Herons Hollow (CD) (A. Solomons), G. Harwood, 4-9-5 .......... G. Starkey 16
304 110423- Saher (D) (Prince Bandar Fahad Saad), R. Sheather 5-9-3 .......... R. Cochrane 5 9
305 121040- Parlour Game (J. Wigan), R. Smyth, 4-9-2 .......... W. Carson 13
306 012100- Greenwood Star (Greenwood Homes Ltd), G. Hunter, 4-9-1 .......... P. Cook 3
307 01000-3 Folk Hero (C,D, B) (P. Gulnan), R. McCormick, 5-8-12 .......... L. Piggott 19
308 330240- Cyprus Sky (T. Phillppou), F. Durr, 4-8-12 .......... P. Robinson 1
309 430020- Lingdale (A. Lewis), W. Elsey, 4-8-11 .......... G. Sexton 15
310 004000- Renovate (C) (M. Taylor), J. Hardy, 4-8-9 .......... P. Eddery 8
311 020100- Bezique (D) (R. Lorenz), M. Smyly, 4-8-9 .......... J. Mercer 17
312 000000- Abington (E. Moller), H. Wragg, 4-8-8 .......... E. Hide 3
313 1/00000- Welcombe (J. Bridges), R. Hobson, 4-8-7 .......... S. Cauthen 20
314 012413- Glasgow Central (Miss V. Hermon-Hodge), H. Price, 4-8-5 .......... B. Rouse 5
315 010004- King's Ride (CD) (D. Clark), W. Wightman, 5-8-3 .......... G. Baxter 12
316 140312- Raconteur (D) (E. Robbins), T. Gillam, 4-8-2 .......... G. Duffield 18
317 00130-0 Black Minstrel (D) (C. Ranson), D. Sasse, 7-8-2 .......... W. R. Swinburn 14
318 203124- Border Brook (D) (W. C. Walls), Walls, 4-8-1 .......... M. Woods 5 7
319 0000-30 Lafontaine (B) (Mrs J. Bigg), C. Brittain, 4-8-0 .......... E. Johnson 4
321 343010- Hurricane Hill (O. Zawawi), W. Musson, 4-8-0 .......... R. Fox 6

6-1 Herons Hollow, 8-1 Black Minstrel, 10-1 Folk Hero, Parlour Game, 12-1 King's Ride, Bezique, 14-1 Abington, Greenwood Star, 16-1 Bonol, Glasgow Central, Saher, Lingdale, 20-1 Cyprus Sky, Poyle Crusher, 22-1 Lafontaine, 35-1 others.

FORM: Bonol (8-13) 2nd, beaten 2½l to Cracaval (9-4), 9 ran, Doncaster, Mar 26, 1m, soft. Heron's Hollow (8-6), 7th, beaten 7¾l, to Spanish Dancer (8-3) with King's Ride (8-1) in rear, 19 ran, Newmarket, Nov 1, 1¼m, good; previously Heron's Hollow (9-6) won 5l, 1½l from Malvan (7-3) and Handycuff (7-2), 12 ran, Newbury, Oct 25, 1m, good to soft. Parlour Game (10-0) 9th to Miss Raffles (8-2), 11 ran, Newmarket, Oct 17, good. Folk Hero (9-1), 3rd, beaten nk, 5l, to Dellersbeck (9-0) and Try Kola (9-2), 20 ran, Phoenix Park, Mar 17, 1m 1f, heavy. Cyprus Sky (9-0) 9th to Decorative (9-1), 12 ran, Leicester, Nov 3, 1¼m, good. Lingdale (9-1) 6th, beaten 13½l, to Anglepoise (9-1). Saher (9-7) was 2nd, beaten a head and Lafontaine (9-1) was last, 8 ran, York, Oct 9, 1m, good. Previously, Lingdale (9-4) was 2nd, beaten ½l, to Anglepoise (9-5) with Lafonteine (9-6) last, beaten further 32l, 5 ran, Ayr, Sep 20, 1m soft. Bezique (9-7) 6th, beaten 10½l, to Dunderave (8-6), 13 ran, Chepstow, Oct 27, 1¼m, soft. Abington (9-12) not in first nine to Secret Gill (7-1) with Black Minstrel (9-6) 6th, beaten 5¾l, 26 ran, Doncaster, Nov 7, 7f, soft. Glasgow Central (10-10) 3rd, beaten 10l, 5l, to Handy Dancer (10-10) and Chandheer (11-10), 11 ran, Lingfield, Aug 9, 1½m, firm. King's Ride (8-2) 4th, beaten 1¾l, to Path of Peace (8-5), Doncaster, Nov 8, 1½m, soft. Black Minstrel (8-13) 5th, beaten 5¾l, to Infijar (8-13), 7 ran, Saint-Cloud, Mar 12, 1m, heavy, previously see Abington.

**3.25 DONCASTER EXHIBITION CENTRE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,401: 7f)**

[illegible]

**3.55 CAMMIDGE TROPHY (£8,106: 6f)**

[illegible]

**4.25 MARCH STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £1,592: 1¼m)**

[illegible]

**4.55 LEGER WAY HANDICAP (£1,844: abt 1m 2f)**

1 111124- Peppery, P. Rohan, 4-10-0 .......... M. Rimmer 5 5
2 220-020 Tolstoy, M. Jarvis, 5-9-9 .......... B. Raymond 2
3 000000- Optimate, C. Brittain, 4-9-4 .......... E. Johnson 3
4 120334- State Trooper, B. Hanbury, 4-9-4 .......... L. Piggott 12
5 101342- Side Track, G. P-Gordon, 5-9-1 .......... G. Duffield 11
6 01/0231- Big Pal (CD), G. Harwood, 6-8-11 .......... R. Muddle 13
10 001244- Varikez, D. Morley, 4-8-9 .......... B. Rouse 7
11 031104- Audley End, H. Wragg, 4-8-5 .......... P. Eddery 1
13 022100/ Forest Lodge, D. Gandolfo, 6-8-2 .......... S. Cauthen 14
16 200001- Groovy Girl (CD), R. Boss, 4-7-10 .......... B. Crossley 5 9
17 100300- Conflict (B), T. Walker, 5-7-9 .......... P. Colquhoun 6
18 000300/- Syncopate, G. Lockerbie, 5-7-8 .......... L. Charnock 10
19 000030- Man In The Middle (B), D. Sasse, 5-7-7 .......... W. Newnes 7 15
21 240420- Jamshid, R. Hollinshead, 4-7-7 .......... B. Jones 5 4
23 00000- B and K Emperor, M. W. Easterby, 4-7-7 .......... K. Hodgson 5 8

5-1 Side Track, 6-1 Tolstoy, 7-1 State Trooper, Audley End, 8-1 Peppery, Big Pal, 10-1 Varikez, 12-1 Conflict, 14-1 Groovy Girl, Optimate, 16-1 others.

## Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Shared Moment. 2.15 Marking Time. 2.55 Black Minstrel. 3.25 King Red. 3.55 KEARNEY is specially recommended. 4.25 Tender Angus. 4.55 Side Track.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Central Carpets. 2.15 Rasa Penang. 2.55 Abington. 3.25 Nureddin. 3.55 Rabdan. 4.25 Rekal. 4.55 Optimate.

## Doncaster results

2.00 (2.03) BESSACARR STAKES (3-y-o seller: £1,752: 1m)
HISSING SID, gr or ro c by Royal Match—Serissa (R. Padmore) 9-0 .......... S. Perks (6-1) 1
Red Treasure .. L. Piggott (7-1) 2
Ta Morgan .. G. Sexton (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: win, 61p; places, 24p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: £2.98. CSF: £4.79. R. Hollingshead at Upper Longdon. ¾l, 4l. Price of Peace (11-4) 4th. 18 ran.

3.35 CROWN PLUS TWO HANDICAP (Apprentices championship round 1: £2,516: 1m)
CARRIAGE WAY, br h by Track Spare—Polyandrist (R. Reynolds) 7-9-1 .......... R. Barnes (12-1) 1
Malvan .......... B. Crossley (15-2) 2
Delta Digger .. N. Connorton (16-1) 3
TOTE: win, £1.25; places, 26p, 14p, 49p. Dual F: £2.97. CSF: £8.14. R. Stubbs at Haxey. ½l, 2½l. Swift Kiss (33-1) 4th. Devil May Care 11-2 fav. NR: Poshteen.

[illegible]

## Newbury NH programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 2.30 and 3.10 races]

**2.0 JULIANS OF READING LTD CHASE (Hunters: £939: 3m)**

[illegible]

**2.30 GREENHAM GROUP HURDLE (Handicap: 4-y-o: £6,054: 2m 100yd)**

[illegible]

**3.10 KENCOT CHASE (Handicap: £3,194: 2½m)**

[illegible]

15 1/011-ff Bideford (D), S. Mellor, 8-10-11 .......... P. Blacker
15 0301f0 Lustful Lady (D), N. Mitchell, 9-10-4 .......... Mr N. Mitchell
16 432f0p Flying Gamble (CD), I. Wardle, 8-10-1 .......... A. Brown
17 0434f4 Harry Hotspur (CD), Mrs D. Oughton, 11-10-1 .......... S. Smith-Eccles

2-1 Bideford, 3-1 Gambling Prince, 5-1 Monkswell, 13-2 So and So, 8-1 Lustful Lady, 10-1 Governor's Last, 12-1 Harry Hotspur, 16-1 Flying Gamble.

**3.40 BETTERTON CHASE (£3,204: 3m)**

1 1-02110 Captain John (C), A. Goodwill, 7-12-0 .......... J. Pearce
3 0-2f11b Another Duke, J. Gifford, 8-11-10 .......... R. Champion
5 242124 Oakprime, D. Nicholson, 6-11-10 .......... P. Scudamore
6 f22111 Wild Gamble, J. Cobden, 7-11-10 .......... P. Hobbs

**4.10 ALVESCOT HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £1,363: 2½m 120yd)**

[illegible]

**4.40 ALVESCOT HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,363: 2½m 120yd)**

[illegible]

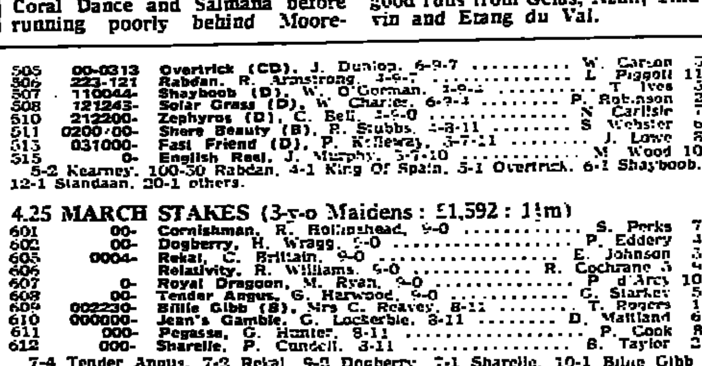
48 00 What a Sham, M. Delahooke, 4-10-9 .......... G. Jones

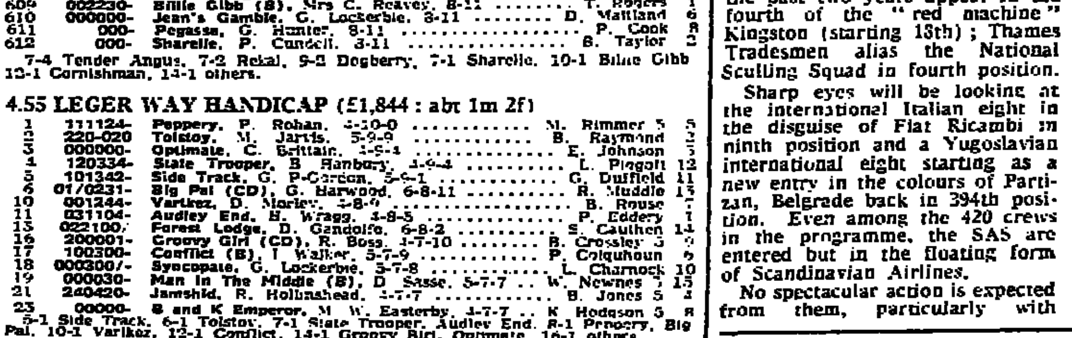
7-4 Golden River, 3-1 Everett, 5-1 Black Rod, 13-2 Bright Oassis, 9-1 Bold Dealer, 10-1 Cosmic Occasion, 12-1 Bellino, 16-1 others.

## Newbury NH selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Persian Scimitar. 2.30 Lord North. 3.10 Gambling Prince. 3.40 Wild Gamble. 4.10 Winabit. 4.40 Golden River.

Rowing





Photograph by Peter Trey

Susan Brown weighed in at a trim 6st 8lb yesterday

# National eight must make their presence felt

By Jim Railton

"Every man should do his duty" should be the message raised today from the headquarters of the Amateur Rowing Association above Hammersmith Bridge. The signal will be for the National eight, who start today as the head crew in the 49th Head of the River Race with Olympic silver medal winners on board. They are on a prestige run and should not be overtaken. But as always in a field of just over 400 eights there are obvious challengers and some sleepers.

Originally the Head of the River from Mortlake to Putney was a gentle race to signal the end of winter training. It is now hostile with sponsors and prestige afloat. The National eight as it stands with its aim the world championships in Munich six months ago in September must make their presence felt.

Leading contenders for the title held by the national squad for the past two years appear in the fourth of the "red machine" Kingston (starting 13th); Thames Tradesmen alias the National Sculling Squad in fourth position.

Sharp eyes will be looking at the international Italian eight in the disguise of Fiat Ricambi in ninth position and a Yugoslavian international eight starting as a new entry in the colours of Partizan, Belgrade back in 394th position. Even among the 420 crews in the programme, the SAS are entered but in the floating form of Scandinavian Airlines.

No spectacular action is expected from them, particularly with British Airways also afloat. It really in every sense of the w[...] a sport for all as reflected in entries turned down and appearance of representat[...] from West Germany, Switzerla[...] The Netherlands, Denmark, [...]gium, Italy, Yugoslavia and [...]land. Isis, the Oxford Univer[...] second crew will start in 37 position.

Other crews to look for to[...] will be London Rowing Club second position in their M[...] Oil newly launched eight who really the British internati[...] lightweight eight; Leander cr[...] and the hardy annual Lon[...] University.

At the official weigh-in of Boat Race crews yesterday Oxf[...] averaged 13st 8lb just [...] heavier than Cambridge. Att[...]tion focused of course on Oxford coxswain, Susan Bro[...] who weighed in at a predic[...] 6st 8lb just 20lb lighter than Cambridge coxswain. Wigg[...]worth.

OXFORD: [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE: [illegible]

*A Blue

Marathon

# Norwegian hope forced to withdraw

By Paul Harrison

Leading runners continue to pull out of the Gillette London Marathon, already denuded by the absence of any of the world's top 30 performers. The latest is Norwegian track man Knut Kvalheim, who was hoping to make his marathon debut in Sunday's event. Unlike many of the world's best, however, who have chosen not to compete, he has influenza and has no choice in the matter.

Among the British, Andy Holden, of Tipton, who wanted to run in London but was travelling reserve for the England team at the World cross-country championships in Madrid, will run in Spain after all: Nick Rose has pulled out with a virus infection.

John Graham, the Glaswegian who was the second fastest Briton last year, was earlier thought to be running but says he will not. He was third in New York last year in 2 hours 11 minutes 47 seconds and would have been the British favourite. That burden now falls on the shoulders of Trevor Wright (best of 2:12:32). Another late withdrawal is Chris Garforth, of the Gateshead club, who has pulled out with damaged back ligaments.

The overseas challenge will be led by Dick Beardsley, the American number two. There is one good Norwegian left, Inge Simonsen, sixth in last year's New York Marathon, Emmanuel Ndiemandoi of Tanzania was fifteenth in the Moscow Olympic and John Stanley, of Australia, is on the 2:14 standard.

Although there is no question of a boycott of the race by leading runners, some do seem to be regarding it as a fun race and not for them; others say that the marathon calendar is congested and their plans were made before the London race was announced.

**Madrid hazards**: Runners in the World cross-country championships were taking a long look yesterday at the hazards posed by the Hippodrome de la Zarzuela racetrack in Madrid.

"The course has been baked rock hard by the sun and in some places the footing is very uneven", Craig Virgin, the American defending champion, said.

Virgin expects his main challenge today to come from the Ethiopian team, led by double Olympic champion Miruts Yifter.

Sportsview, page 12

Hockey

# England looking ahead to Kuala Lumpur

By Sydney Friskin

With thoughts turning to [...] divisional tournaments, the end [...] the domestic hockey season is [...] sight. The junior event for playe[...] under 21 is to be held today a[...] tomorrow at the Saffrons, Ea[...]bourne, and the seniors will sh[...] their paces at Warrington April 11 and 12.

The rapid growth of you[...] talent makes the Eastbour[...] tournament more interesting th[...] usual. Apart from that, it [...] important from the selecto[...] point of view. The junior Eur[...]pean championship is to be he[...] at Barcelona from September [...] to 27 and while there are [...] selection problems for this eve[...] they have to look beyond it.

By the time England qualify f[...] the second junior World C[...] tournament to be held in Kua[...] Lumpur in September, 1982, mo[...] than half the members of th[...] present squad will be over ag[...] The first five teams from Barc[...]lona will qualify for Kual[...] Lumpur, and England, accordin[...] to the list released by the Inte[...]national Hockey Federation, a[...] in a fairly easy group in Barc[...]lona along with Belgium, Th[...] Netherlands and Soviet Union.

East, the pioneers of juni[...] hockey, have a strong side f[...] Eastbourne. It includes Craig, w[...] is also a member of the Englar[...] senior squad, Driver and Atkinso[...]

# England colours for substitute

By Joyce Whitehead

England hope to gain the trip[...] crown when they play Ireland [...] Manchester today. Unfortunatel[...] their centre half, Katie Dod[...] (Berkshire), broke her leg la[...] Sunday but her misfortune ha[...] given her substitute a chance.

Karen Lobb, of Leicestershir[...] has made a meteoric rise to th[...] top since January. She wa[...] selected for Midlands B an[...] played in the last two full terri[...]torial matches for Midlands. Sh[...] was then selected for England [...] and last week was named as [...] Great Britain trialist. Today sh[...] will gain her full England colours.

Yesterday in the final of th[...] Services championship played a[...] Brize Norton air base in Oxford[...]shire, WRNS and WRAFS dre[...] 1—1 and so share the trophy. Both goals were scored in th[...] first half. Lesley Hall from Be[...]son opened the scoring for th[...] WRAF after 10 minutes by con[...]verting a penalty stroke. De[...] Watkinson equalized for th[...] WRNS in the 30th minute by con[...]verting a handstopped corner b[...] their captain, Jane Walsh.

# Leonard meets Bonds

Syracuse, New York, March 27. —Sugar Ray Leonard defends his World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title here tomorrow night against Larry Bonds. Leonard will receive $750,000 and Bonds $85,000.—Reuter.

# Latest European snow reports

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Piste | Conditions Off piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) — | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andermatt | 50 | 320 | Fair | Varied | Fair | Fine | 11 |
| Thin powder on ice | | | | | | | |
| Avoriaz | 55 | 225 | Good | Spring | Good | Fine | 6 |
| Spring snow off piste | | | | | | | |
| Crans-Montana | 30 | 100 | Poor | Heavy | Good | Thaw | 16 |
| Wet snow in the afternoon | | | | | | | |
| Kitzbühel | 20 | 140 | Fair | Heavy | Closed | Fine | 10 |
| Skiing good on upper slopes | | | | | | | |
| Serre Chevalier | 10 | 70 | Worn | Varied | Poor | Fine | 6 |
| Slush on lower slopes | | | | | | | |
| Tignes | 110 | 220 | Good | Spring | Worn | Clear | 2 |
| Spring snow on hard base | | | | | | | |
| Verbier | 10 | 200 | Good | Heavy | Worn | Sunny | 12 |
| Slushy snow | | | | | | | |

In the above reports supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

Golf

# Positive thinking pays for Brand

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

A Walker Cup player, Gordon Brand, partnered by Alan Lyddon, beat a Ryder Cup player, Michael King, partnered by Mark Dixon, by one hole in the final of the Sunningdale foursomes yesterday. Close as the result was, it was a thoroughly deserved victory, because Brand and Lyddon, both Knowle amateurs, did not fall back on the stroke they received from King, the only professional left in the field. King's prize was £450, scarcely a king's ransom these days, but the appeal of the Sunningdale foursomes is not measurable in pounds and pence. The game itself is the name of the game.

The Walker Cup, to be played at Cypress Point, California, at the end of August, looms large for any ambitious amateur player this year and this win, coupled with his victory in the Portuguese amateur championship less than a fortnight ago, helped Brand to establish an early claim to reselection. His match-play record is regarded as fragile, but he has, apparently, been applying his mind to books on positive thinking and feels it may have given him the steel he previously lacked.

Lyddon is less distinguished, having nothing more on his roll of honour than some local trophies in the West Country, but he is a sales manager for a sports outfitters, so he too should be able to get some mileage out of his victory yesterday.

Sunningdale behaved itself again and, if the beaming sun of Thursday deserted us, the conditions for golf were excellent, with a stiff breeze to add spice and speculation.

It is home territory for King and Dixon, and when they began the final round as they had ended the semi-final, with a birdie four at the first (the nineteenth in the morning) the omens were promising.

But King, striking his second into the heather beside the second green, allowed the amateur player to draw immediately level. King and Dixon got their noses in front again at the sixth where Dixon, drawing heavily on local knowledge, trickled in a swinging putt of five yards for a splendid birdie three.

Brand and Lyddon always had their hopes on the twelfth, where they received a stroke, but Dixon bunkered his tee-shot and the amateurs won with a four, net three, to a five. At the next (178 yards), Brand hit a superb six-iron off the back foot to four feet and the amateurs went one up for the first and only time.

There the match rested, not without some alarms on both sides. This was notably the case at the seventeenth where Brand pulled his tee-shot behind a clump of trees and left no clearway to the green. But Lyddon now fashioned the shot of the whole tournament, a cut six-iron, again off the back foot, that swung 30 yards over the wildest country that nature has to offer, to say nothing of hazards created by man, and finished on the edge of the green. A half in four at the last depended upon Brand holing from four feet. He thought positively and aimed unerringly.

The winners had also beaten two Daventry assistants, Charles Ray and Brian Mudge, by one hole in the semi-final round. There was no heroic finish, for Brand and Lyddon ended with two fives, to lose the 17th and gain an undistinguished but telling half at the last. Behind them King and Dixon rounded off a taut match against the Muscrofts, father and son, with two splendid wood shots and a brilliant pitch by King absolutely dead on the 19th.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: A. Lyddon and G. Brand (Knowle) beat C. Ray and B. Mudge (Staverton Park), 1 hole; M. King and M. Dixon (Sunningdale) beat H. Muscroft (Roundhay) and D. Muscroft (Sandmoor), at 19th.
FINAL: Lyddon and Brand beat King and Dixon, 1 hole.

# Ginn survives complaint to shae lead

Lusaka, March 27.— Australia's Stewart Ginn survived a complaint about his behaviour to share the lead with Howard Clark, of Britain, after two rounds of the Zambian Open here today.

Ginn, who had a second round 67 for his 136 total, was the subject of an official complaint by his British partner Peter Tupling. But Tupling's claim that Ginn banged his clubs around and shouted angrily on the greens was dismissed by John Patamor, the British tournament director after there was no corroboration from the third member of the group, Britain's Carl Mason.

Ginn had six birdies today and has dropped only one stroke in the first two rounds, while Clark also had six birdies and recorded 70. They are one stroke ahead of former winner Brian Barnes.

LUSAKA: Zambian Open, second round (Britons unless stated): 136: S. Ginn (Australia), 69, 67; H. Clark, 66, 70. 137: B. Barnes, 70, 67; A. Lyle, 70, 67. 140: D. Durnian, 72, 68; K. Brown, 70, 70; J. Morgan, 70, 70. 141: T. Webber (Zimbabwe), 69, 72; B. Gallacher, 69, 72. 142: E. Murray, 72, 70; N. Hunt, 73, 69; G. Brand, 66, 76; A. Jacklin, 69, 73; E. Polland (Ireland), 72, 70; E. Darcy (Ireland), 71, 71. 143: M. Steadman, 72, 71; D. Thorp, 72, 71; M. Miller, 71, 72; P. Head, 72, 71. 144: D. Jones (Ireland), 70, 75; P. Tupling, 75, 69; P. Elson, 73, 71; A. Charnley, 75, 69; B. Waites, 72, 72; G. Cullen, 74, 70.

## For the record

### Ice hockey

[illegible]

### Snooker

[illegible]

### Show jumping

[illegible]

### Hockey

[illegible]

### Football

[illegible]

### Golf

[illegible]

### Tennis

[illegible]

### Basketball

[illegible]

### Last night's results

Fourth division

[illegible]

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18, 19, 20

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 521.3, up 2.4
FT Gilts 70.16, down 0.02

■ **Sterling**
$2.2280, down 225 points
Index 100.4, down 0.5

■ **Dollar**
Index 100.7, up 1.0
DM 2.1160, up 50 points

■ **Gold**
$539.50, unchanged

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12¾-12⅞
3 mth Euro $ 15⅜-14⅞
6 mth Euro $15⅜-15⅛

**IN BRIEF**

## US Pru bid for Bache may be rivalled

By Tim Carrington

The Belzberg family of Canada is considering a counter offer to top Prudential Insurance Company of America's $32 a share or $385m (£171m) bid for Bache Group securities firm.

Mr Danny Pekarsky, executive vice-president of Bel Fran Investments, a holding company for the Belzbergs' ventures, said the family had not decided to sell its 22.6 per cent stake in Bache to Prudential and that other "options" were being explored.

Prudential's offer arose from a determined effort by Bache's management to avert a gradual takeover by the Belzbergs. When the acquisition proposal was made last week, the principal investment banker involved said the Belzbergs stood to make about $48m profit by selling their Bache holdings to the insurance giant.

On the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday Bache common closed at $31.625, up 12½ cents. Wall Street traders have been buying the stock in anticipation that Prudential's offer will go through.

There is speculation that Mr Samuel Belzberg is meeting with potential partners in Europe to discuss a joint venture to outbid the insurance company.

### Exploration awards

Mr Hamish Gray, the Minister of State for Energy, said that 46 on shore drilling exploration and 12 production licences for England and central Scotland had been issued by the Government and further awards were expected soon.

### Gold options

The European Options Exchange will begin gold options trading on April 2. The initial series will be call/put options for 10 troy ounces of gold for May, August and November at striking prices of $500, $525 and $550 an ounce.

### No more guildercents

The Netherlands Government has stopped making the guilder cent coin—worth about four tenths of an American cent—because it costs three times its value to make it, the finance department said.

### Gilgate directors ban

The High Court has confirmed that three directors of Gilgate Holdings, the insurance and property group which is the subject of a Department of Trade investigation, have been banned from holding directorships.

### US miners strike

Thousands of American coal miners went on strike yesterday upon the expiration of their wage contracts, which were signed three years ago after an 11-day strike. This year's strike is likely to be brief.

### Wall Street down

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 10.98 points down at 994.78. The $-SDR was 1.22274, and £ was 0.547210.

## PRICE CHANGES

**Rises**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo Am Corp | 13p to 694p | Owen Owen | 13p to 161p |
| Berkeley Exp | 13p to 316p | Ricardo Eng | 15p to 493p |
| Bestobell | 22p to 420p | SA Land | 16p to 325p |
| Stock J'hson | 10p to 77p | Stock Conv | 15p to 363p |
| K Electric | 11p to 216p | W'lsey Hughes | 11p to 288p |

**Falls**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illes H & Ross | 15p to 348p | Leigh Int | 5p to 178p |
| s Leisure | 5p to 130p | Philips Lamps | 10p to 365p |
| isons | 7p to 155p | R.T.Z. | 5p to 372p |
| Kleinwort Ben | 8p to 276p | Saatchi | 5p to 350p |
| ismo | 12p to 582p | Sotheby P.B. | 5p to 495p |

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells | | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 2.00 | 1.92 | Norway Kr | 12.74 | 12.09 |
| Austria Sch | 35.43 | 33.25 | Portugal Esc | 130.00 | 124.00 |
| Belgium Fr | 83.00 | 79.00 | South Africa Rd | 2.09 | 1.95 |
| Canada $ | 2.72 | 2.63 | Spain Pta | 196.00 | 187.00 |
| Denmark Kr | 15.65 | 14.85 | Sweden Kr | 10.85 | 10.30 |
| Finland Mkk | 9.37 | 9.07 | Switzerland Fr | 4.55 | 4.29 |
| France Fr | 11.60 | 11.10 | USA $ | 2.29 | 2.22 |
| Germany DM | 4.94 | 4.70 | Yugoslavia Dnr | 82.50 | 77.00 |
| Greece Dr | 117.00 | 111.10 | | | |
| Hong Kong | 12.25 | 11.65 | | | |
| Ireland Pd | 1.35 | 1.29 | | | |
| Italy Lir | 2445.00 | 2335.00 | | | |
| Japan Yn | 497.00 | 472.00 | | | |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.46 | 5.20 | | | |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

# First index-linked gilts oversubscribed as institutions take up offer

By John Whitmore

The Government's first offer of marketable index-linked stock was oversubscribed and allotted to successful applicants on the basis of a real return of two per cent per annum. Both interest and principle payments will be linked to the retail price index.

Contrary to earlier expectations that the allotment price would be bid up to somewhere between 105 and 115, the Bank of England announced last night that the allotment price for the £1,000m issue of two per cent index-linked Treasury stock 1996 would be exactly 100.

The Bank of England declined to give details of either the size of the total application for the stock or the range of bids that it received.

After the initial enthusiasm that greeted the stock—it was first announced in Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech on March 10—many pension fund managers have clearly concluded that they could not justify paying a substantial premium for such an issue.

Although most fund managers feel they should be looking for real returns of around 3.5 per cent per year, it has been generally accepted that it is worth paying some form of premium for a stock which, unlike an equity, for instance, offers certainty of return.

The burning question over the past fortnight has been the size of that premium. While some brokers have been suggesting that a fairly large premium might be justified, most circulars from the actuarial world have been decidedly more cautious.

All the Bank of England would disclose yesterday was that bids above 100 had been allotted in full at 100, and that bids at 100 had been allotted on the basis of: applications up to £1m, in full; applications above £1m but less than £2m, allotted £1m; applications of £2m and above, allotted 55 per cent.

The big interest now will be the way the price of the new stock behaves when dealings start on Monday. The question is whether pension funds that put in staggered bids, including bids below par, will want to top up their holdings, or whether the lower than expected allotment price has provided a clear message that most fund managers consider a 2 per cent yield the least they are prepared to accept.

The way the stock behaves over the coming weeks will, of course, be a key in determining whether or not the Government decides to go ahead with a second issue later in the year and, if so, on what terms.

The pressure for the Government to experiment with index-linked stocks in the capital market has been building up for some time. Although restricted issues of index-linked "Granny Bonds" have been available to personal savers for some years, with the age restriction coming down from 65 to 50, the Government had previously shied away from larger issues of index-linked debt to major institutional investors.

There was a strong feeling that the extension of debt indexation would be seen both as a weakening of resolve in the battle against inflation and as a move that could have wide implications for the corporate sector and the financial system as a whole.

Even now, the initial issue of index-linked Treasury stock has been confined to pension funds. It is not yet clear whether the Government will eventually open up this market to other long-term investors.

The go-ahead for the present issue has come after a steady fall in the annual rate of inflation over recent months, a tough Budget, and the growing feeling that, if inflation should move back to more normal levels over the long term, high coupon conventional debt will prove unnecessarily expensive to service.

At yesterday's weekly Treasury Bill tender, the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted eased from 11.58 to 11.53 per cent. The Bank decided not to give notice of any dealing rates for next week, a decision consistent with its recent moves towards allowing market forces a greater influence in the determination of short-term interest rates.

In the City, attitudes towards indexation tend to be ambivalent. Although many of the arguments put forward in favour of the indexation of long-term financial contracts are accepted, there is also a strong feeling that indexation could tempt governments into more inflationary policies, and to hold down short-term interest rates at times when they should clearly be raising them.

On a more conventional note, the Bank of England announced yesterday the offer of £1,000m of Treasury 11¼ per cent 1985 stock next Wednesday.

The stock is being offered at a minimum tender price of £96.50 per cent, at which level it produces a flat yield of 11.92 per cent and a gross redemption yield of 12.6 per cent. The stock is payable as. to £15 per cent on application; £15 per cent on May 8; and the balance on June 12.

This will give the Government funds over the April, May and June banking months, part of which will go towards the refinancing of the £900m Exchequer 8¼ per cent 1981 issue, due for redemption on the day of the final call.

# IMF team criticizes Italian economy

From John Earle
Rome, March 27

In a critical assessment of the Italian economy, a team from the International Monetary Fund has appealed to the Government to trim the system of automatically indexed wage increases, to put public spending in order, and to subsidize industries in crisis only when they have prospects of returning to profitability.

The criticisms are made in a letter, leaked to the press today, from Mr Alan Whittome, of Britain, head of the mission which has been reviewing the outlook, to Senator Beniamino Andreatta, Minister of the Treasury.

Mr Whittome, writing after last weekend's devaluation of the lira and emergency rise in the discount rate, said he saw great difficulties ahead for Italy after two satisfactory years, unless certain basic tendencies were modified.

Inflation, around 20 per cent for 18 months, risked being double that of Italy's trading partners for this and next year, and the deficit in the balance of payments—2.5 per cent of gross national product in 1980—was a cause of serious anxiety.

The team thought it was desirable to modify the mechanism of indexed wage increases at least to eliminate the impact of price increases caused by imports.

This should be accompanied by moderation in wage rises in new labour contracts, the removal of obstacles to higher productivity, more flexible use of labour and greater differentiation in salaries.

These are points which Senator Andreatta and employers' representatives are pressing the unions to accept, and it was assumed in political circles that the nominally confidential letter was leaked by his ministry.

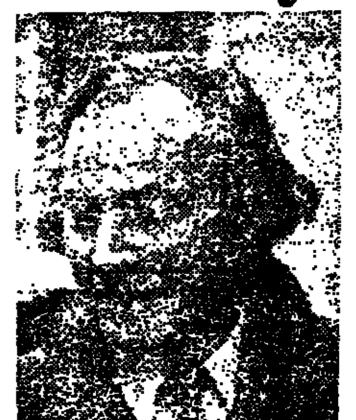
Mr Whittome was, however, also critical of the Government's record in public spending, saying a big effort for containment was essential.

He said that in the last six months about 27,000,000m lire (£11,840m) had been added to public spending obligations, or about 7 per cent of gross national product.

Much of this was the result of wage and pension increases allowed as the result of pressure from sectorial lobbies, but these only raised the likelihood of further demands from other groups. The Government must find the necessary determination to break this vicious circle.

Mr Whittome found further worries in recent increases of allocation for industries in crisis, both in the public and private sectors. He stressed such allocations should be accompanied by measures to ensure a return to profitability in the long term, under conditions of international competitiveness.

The changes in economic policy which the Government proposed would give time for reflection. In the past, the cost of frequent stop-go policies had been high. The risk of new stop-go episodes was real, he said.


Mr Alan Whittome: Real risk of new stop-go episodes.

## Pearson move on Fairey deal

By Catherine Gunn

S. Pearson & Son, the industrial, financial and publishing group, has instructed its accountants and solicitors to advise on any claims it may have arising from its £22m acquisition of Fairey Holdings from the National Enterprise Board last July.

Fairey, an engineering company, is believed to have fallen short of the revised £4m profit forecast made at the time of the acquisition for the year to December 31 1980, and may have lost money during that period. No one was available at the NEB to comment last night.

Mr Alan Whitaker, finance director of Pearson, when asked if Fairey had made a loss in 1980, said: "We could not have put out a statement like this if they had met their forecast."

Pearson will now wait for reports on Fairey from Deloitte Haskins & Sells, its accountant, and D. J. Freeman, its solicitor, before deciding whether to take further action.

Fairey was acquired through Royal Doulton, a wholly-owned subsidiary of S. Pearson & Son, which originally offered £24m for the engineering company, beating a £19.5m offer from Hambros Bank. However, the price was reduced to £22m in August when it emerged that the NEB forecast of around £5m was overoptimistic.

Pearson prepared a revised profits forecast for Fairey of "not less than £4m" before expected redundancy costs of £500,000 for the year to the end of 1980.

## 2,000 jobs at risk from Enkalon plant closure in Northern Ireland

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

British Enkalon's nylon and polyester plant at Antrim, the largest remaining synthetic textiles factory left in Northern Ireland, could close with the loss of more than 2,000 jobs unless it gets government assistance.

British Enkalon, which is part of Akzo, the Dutch chemicals and textiles group, yesterday issued three months' protective notice to nearly 1,900 workers at Antrim. Other workers are already on notices due to expire in June.

Cutbacks in textiles, cycle manufacture and automotive engineering yesterday brought a further 800 redundancies. TI Raleigh is likely to close its Worksop, Nottinghamshire, cycle manufacturing plant, Crane Fruehauf's lorry trailer plant at Oldham, Lancashire, is to shut and 140 jobs will be lost at the Huntingdon factory of Silent Channel Products, motor mouldings manufacturers. Courtaulds is closing its Park Mill at Bolton, Lancashire, with the loss of 160 jobs.

Talks on possible emergency aid for British Enkalon were progressing, the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce said. The company, which has been spending heavily on modernization, has had heavy trading losses for nearly six years.

The unfavourable trading environment for synthetic textile and carpet yarn is blamed, particularly the recession in the British textiles industry. Cheap imports, particularly from the United States, have also hit the company's sales.

In Northern Ireland the synthetic fibre industry was affected last year when polyester operation in Carrickfergus, Co Antrim; Du Pont closed an acrylic fibres plant at Londonderry, co Derry and ICI Fibres stopped production of polyester at Kilroot.

TI Raleigh, particularly affected by cheap imports and the strength of sterling, is looking at an alternative plan to reduce operations by half with a loss of 100 jobs. Two months ago 650 jobs were lost at the company's main plant at Nottingham.

The closing of its Crane Fruehauf plant at Royton, Oldham, will mean a loss of 325 jobs. The company blames the recession. It has suffered losses of £5m.

On Monday 3,500 Ulster tobacco workers employed at the Gallaher factories in Belfast and Ballymena, co Antrim, will go on short-time working.

Both will go on a four-day week on account of pre-budget stocking by retailers and the tax increase on cigarettes and tobacco.

## Barclays says strike caused disruption

By Margareta Pagano
Financial Staff

Barclays Bank admitted last night that the 24-hour strike by Banking Insurance and Finance Union members at its two computer centres had disrupted normal working conditions.

A spokesman said that although customer accounts were updated the information and bank statements did not leave the Wythenshawe and Gloucester centres. These will reach branch offices on Monday and work should be cleared by Tuesday. All Barclaybank dispensing machines operated normally.

Bifu claimed that 75 per cent of the 250 employees at Wythenshawe, Cheshire, did not cross the picket lines and the same number did not enter the Gloucester centre. The only work carried out was on site before the strike began.

Mr Leif Mills, Bifu general secretary, said last night the bank had processed the information tapes by delivering them before the strike began at 4 pm on Thursday and by bringing management from elsewhere to operate the machines.

But Barclays said that about 50 per cent of the computer operators had worked. About one-third reported for the evening and night shifts and 90 per cent started the day shift at 8 am yesterday.

"With this level of manning since 4 pm we have been able to complete all the work of updating customers' accounts. But the information and bank statements will be hampered as expected", a bank spokesman said.

"We expected full disruption but are satisfied that we have been able to lessen the impact." The bank denied that management were brought in.

Mr Mills said that "stage two" of the industrial action would depend on the results of a secret ballot among clerical staff at branches and cash centres which will be known next Friday.

The results of the messenger staff ballot, particularly those in the City, will also be known. Decisions will then be taken on another 24-hour strike, work-to-rule and overtime.

Bifu wants an inflation-linked offer of 13 per cent while the employers are offering 10 per cent. The Clearing Bank Union—the other main union—has also rejected 10 per cent and is balloting its members.

A report yesterday by a "bank spokesman" saying that all staff will be sent home without pay if the strike gets worse, causing the banks to lose touch with customers' accounts, has been denied by the federation.

## Polish crisis unsettles gold

By Frances Williams

Tension in Poland unnerved world financial markets yesterday, sending investors scurrying to put their money into gold and the dollar.

Gold soared to more than $550 an ounce in New York, its highest level since late January, after President Reagan expressed fears that yesterday's four-hour national strike in Poland could lead to Russian intervention.

The price eased in European trading after profit-taking and the strength of the dollar and dollar interest rates prompted some selling. It fell back further in the afternoon when it became clear that the strike in Poland had passed off without incident.

In a thin market, gold ended trading unchanged from Thursday at $539.50.

The dollar too finished the day well below its best levels. Overnight in New York and the Far East it had surged ahead against all European currencies, including sterling, on fears over the Polish crisis.

The Deutsche mark was particularly weak, reflecting the fact that it is Poland's largest Western creditor.

At one stage the dollar had gained more than 3 pfennigs, rising to above DM2.14. But in thin and nervous European trading it moved erratically and closed in London only 50 points up at DM2.1160. The Deutsche mark was helped by publication in the afternoon of improved West German trade figures for January.

Firmer Eurodollar deposit rates, and the Federal Reserve Board chairman's expressed intention to maintain tight control of United States money supply growth, kept the dollar strong against most other currencies, notably the pound, which lost 2¼ cents to close at $2.2280.

## New savings issue to be launched in May

By Margaret Stone

A new 21st issue of National Savings Certificates is to go on sale on May 11 to replace the 19th issue which is bringing in about £80m a week. The revamped issue of "Granny" bonds, launched in November, was the 20th.

The new issue will be sold in £10 units, with a maximum individual holding of £5,000, and will be worth £15.40 after five years. This represents an overall compound interest rate of 9.02 per cent, equivalent to 12.9 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers.

The departure of the 19th issue, which is likely to be withdrawn on May 9, has been expected for some time. Paying 10.3 per cent net or 14.7 per cent gross, its return is outstandingly competitive now that interest rates in general are falling. The issue, launched in February 1980, has attracted £1,300m in savings.

Normally, the Chancellor uses his Budget speech an an opportunity to announce a new issue of National Savings Certificates. Absence of such an announcement this year came as a surprise.

The sceptics felt that the Government had deliberately held its hand till after the building societies had announced by how much they intended cutting their investment rates.

In the event the societies brought the share rate down from 9.25 per cent (13.14 per cent gross) to 8.5 per cent (12.14 per cent), four days later.

The Government yesterday specified the cut that would be applied to the interest rate on the National Savings Bank investment account. The current 15 per cent interest rate will be trimmed to 13 per cent on May 1.

Both the investment account and the new 21st issue of savings certificates will keep a competitive edge over bank deposits and building society shares. At the moment, "Granny" bonds, the third plank in the Government's campaign for personal savings, are languishing a little, with sales now down to under £30m a week.

But on April 6 a new wave of investors, the recently qualifying 50 to 60 year olds, will be able to buy these index-linked certificates. A rush is expected.

Personal Investment and Finance, page 18

## Hughes looks set to beat Plessey for £20m order

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The contract for key air-defence radar installations for the Royal Air Force may go to an American company, Hughes Aircraft, which is said to have put in the lowest bid.

If these unofficial reports are true, Hughes would automatically be given the £20m order in preference to Britain's Plessey, which has put in a joint bid with ITT Gilfillan of the United States. This is because the Ministry of Defence has opted for Nato funding for much of the contract and Nato rules say that the lowest bidder must receive the award other things being equal.

"Other things being equal" means that the various bids must be first assessed as technically acceptable. Three bids were received for the MoD contract—from Plessey/ITT, Hughes, and Thomson-CSF of France. All apparently met the technical requirements.

The Ministry of Defence appears to be delaying its decision, and the bidders have been asked to extend the period of validity of their quotations to mid-April.

Last year, a £10m contract for two RAF radars for Scottish sites was awarded to General Electric of the United States. The present order will be for East-coast radar sites; a third round of orders will follow. If

## Tough line on steel aid by EEC ministers

From Peter Norman
Brussels, March 27

EEC industry ministers agreed today that aid to the steel industry should be given only to companies engaged in restructuring that will lead to a drop in the Community's productive capacity.

But because of Italian resistance, they failed to set a deadline for the gradual phasing out of state aids.

M Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, said that the meeting of the council of ministers on the steel industry, which lasted until 4 am on Friday had made progress towards reconciling the differing viewpoints of member states.

Nobody was in favour of granting aids just to absorb losses, he said. Aid must be bound up with restructuring.

M Thorn made it clear that the Commission and the council of ministers have a lot to do if a comprehensive steel policy for the EEC is to be concluded by the end of June. A code for state aids has still to be drawn up while a timetable will have to be worked out for winding-down aid.

M Thorn said he thought the convergence achieved in the meeting would help the steel companies to reach a voluntary pact. The Eurofer club of large steel concerns that accounts for 80 per cent of Community production is due to meet in Luxembourg on Sunday and Monday to discuss the issue after making some progress towards agreement last weekend.

The ministers concluded that production capacity must be reduced and that any new capacity should be compensated for by the simultaneous closure of equivalent plant in the same company or group of companies, or in the framework of an agreement between companies.

They decided that no aids should be given to companies that increased capacity for specific products where there was no growth in demand.

It was agreed that the Commission should have access to better information on the steel industry so that it could have a fuller insight into restructuring, the workings of aids and investment programmes.

M Thorn said that the governments realized that steel prices had to rise if the industry was to be put back on a sound footing. European prices are between 10 and 15 per cent below those in Japan and the United States.

The Commission was given the go-ahead to act more strictly to prevent companies from charging unrealistically low prices.

**Privatization moves:** The British Steel Corporation yesterday took the first steps towards privatization of some of its activities by recasting three of its operations into limited companies.

## BSC gets $23m order from Korea

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, March 27

The British Steel Corporation has secured a contract worth more than $23m (£10m) to supply steel for the Pusan subway in South Korea, in the face of fierce competition from the Japanese.

This was an unexpected triumph for British Steel, considering Japan's proximity to Korea and the fact that it is the world's largest steel producer.

The BSC will supply 54,600 tonnes of structural steel at an average of $407.329 a tonne. The total contract value, including financial charges, is $23.034m and 85 per cent of this will be financed by a loan from a British consortium of banks, headed by Lloyds.

## Fed chief reiterates need for restraint

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 27

The recent fall in American interest rates should not be viewed as indicating any relaxation in the central bank's efforts to control the money supply, Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve system said. He said the Fed intended monetary restraint to be strong, visible and sustained.

Interest rates are continuing to weaken in line with evidence of a general softening in economic activity. The department of commerce announced today that the composite index of leading economic indicators fell in February for the third consecutive month. The index is widely viewed as a useful guide to the economy's future short-term performance.

But recent declines in the index have been modest, with a fall of 0.3 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in February and falls of 0.6 per cent and 0.1 per cent in January and December respectively. This does not suggest that the economy is heading for a recession as sharp and as severe as in the second quarter of 1980.

Mr Volcker told the budget committee of the House of Representatives that it would be misleading to suggest that the cuts in interest rates had resulted from changes in Fed policies. The Fed was determined to reduce inflation by means of tight money policies, he said.

Mr Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said in a speech this week that big budget cuts were necessary and the Fed alone could not succeed in defeating inflation. The very same message was delivered by Mr Volcker to Congress today.

Congress had to cut spending "unflinchingly", he said, and it simply could not do enough in terms of reducing public spending. Firm action on this front, together with consistent monetary polices, would reduce inflation expectations, which would in turn reduce interest rates and wage demands.

Wage increases around the current United States level of 10 to 12 per cent were not consistent with bringing down the inflation rate, he said. Mr Volcker was doubtful if restraint could be attained before raising expectations of greater price stability.

**Money supply.** United States money supply M-1B declined $1,500m in the week ended March 18, to a seasonally adjusted $420,600m. The M-1A aggregate fell $2,100m to $363,700m from a revised $365,800m.

### Murdoch group sells local titles to Reed International for £10.6m

## Britain's oldest newspaper changes hands

By Peter Wilson-Smith

News International, the newspaper group headed by Mr Rupert Murdoch, is to sell all its local newspapers in Britain to Reed International in a deal worth £10.6m.

Terms have been reached in principle for News International to take 4,700,000 Reed shares (down 2p yesterday at 266p) in exchange for its local newspaper subsidiary, The Berrow's Organisation, whose titles include *Berrow's Worcester Journal*—founded in 1690 and the oldest continuously published newspaper in the country.

News International owns *The Sun* and *News of the World*. Last month it also bought Times Newspapers Holdings, which publishes *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, and lost an estimated £13.8m pre-tax in 1980.

The sale of Berrow's has been viewed in some quarters as a cash-raising exercise, but News indicated yesterday that it did not plan to sell the Reed shares in the foreseeable future.

The explanation for the sale was that News had received a good offer from Reed and decided to sell because its own management was fully occupied with the national newspapers.

Berrow's has 35 paid titles and six freesheets concentrated in the South Midlands and South-west of England. Profits, between £1.5m to £2m in recent years, were £1.56m in 1980 on sales of £11m. On the basis of a full tax charge, the sale values Berrow's at just over 14 times earnings.

Mr David Cormie, finance director of Reed, said the group had always been interested in increasing its interest in local newspapers. Although Reed owns several national newspapers, including the *Daily Mirror* and the *Sunday People*, it has only 11 weekly local papers.

Because of this, both sides are relaxed about the likely outcome of a reference to the Monopolies Commission. The deal is conditional on the consent of Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, and under the 1973 Fair Trading Act a reference to the Commission is usually automatic where the combined daily circulation of newspapers owned and being bought exceeds 500,000.

Mr Cormie would not disclose the tangible worth of the assets Reed is buying, although he said it was fair to assume that the price included more for goodwill than tangible assets. City sources believe that the net tangible asset value of Berrow's is around £3m to £4m.

From GT.

# Rising income and real capital growth

13·7%

**income***




**total growth***

(capital plus income)

*ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES SINCE 1975

As the table shows, GT Income Fund has consistently and substantially outperformed inflation. Over the past 1, 2, 4 and 6 years, the growth in the value of units combined with income have far outstripped growth in the Retail Price Index and the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary share index.

**% increase over the past years**

| | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase in value (dividends reinvested). | +32.7 | +43.5 | +141.9 | +304.2 |
| Increase in income | + 5.9 | +27.6 | +80.0 | +115.5 |
| Increase in RPI | +15.5 | +35.6 | +67.1 | +140.7 |
| Increase in FT index | +20.8 | +11.2 | +58.9 | +279.2 |

(Various periods to 31st December 1980)

**GT Income Fund**

The Fund is invested mainly in UK equities and has succeeded in combining increasing income with good capital growth. Over the last six years, the total return (capital & income) has risen by 26.2% p.a. and dividends have increased by an average of 13.7% p.a.

Inflation means that high income today is of no use unless it is even higher tomorrow. GT Income Fund aims to invest in companies producing dividends that should continue to grow, coupled with prospects for above-average capital growth.

**Beating Inflation**

The record of the Income Fund shows that the growth in income and capital has beaten inflation over the past 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

It is not surprising, therefore, that GT Income Fund ranks as one of the top performing trusts of its kind.

Although past performance is no guarantee of future success, it is a useful guide to determine trends.

**Facts about GT Unit Managers**

Part of the GT Management Group, which manages £650 million, GT Unit Managers looks after about £40 million of unit trust funds and has an outstanding investment record.

GT Unit Trusts consistently rank among the top performers and, in the past three years GT has twice achieved the distinction of managing the best performing Unit Trust in the country.

Last year, GT's Income Fund was the second best performer in its sector (per Planned Savings) and we believe that its prospects for growth in 1981 remain above average.

| GT Funds | GT Fund Performance % gain | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 year | 2 years | 4 years |
| GT Far East & General | +91.6 | +108.3 | – |
| GT Income | +32.7 | +43.5 | +141.9 |
| GT Capital | +41.1 | +82.3 | +164.2 |
| GT International | +46.4 | +61.5 | +132.4 |
| GT US & General | +48.1 | +72.5 | +68.4 |
| GT Pension Exempt | +53.0 | +143.9 | – |
| GT Japan & General | +35.1 | +13.0 | +64.9 |

Performance Figures: Planned Savings

*Source: Planned Savings (various periods to 31st December, 1980)

**How to invest**

Unit trusts are a long-term investment. They are not suitable for money which may be needed at short notice.

The aim of the fund is long-term capital growth and increasing income.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

To invest in the GT Income Fund, please fill in the form below and send it to us with your cheque.

**General information**

Trustee Lloyds Bank Limited, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS. The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and qualifies as a "wider range" investment. The offer price of units on 24 March was 228.7p and estimated gross yield 8.1%. Applications will be acknowledged and certificates will be issued within six weeks. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price. An annual charge of ¾% + V.A.T. of the capital value of the Fund is deducted from the gross income of the Fund to defray management expenses. Subject to this annual charge and net of tax, income is allocated to unitholders each 21 April and 21 October. (First payment in response to this advertisement will be 21 October). Units may be sold back at any time at the bid price ruling on receipt of your renounced certificate and payment will normally be made in seven days. Prices of units and yield are quoted in the National Press and following an initial purchase, they may be bought in multiples of ten. Commission of 1¼% is paid to recognised agents out of the initial charge. Rates are available on request. The managers are GT Unit Managers Ltd., 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2. Registered in London No. 903827. Members of the Unit Trust Association. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

G.T. INCOME FUND
GT Unit Managers Limited, Park House, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7DJ. 01-628 8131.

I/We wish to invest the sum of £ (minimum £500) in Units of G.T. INCOME FUND at the price ruling on the day you receive this application.
I/We enclose a cheque payable to G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.
An account cannot be opened in the name of a minor but an application may be made by an adult and the account designated, i.e. 'A', 'B' or with the minor's initials.

Signature ____
(In case of joint applications all must sign and provide names and addresses on a separate sheet)

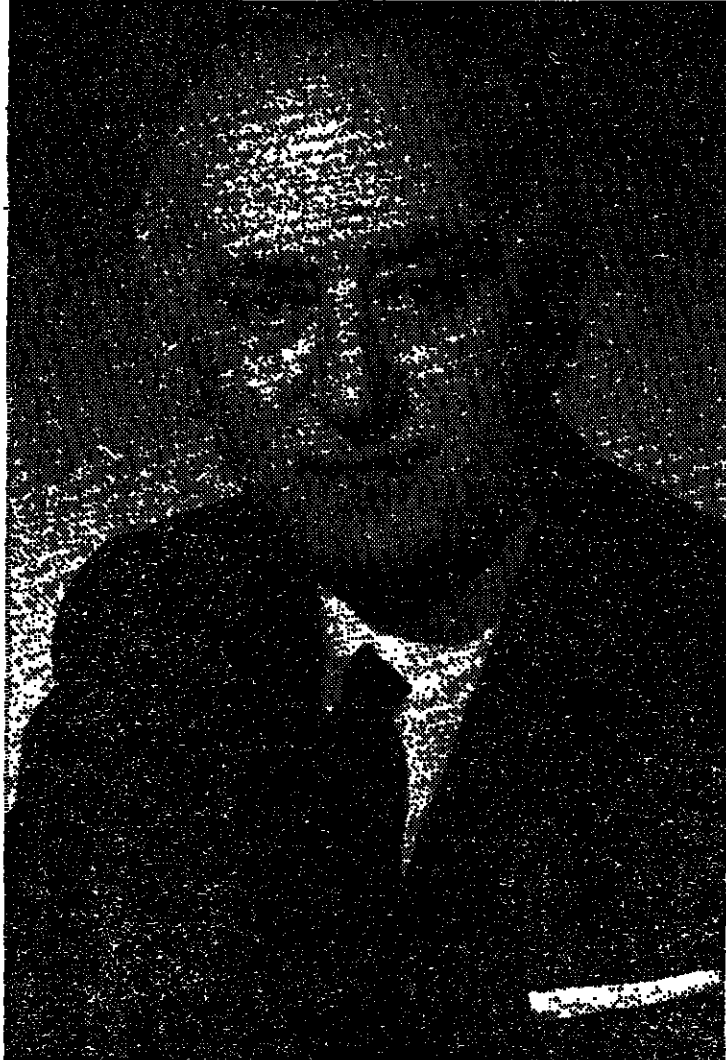
Full Christian Names ____
BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE (please state Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

Surname ____

Address ____

T 28/3

**G.T. UNIT MANAGERS**

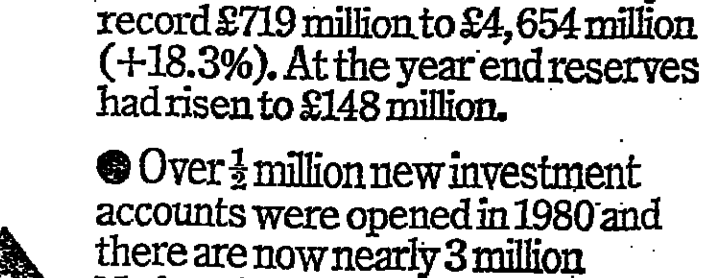


# "1980 was another record year for Nationwide. Mortgages approved exceeded £1,000 million for the first time."

*Sir Herbert Ashworth, Chairman of Nationwide Building Society, addressed the Annual General Meeting of members of the Society in London on Friday 27 March.*

**The following are points from Sir Herbert's speech:**

- New loans totalled more than £1,000 million in 1980. Over 66,000 loans were made: half of these to first time buyers and over a third on property over 50 years old.
- Record investment receipts of £2,188 million in 1980.
- Nationwide assets increased by a record £719 million to £4,654 million (+18.3%). At the year end reserves had risen to £148 million.
- Over ½ million new investment accounts were opened in 1980 and there are now nearly 3 million Nationwide members.




Please call in at any of our 1,000 branches or agency branches for your free copy of our 1980 Report and details of our services for investors and borrowers.

Head Office: New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW.
Funds exceed £4,650 million. Authorised for investment by trustees. Member of the Building Societies Association.



Taxation

# Personal pensions—act now

Since the Finance Act 1980, the retirement annuity or personal pension plan has become one of the most potent tax planning devices available. It can now be used for CTT planning, school fees, house purchase, partnership funding, life assurance and health insurance, investment planning, pure income tax saving as well as, of course, providing a lump sum and income at retirement.

You can now invest up to 17½ per cent of net relevant earnings into a personal pension plan and, in effect, receive income tax relief at your highest rate on the premium.

The rules which govern when you actually get the tax relief for a premium are full of traps; partly this is because we are in a transitional period when one set of rules is disappearing and a new set has already come into force. The position is not helped by the fact that the legislation itself is rather obscure and that the Inland Revenue's interpretation has changed recently.

The basic rule is that tax relief on premiums is normally available against assessable income in the year that the premium is paid. However, it is possible under the new rules to pay a premium and then elect to have the tax relief applied against the assessment for a previous tax year.

So, if you make an election in writing, you can ask for a premium paid in 1980-81 to be relieved against the assessable income of the previous year, that is 1979-80. But, if you had no net relevant earnings whatsoever in the previous tax year, you can elect to carry back the relief to the year before that. So a premium paid in 1980-81 could be relieved against income for 1978-79, if there were no net relevant earnings at all assessable in 1979-80.

Then there are the old rules that are being phased out, and this is where the Inland Revenue's change of mind has taken place. The position is now as follows. Where a premium is treated as having been paid before April 5, 1981, then a taxpayer can elect to receive the tax relief on the pension contributions against the earnings in a year that is still "open", which can be as far as six years back.

This could be useful if it allows you to take tax relief on a year earlier than 1979-80. The rule says that you can receive tax relief against the earlier year if the contribution is made within six months after the date on which the tax assessment for the relevant year becomes final and conclusive.

The new carry-back provisions can be used in conjunction with these old rules but only where the six-month period ends on or after April 5, 1981. If, for example, an assessment for 1978-79 becomes final and conclusive on March 1, 1981, so long as the election to carry back is made by August 31, 1981, and a premium is paid before April 5, 1982, the tax relief can be carried back to the 1978-79 tax year.

Until Hambro Life discovered this change in the Revenue's attitude a few weeks ago, it was generally believed that April 5 was an absolute deadline for relating back to that were still "open".

Remember, the personal sion plan is, for most pe the best way of creating a for retirement. You get relief on your initial invest into the fund. The fund is not subject to income t capital gains tax, which n that it is likely to perform stantially better than ord direct investments; and fi when you start drawing pension at any time betw 60 and 75 or by stages in tween, you receive a substa tax-free lump sum plus ea income for the rest of your

Furthermore, in r months one life office another has announced faci to borrow from the pe fund although usually not than £5,000. This means the funds are not locke until retirement age; and denly the personal pension has a variety of other use you can afford to be les hibited about the level of miums you pay because can, in an emergency get hands on the money earlie

## A nine-point checklist

- Any non-pensionable earnings can be a basis for making a personal pension plan premium; so this is the investment that could take a lot of the point out of trying to evade tax on a part-time job.
- Check whether you have any net relevant earnings for past years where you have not used up your full entitlement to pay personal pension plan premium. Remember, you can go back six years from the year in which you are treated as having made the investment. So for a premium you paid this year you can go back to 1974-75 and for a premium you pay next year but elect to have treated as if you paid before April 6 you can also go back to 1974-75.
- You will normally get tax relief in the year you pay the premium, but if you make an election in writing, you can have it treated as being paid in the immediately previous tax year or in certain circumstances in an earlier year.
- You should try to get the tax relief in the year that you are likely to be paying the highest marginal rates of tax.
- In general, if your marginal rates of tax are about the same for each available year for which you can make a premium payment, you should probably make the election for the earlier year rather than the later one; you might even be in line for a repayment of tax.
- If you have some net relevant earnings and your main financial priority is pure life insurance cover, consider using personal pension plan term assurance—because of the tax relief, it is probably the cheapest form of insurance you can buy.
- If you are taking out (or already have) life cover under a personal pension plan, consider arranging it so that it can form part of your CTT planning. The benefits can be paid free of CTT to anybody. In any event, it is probably better to have the policy written in trust, even if the intended beneficiary is your *husband or wife, because* the proceeds would then be received without having to wait *for probate.*
- Under no circumstances pay a premium on which you cannot get tax relief—you will not be able to carry forward unrelieved premium to a year (as used to be the Normally, it is probably w keep some potential reli hand and not tie too mu your payments into a premium contracts that difficult and expensive to
- If you do decide that need to draw on your pe fund by way of the so-c "loan back" facility, tr make sure that it is for a fying purpose where you tax relief on the loan an remember that at some you will have to pay back loan.

Danby Bloch c
Raymond Godfr

Maintenance payments

# Why the tax rules need an overhaul

For years the single parent lobby has campaigned against the complicated formulae used by the Inland Revenue in taxing maintenance payments. People just do not understand the rules, they claim—not, at least, without the help of expensive accountants and lawyers—a sore point with hard-up mums.

Worse, misunderstandings about the tax rules on maintenance add fuel to the flames of marital discord, as any solicitor will tell you.

The present rules complicate even the most ordinary case. And anything out of the ordinary may be almost impossible to resolve, as Edinburgh teacher Mr David Stock found.

He wrote to us: "I have separated from a foreign wife who now resides back in Turkey with my four-year-old son. I believe that if I make payments of £200 a month under a legal settlement then the tax man should, once informed, give me an allowance to claw back the tax on this sum and my wife get the full £200.

"Living in Britain and wholly maintaining my son I should be able to draw some form of child benefit. My wife gets no child benefit from the Turkish state."

Mr Stock is in a muddle—and who can blame him. His tax office in Edinburgh tells him that his case is so rare that nobody really knows what to do about it. One woman there remarked that he was silly to bother about how his separated wife could claim back the £60 a month he deducts for tax relief.

"All some tax man has done is, quite wrongly I believe, to send me a notice of codification which gives me a married person's allowance for the year after separation. I hear nothing of any tax allowance for a dependent child. My wife, meantime, can do nothing to claim her full £200 a month."

*His first problem—which the tax man has resolved to his own satisfaction but clearly not Mr Stock's—is the status of the financial agreement between him and his wife. Married man's allowance can be claimed in the years after separation only if the maintenance payments are voluntary.*

As far as Mr Stock was concerned the agreement he signed, drawn up by two sets of lawyers, witnessed and registered as a legal document was a legally binding one. It is very common for solicitors to draw up such agreements between parties as soon as they split, in order to achieve the most tax-efficient method of support.

But Mr Stock's tax office has given him the married man's allowance—treating his agreement as a voluntary one. No one has explained this important point to Mr Stock himself, who is clearly under the impression that his maintenance agreement is, for tax purposes, a legally binding one.

From the decision of the tax authorities dramatic fiscal consequences flow. His payments would cost him less net if he could deduct tax at the standard rate, rather than have the married man's allowance. Under the tax rules you cannot have both.



Mr David Stock: in a muddle.

If he should divorce, as he plans to do, the fact that the Inland Revenue seems to be treating his agreement as a voluntary one has severe repercussions. He will lose even his married man's allowance, since this is given only for voluntary payments when separated. If you are divorced, there is no relief on voluntary payments at all. He would get no tax relief on his his £200 payment a month.

Clearly, the answer is that Mr Stock should establish the binding nature of his agreement either by pursuing it with the tax office or changing the agreement. But that will not help his wife and son, who will then receive their £200 minus £60, and there is apparently no way of reclaiming the money from the Inland Revenue it are domiciled outside United Kingdom.

Fortunately, the Tu authorities do not tax mai ance, otherwise there v really be a problem, since t is no double taxation agree between the two countries she might have to pay ta what she received.

There is no way, either. Mr Stock can claim any allowance, even though h fully supporting his son. C benefit, the weekly cash b fit that replaced the old sys of family allowances plus c tax reliefs, is paid only to th with custody of children li in this country.

There remains the resi child tax relief, of £100-£16 the 1981/82 tax year (dep ing on age and irrespective the number of children), wh can be claimed in some circ stances by those suppor offspring abroad. But this being phased out entirely the tax year 1982/83.

Mr Stock's problem created only because he wa to look after his wife and ch in the most efficient fashio are complicated because wife lives overseas, but e ignoring that and looking the muddle of the United Ki dom tax system you are led the conclusion that in a divo prone era the system of tax maintenance desperately ne simplification.

Margar
Drummon

National Savings

## Buy before rates are cut

At last the Department of National Savings has come clean about the interest rate cuts planned for both the investment account ("invac") of the National Savings Bank and the replacement of the nineteenth issue of National Savings certificates.

The vague announcement in the Budget that the invac rate would be cut on May 1 has been given substance. The reduction will be the widely predicted drop from 15 per cent to 13 per cent. Investors who get their money in by next Tuesday will earn 15 per cent on it for the month of April; investments made in April do not qualify for interest until May.

Once interest rates began to ease it was only a matter of time before the nineteenth issue, paying 14.7 per cent gross to basic rate taxpayers and more to higher rate payers, would be withdrawn. Well, now we know. It goes on May 9 to be replaced by the less attractive twenty-first issue yielding 9.02 per cent (12.9 per cent gross).

If you have not yet bought your full tranche (maximum holding is £5,000) of the nineteenth issue, do so quickly. It is a very attractive offer and although it is more than likely that it will not be withdrawn until May 9, the Saturday before its successor goes on sale, there is no guarantee of this.

(Note: The second issue of granny bonds was the twentieth issue to go on sale).

Investor's week

## Chancellor stirs the market

It has been well said (which in why I say it again) that share buyers are already counting the profits and dividends to be made and colelcted in the next boom. So the *FT* Index of 488 industrial shares has surged to a peak, the *FT All-Share* index is nudging its high and even the *FT* Index of 30 leading stocks rose this week from 500.9 to 521.3.

One more burst of buying and we will be back where we were on May 4, 1979, when the newly *elected* "*Iron Lady*" carried it *to* a record 558.6.

At this point opinions diverge. Fools, trying to be wise, confuse the stock market with economics and both with politics. Shares rise strongly when the economy is turning, and start fading as the economy climbs upward. It may be, as the Chancellor's critics aver, that the economy will recover only weakly.

So it might, but for the moment all markets have to decide is whether Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary, are right in identifying an upturn in the next few months. On this particular point nearly every observer says they are right. If so, the time to worry about the present up-swing is mid-summer or the autumn.

By then we will decide whether inflation is still coming down or starting to go up, whether or not the Chancellor is being panicked into a vote cadging Budget which could be bad news for gilt-edged; and whether or not industry has scrapped so much capacity in the slump that a low ceiling has been put on its profits when demand picks up.

We will also know something else. The £1,000m of index linked Treasury stock 1996, inflation proofing without tears, was oversubscribed. The Government may launch more such stocks. Now institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and the like may have £11,000m to invest in the future this year. Apart from gilt-edged, they can spend it on forei shares as well as United Ki dom equities and property, the Prudential Corporation c with a will last year.

Unless the suply of conc tional gilt-edged dwindles, series of inflation proof stocks will almost surely siph money away from ordina shares. I say almost, becau the Government could yet c public spending or suck in lot of National Savings.

Meanwhile, we listened the Chancellor, smiled at Wa Street,'s eight-year high an took company news in ot stride.

Lucas Industries, in vehicl and fashionable aerospac turned profits of £12.3m int pre-tax losses of £27.47m i the half year to January, bu the directors maintained th dividend in the hope of bette times. The shares danced.

Coates Bros, in printing ink and chemicals, thinks it ha touched bottom after a fal but it can see no sign of up turn. The dividend was mair tained, and up went the shares

Arthur Bell, the "Afor y go" whisky group, hoisted profits and paid more. T shares rose with relief. Ta over tittle tattle tickled th shares in Rothman Inter national, the tobacco group and for a time Royal Bank o Scotland, rode high on suspi cions of a counter bidder fo Standard Chartered.

Savoy shares were jolly in the hope that TrusthouseForte might succeed in buying the group. But there is always something going the other way. Insurances were upset by huge underwriting losses from Prudential and Eagle Star.

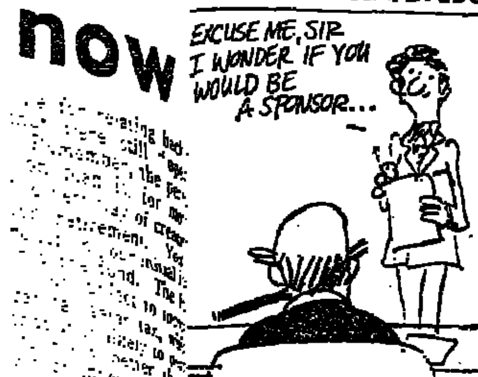
Peter Wainwright

**MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK**

| Year's high | Year's low | Company | Change | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Rises** | | |
| 39p | 25p | Bemrose | 6p to 39p | Yr's figs:recovery hopes |
| 420p | 272p | Bestobell | 58p to 420p | Good year's profits |
| 242p | 171p | Bowater | 26p to 238p | Sale of subsidiary |
| 95p | 69p | Henlys | 14p to 95p | Bid rumours |
| 197p | 159p | Lucas Inds | 19p to 183p | Div held despite loss |
| | | **Falls** | | |
| 102p | 68p | Brown & Jacks'n | 20p to 68p | Figs next month |
| 57p | 44p | Cope Allman | 2p to 45p | Int loss: no div |
| 261p | 229p | Eagle Star | 24p to 234p | Underwriting losses |
| 332p | 255p | Plessey | 9p to 318p | Order book fears |
| 257p | 209p | Prudential | 17p to 238p | Underwriting losses |

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HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH BY ROSS











Property bonds

# Building on firm foundations

In the face of the recession, property as an investment has held up remarkably well, showing a steady growth throughout. The general view of property bond fund managers is that this steady growth will continue with no dramatic ups or downs in the foreseeable future.

The property market — at least "prime properties" — has shrugged off the combination of high interest rates and recession. Instead it has focused on property values and rental growth.

It is the familiar story of demand for prime properties far outstripping the supply that has held up values, with the result that the yields have not risen from their historically low levels. Yields on first class shops and offices, at best, are still around 3.5 per cent and per cent respectively.

Financial institutions, such as insurance companies and pension funds, still have vast amounts of cash ready to commit to the property market. As one investment fund manager put it, if you put a prime property on the market you are knocked over in the rush of hopeful buyers.

For this reason, fund managers do not expect to see yields on such properties rise—with an accompanying fall in property values—from their present levels.

While the market for first class properties remains exceptionally strong, the "secondary" property market—shops and offices which are not in particularly good locations—has weakened over the last year. The extent of the weakness depends on the properties. The best secondary properties which almost classify as "prime properties" have in general, escaped this setback.

Industrial property, which enjoyed popularity a couple of years ago, has fallen from favour as far as property bond managers are concerned. Unlike prime shops and offices the yields have risen slightly over the past year but, as in the secondary property market in general, the market is patchy. While some areas, especially in the South-east have held up, it is in the North where industrial properties have been hardest hit by the recession.

Rental growth, the other factor affecting property values, has held up surprisingly well. However, although rents have been rising, the rate of rise has been slowing down and fund managers have few illusions about an immediate pick up.

Managers generally believe that the property market, unlike in 1973/4, has come through this recession unscathed. In the last recession some property investors had their fingers badly burnt. This time round, though, the market is based on much more solid principles and is generally immune to the levels of short-term interest rates.

If you are looking to invest in property, there is no need to rush in order to make the most of any turn around in the market. The stability of the market in recent years means it has not hit a low from which to rise. Instead, according to fund managers, the market will continue to see a steady rise.

The rental side of the market, though, offers increased growth potential. "In my view the letting market will improve towards the end of this year and in 1982, as the economy comes out of the recession", says Mr Ray Milton, manager of the £438m Abbey Life Property Fund. Other fund managers endorse this view predicting a strong market next year.

Property bond funds have not been nearly as exciting or lucrative investment over the past year as equity funds. Nevertheless, just over half of the forty or so funds available have at least matched, if not bettered the 12.5 per cent rise in inflation.

Surprisingly the weakness in the accompanying table has been Irish Life's fund, usually a good performer. While the fund shows a marginal improvement of 2.5 per cent over the past 12 months, it has actually dropped by 3.1 per cent over the past six months.

The reason behind these poor figures is currency fluctuations rather than property investment. Since the English pound and Irish punt parted company, the latter has suffered as a result of the strength of sterling. With 70 per cent of the fund invested in Ireland, these currency movements have taken their toll. Ignoring the currency element, the fund has risen in value by 9 per cent and 21 per cent over the past six and 12 months respectively.

The currency fluctuations are a blow to Irish Life which is looking to the United Kingdom as its growth area. It is also a blow for investors who went into the fund for the property prospects on the strength of its hitherto strong performance.

Irish Life feels that this is a good time to get into its property fund to take advantage of possible favourable currency movements as the strength of sterling declines.

That might prove sensible advice if you are looking for a quick gain but if it's a longer term property investment you want, there is no crystal ball to tell you how the pound and punt will perform against each other in the longer term.

Sylvia Morris

## LARGER PROPERTY BOND FUNDS

| Company | Fund size | Min. Invest. | Percentage price increases based on offer prices with net income reinvested to March 1 over :* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £m | £ | 6mths | 1yr | 2yrs | 3yrs | 5yrs | 10yrs |
| ...bey Life | 438 | 750 | 4.3 | 15.4 | 39.8 | 59.1 | 103.8 | 157.7 |
| ...clays Life | 25 | 1,000 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 33.4 | 58.6 | — | — |
| ...nnon | 31 | 500 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 28.1 | 44.8 | 78.9 | 154.3 |
| ...nbro Life | 246 | 1,000 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 31.6 | 49.2 | 85.3 | — |
| ... Samuel | 22 | 1,000 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 40.6 | 61.1 | 83.3 | 122.9 |
| ...n Life | 96 | 1,000 | —3.1 | 2.5 | 20.5 | 49.1 | 103.7 | 189.9 |
| ...chant Investors | 35 | 500 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 38.8 | 56.5 | 103.9 | 122.0 |
| ...rl | 23 | 500 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 25.5 | 41.9 | 80.2 | — |
| ...perty Growth | 33 | 1,000 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 24.9 | 41.6 | 54.8 | 94.8 |
| ...e & Prosper | 40 | 1,000 | 5.4 | 12.6 | 29.1 | 44.7 | 77.8 | — |
| ...nbrugh Life | 65 | 1,000 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 33.8 | 51.6 | 86.8 | — |

Source: Planned Savings.

Life assurance

# Mutual offices and unit-linking

Unit-linked life assurance looks as if it will continue to be a popular form of investment. Not only are there significant tax advantages compared with direct investment in the underlying securities, but in many cases individuals themselves would not otherwise be able to engage in that kind of investment.

For instance, how else could you have a small interest in a diversified property portfolio? Nor would you be likely to want to invest through overseas stock exchanges by yourself, although, of course, unit trusts do offer that facility.

One reason why unit-linked policies are becoming so popular is because in good times the profits emerge much more quickly than with the traditional profit-sharing method, where (despite the introduction of terminal bonuses) profits are "smoothed" over a significant period. The latter means that even if times are bad there is probably enough in the kitty to maintain the rate of reversionary bonus—although not necessarily, if there is a sharp drop in long-term interest rates which looks as though it might continue for some time.

With the enormous growth of unit-linked business, who takes the risks and who enjoys the profits?

The first point to establish is that a life office's profits from unit-linked business are not quite the same as the profits distributed in the form of bonuses with traditional policies. With the latter, the premium for a profit sharing policy is significantly higher than for a comparable non-profit policy. That provides some of the profit for distribution in the form of bonus; and then, of course, there are the investment profits.

With a unit-linked policy the premium is "loaded" only for administrative expenses and for a modest profit, none of which will be enjoyed by the policy-holder. He gets his "profit" (he hopes) from the rise in the value of the units to which his policy is linked, resulting from skilful investment by the investment managers.

With traditional business, it is customary for a proprietary office to allocate more than 90 per cent of the distributable profit to the profit-sharing policy-holders, with the shareholders taking the balance. Although there are variations, it is usual for the whole of the profits, however derived, to be apportioned in this way.

With a mutual office, since there are no shareholders, the whole of the distributable profits are shared among profit-sharing policy-holders, which is one of the reasons why mutual offices are so well placed in most "league tables" showing profit-sharing policy maturity values.

With unit-linked business, however, the position is different. With a big unit-linked office, such as Hambro Life, the shareholders receive all the distributable profit from the business, because there are no profit-sharing policy-holders.

Many "household names" have entered the unit-linked sector, such as Legal and General, Sun Alliance and Sun Life. Here, normally a separate company has been set up for the unit-linked business and it is the shareholders who take all the profit. With Vanbrugh Life, for instance, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Prudential, it is the Prudential's shareholders, and not the Pru's profit-sharing policy-holders, who will share in its profits.

Remember that the setting-up costs of these unit-linked operations have been met by the shareholders. No profit-sharing policy-holder can say that part of the profits which should have come his way have been spent on setting up the unit-linked side of the business.

If, therefore, you have a personal pension policy from Sun Life Group, where you can switch from profit-sharing to unit-linking and vice versa, at will, you will share in the profits when "profit sharing", but not when you are "unit-linked".

With a *mutual* life office, however, the with-profit policy-holders will ultimately benefit from the whole the profit from the unit-linked business, even if it is conducted through a subsidary company. Here, I am thinking of such offices as Standard Life, London Life and Equitable Life.

Companies like these see unit-linked business as being, ultimately, a profit-making area which will benefit the profit sharing policy-holders. That *is* fair enough because, effectively, the profit-sharing policy-holders have put up the money for the operation and will lose if it should fail.

John Drummond

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Alternative investment

# Private buyer in the middle

Anyone buying ICI knows that the certificate he receives will be for shares in that company and no other. He will not be in for any nasty surprises such as the discovery that he really owns shares in some bombed-out third division chemical company whose figures have been face-lifted by wily accountants.

In the case of alternative investment such problems of identity constantly arise and this is why the credibility of catalogue descriptions, particularly those of well-known auctioneers, is essential for confidence in the art market.

Dealers often grumble that auctioneers' descriptions are too flattering, tending to give the benefit of the doubt in borderline and other cases. Yet when a painting, for instance, is under-catalogued as "School of X" and dealers recognize it as by the master himself there is no rush to warn the auctioneer of his mistake. Indeed, for some dealers to snatch a bargain from under the nose of an auctioneer is the very spice of life.

The matter of auctioneers declining all responsibility for the accuracy of their catalogue descriptions is just one of the many unresolved issues that are crucial to the investor. Next in importance to the question of authenticity comes the scale of dealing costs, and here investors look to be in grave danger of losing out.

The appointment of Mr Patrick Neill QC to mediate between the auctioneers and dealers over the question of the buyer's premium may prevent an acrimonious, expensive and damaging court case, but not necessarily help private investors.

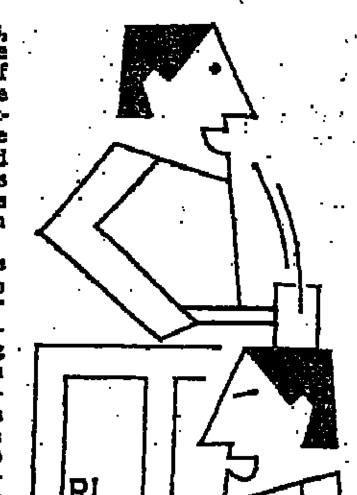
If the compromise that results from these discussions, as has been suggested, is to be that dealers will be bought off with a preferentially low rate of buyer's premium at the expense of private buyers (whose interests will not be represented anyway) then the auctioneers will be doing both themselves and private buyers much damage.

The domination of auctions in London by dealers has not so far improved the salerooms' image. Furthermore, the extraordinary success of the big salerooms in New York owes a great deal to the growing participation by private investors and collectors. They are often at a disadvantage to dealers from the points of view of expertise and time; to add a price disadvantage would be quite unacceptable.

In any case, the feelings of outrage expressed by dealers over the buyer's premium are quite misplaced since the only party that need have suffered was the vendor. For a dealer arrives at the price he is prepared to pay at auction by reference to what the retail market will stand.

If on the day before the imposition of the 10 per cent premium he was prepared to bid £1,000 for an object, he should in theory have bid £909 on the day after the premium was imposed. His outlay would have been the same but the vendor would receive some 9 per cent less.

If dealers chose in effect to start bidding 10 per cent more than they had before, whose business can that possibly be but their own? The court case is really no more than an envious attack on the auctioneers who were apparently able to double their income at the stroke of a pen.



Another pressing matter of great interest to investors when they come to sell is that of bidding agreements. The Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act has always lacked teeth as well as good sense. Broadly speaking, it says you may not agree with anyone to refrain from bidding (and so depress the hammer price) *unless* you notify the auctioneer of such an agreement in advance.

Quite why it should be legal to deprive the vendor of part of the value of his property, provided you let the auctioneer know you propose to do so, is by no means clear.

But, nowadays, the high prices being paid at auction have given this problem a new twist. Bidding agreements can be good as well as bad for the vendor. The Director of Public Prosecutions, in charging three dealers with their failure to register their agreement to bid in partnership for an Algardi bust they bought in 1979 for £150,000, is actually pursuing the good guys.

Although each dealer had large resources none of them judged it sensible to go above £50,000—£60,000 for the bust individually. The pooling of their resources in this case is generally agreed to have resulted in a much higher hammer price than there would otherwise have been, to the great advantage of the vendor.

A case that would have tested the law to greater effect was one where three dealers, again each with considerable resources agreed to bid in partnership and bought a painting for £4,500 which it is reasonable to presume they believed might have a much higher value since it was subsequently sold as a Holbein to an American museum for £250,000.

In this case the fact that those dealers, each able individually to pay a much higher amount, were not competing with each other may have reduced the hammer price to the great detriment of the vendor.

But dealers, particularly when they have made "discoveries", are understandably reluctant to let the cat out of the bag by registering a bidding agreement with the auctioneer who would naturally take it as a sign of special interest. Rightly or wrongly, dealers fear that many auctioneers would not be able to resist the temptation to raise the reserve against them once such interest had been declared.

Most of those involved in the market agree that the law as it stands is useless, yet a new law would need some ingenious drafting to take account of the present complexities.

Robin Duthy

*The author is editor of* The Alternative Investment Report.

## Offers

*Two new unit trusts are on offer this weekend, Henderson Unit Trusts Management has launched its Global Technology Trust, taking advantage of exchange control freedom to invest principally in Japan and the United States. Schroder Unit Trust Managers is backing Australia, a winning area last year with its new Australian Fund.*

For those in search of income there is a choice between an equity fund, *GT Unit Management's Income Fund*, and an insurance contract with *Pioneer Mutual Life's High Performance Income Bond.*



## Capital transfer tax tactics




This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

**My wife and I have made wills so that in effect the estate of the last survivor is left to our daughter. At today's rates it would attract some capital gains tax. Could we minimize this in the following way?**

**1. Each of us could give our daughter £2,000 for the previous tax year, this tax year, and on April 6 next. That totals £12,000.**

**2. She could immediately return these amounts to us the instant they are given as an interest-free loan, repayable only on the death of the last survivor of my wife and myself from the estate of that survivor.**

**3. If this is satisfactory so far, then how can it be evidenced?**

**4. I do not have £12,000 in liquid cash, and I would be a mug if I did. In normal business life the transaction would not be accompanied by any transfer of cash because each cancels the other. But would this satisfy the tax collector?**

**5. If necessary, I could collect £4,000 in dirty notes and pass it over three times (and receive it back) in the presence of witnesses, but what nonsense. Could not the whole thing be evidenced in witnessed statements or must the banking accounts show evidence of an actual transfer six times? (AEB, Middlesex.)**

For you and your wife to take advantage of your £2,000 annual "allowances" for capital transfer tax, you will have to do everything necessary to "perfect" the gift—ie, to do everything required to establish your daughter's legal ownership of the asset transferred. There are a number of old estate duty cases on this—for example, it was held that a gift was not made when the donor drew a cheque, but only took effect when the cheque was paid into the donee's bank account.

I see no reason in principle why you should not make an effective gift of loan notes secured on your house. The loan notes would need to be drawn up by a solicitor and a deed of gifts should be executed under seal and submitted to the Stamp Duty Office.

The capital transfer tax position will be clearer if the loan notes provide for interest to be charged at a commercial rate, although your daughter might well agree to waive such interest because of income tax considerations (your solicitor should also prepare a deed waiving the interest which your daughter could sign annually).

If you do not wish any provision to be made for interest then I suspect that the gift may not work for capital transfer tax purposes unless the loan note provides for payment to be made to your daughter on demand, or within a specified period thereafter.

An alternative scheme which has been put to the Inland Revenue in the past consists of a sale of your house to your daughter, with you providing an interest-free mortgage which is reduced by your cancelling tranches of £2,000 each year. The capital taxes offices indicated that they would attack the scheme under the "associated operations" rule and assess a chargeable transfer when the final tranche of the mortgage is cancelled, the transfer being equal to the then market value of the property.

The Inland Revenue has still got to obtain the approval of the courts for its interpretation of the legislation on associated operations and it is by no means certain that it would succeed in such a case.

Furthermore, if you and your wife cancel part of the mortgage at less regular intervals—say once every three years or so—it will be harder for the Inland Revenue to demonstrate that the associated operations provisions apply. It would also help if you and your wife issued separate mortgages and did not both make gifts to your daughter in the same tax year.

Moreover, a sale might still be a good idea even if the mortgage is left intact, since the value of your estate will then have been "frozen" for capital transfer tax purposes.

**The wife of a friend from Brazil tried to book two tickets for the theatre for Saturday, March 14. She had marked this date on her theatre brochure which she showed at the box office. Alongside the date March 14 was the theatre code "F13". By mistake she was given tickets for Friday, March 13 but in her haste she did not check the date on her ticket. The error was not discovered until the morning of March 14 and I telephoned the box office for her at once. I was told that it was up to her to have checked the tickets were correct and there was a notice to this effect on the envelope containing them. Is the theatre justified in refusing to replace the tickets? (JO, Putney).**

Assuming the mistake was the fault of the box office clerk, the theatre has not complied with the lady's order for tickets for a specified date. In other words they have not fulfilled their part of the contract. The notice requiring the recipient to check the tickets was not drawn to her attention until after she had been given the tickets and after the contract was made. Hence it can not form a term of the contract and is of no effect in law.

In any case, in so far as the notice on the envelope purports to excuse the theatre from liability for its own breach of contract, it is caught by the Unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977. It is extremely unlikely that a judge would uphold such an exclusion clause as being "fair and reasonable". Accordingly, the theatre should replace the tickets or refund their value.

**Suppose I order a suit to be made to measure but later change my mind. Will I incur any financial liability assuming the tailor has not actually started it before being told to cancel? (PJG, Gloucester).**

Strictly once a firm order has been placed for the suit and measurements taken, the consumer will be liable to pay the tailor his reasonable loss of profit on the suit, even if the tailor has not started to cut it or sewn a stitch.

Where the tailor has actually cut the material out and started sewing it, the customer may find he also has to pay the tailor for the value of the material used and for the work done so far, in addition to his loss of profit. This might come to almost the cost of the complete article.

In practice it should be possible to persuade the tailor to accept a smaller sum in settlement for the sake of goodwill. Even if he has cut out the cloth the tailor will be obliged to mitigate his loss. For example, he may be able to use the piece of cloth for another order. Alternatively he may be able to sell the completed suit as a reject at a comparatively small price. In either case the customer should be given credit for whatever the tailor is able to salvage from the situation.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

# Interest rate hopes boost properties

Equities were quieter after the rally on Thursday, which took the *FT* Index to a peak not seen since the election of the Government nearly two years ago. The end of the account was an important influence on sentiment although many factors were virtually immune from the normal bout of profit-taking. Buyers came in after hours but failed to generate sharp rises as the stock shortages persisted.

Poland and it internal difficulties were uppermost in investors' minds and helped to hold prices back while Wall Street's bullish influence, so strong earlier in the week after the American spate of takeovers, abated as United States dealing was slowed down by the prospect of the Federal Reserve's report. Further reduction in prime rate of ½ per cent to 17 per cent led to increased convictions that interest rates would continue to fall. Properties benefited most from the prospect in London as Land Sits added 5p to 428p and Haslemere 6p to 422p.

At the close dealers were looking forward to a bullish start to the new account on Monday, after the 44.7 point rise in the account to 521.3, a 2.4 improvement for the day.

Gilt-edged dealers also reported a quiet day despite the arrival of the new City of Leeds

*Takeover talk centred on David Dixon, the Leeds woollen cloth manufacturer, whose shares reached a new high of 130p, up 2p yesterday. Despite some evidence of profit taking at the end of the account, sellers were quickly absorbed. Dealers attributed the strength to the group's asset base.*

script 50 13½ per cent 2006, which started with a £½ premium on the £10 partly paid price. Longs saw some buying after hours which helped to push them up by £½ on the day while shorts saw no change after the announcement of the new tap, £1,000m 11½ per cent Treasury 1985 at £96.50. The new index-linked Treasury 2 per cent 1996 was also oversubscribed as expected.

In the leading industrial stocks conditions were comparatively depressed after the previous days' activity. ICI slipped a couple of pence to 236p as did GKN to 147p and Tubes to 206p. But Lucas Industries continued to stride ahead after Thursday's figures with a 6p gain to 183p. BOC rose 3p to 27p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 195p. Fisons showed one of the sharpest falls, losing 7p to 153p, while a bearish press report knocked 1p off Dunlop at 68p. Hawker Siddeley dipped 4p to 302p and Glaxo and Unilever were unchanged at 300p and 503p respectively.

Builders were a shade easier at the start but most ended unchanged, including Blue Circle Industries at 420p and Taylor Woodrow at 561p. Redland gained 2p to 186p.

Among the potential bid hopes, Henlys made an 8p advance to 95p while Royal Bank of Scotland lost 2p to 142p. Speculation added 8p to 187p to Boustead in plantations and there was an identical rise to 194p for Rank Organisation on talk of cinema and hotel sales. Dixon Photographic gathered more momentum and rose 7p to 179p after a bro meeting with the chai earlier in the week.

Rumours of a property valuation at perennial favourite Owen Owen ensu 13p advance to 161p but f bid hopes at Associated Le clipped 5p from the pric 130p. Bestobell responded recent results by jumping to 420p and Ricardo Engi ing saw a spurt for the reason of 15p to 493p. Energy was suspended at pending an announcement plans in America.

Bernard Matthews, the tu group, was boosted by 1 403p on a 24 per cent p improvement and Ibstock sen added 9p to 77p with estimated results and a tained dividend.

Profit taking at Klei Benson after the r brought the price back 276p while among the cle banks Barclays at 383p National Westminster at were unchanged. Mi added 5p to 325p and I 1p to the same price.

Mines were firmer wit improved gold price in wake of worries over P which added £1 to American Gold at £ while in the financials gained 3p to 476p and Gold put on 1p to 466p.

**Equity turnover** for 26 was £206.758 (numb bargains 28,478). The active stocks, according change Telegraph, were Bestobell, Rank Organis Land Secs. Haslemere Ibstock Johnsen.

**Traded options:** Con were dull and the numb contracts was average at with GEC leading the with 161. Racal came in and Lonrho took 45 with while Commercial Union 105.

**Tradional options:** Calls produced in ICI, Asso Biscuit, Premier Oil, Bell Brewery, Thomas Bort and Tilbury Contracting. were arranged in Boots Brown and Jackson doubles in Marks and Sp and William Press.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catalin (F) | 7.42(9.37) | 0.57*(0.42) | —(12.3) | —(3) | — | —(3.84) |
| Capseals (I) | 10.4(11.6) | 0.09(0.86) | 0.75(5.03) | 1.5(1.5) | 19/5 | —(2.3) |
| Cope Allman (I) | 91.6(99.6) | 0.95*(5.71) | 2.62*(9.16) | —(1.79) | — | —(4.59) |
| First Guernsey (F) | —(—) | 0.03(0.03) | —(—) | 4.5(3.6) | 22/4 | 4.5(3.6) |
| Fairview Ests (I) | 11.7(15.4) | 2.7(4.8) | 7.5(13.8†) | 1.2(1.1*) | 11/5 | —(—) |
| Firmin (F) | 2.2(1.9) | 0.33(0.37) | 9.6(9.3) | 2.5(2) | 22/5 | 3.5(3.0) |
| Luis Gordon (F) | 14.5(15.08) | 0.05(0.47) | 0.85(3.19) | 0.5(1.5) | 22/5 | 0.5(1.5) |
| Hanger Inv (F) | 79.7(72.4) | 0.5*(2.7) | 6.31*(29.3) | —(1.75) | — | —(3.0) |
| Home Cts News (F) | 10.6(9.9) | 0.4(1.3) | 7.47(24.7) | 4.7(4.7) | 18/5 | 6.5(6.5) |
| J. Hoyle (I) | 2.26(3.77) | 0.09*(0.05*) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Ibstock, J. (F) | 57.5(53) | 5.32(6.8) | —(—) | 3(3) | — | 4.5(4.5) |
| E. Le Bas (F) | 16.9(16.5) | 0.27(0.24) | 49.2(10.1) | 0.9(0.9) | — | 1.9(1.9) |
| Lister (I) | 15.2(19.4) | 0.76*(0.14*) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(0.1) |
| Lyon & Lyon (F) | 9.46(9.54) | 0.61(0.77) | 16.6(18.1) | 4.5(4.5) | 21/5 | 6(7) |
| Macallan-G. (I) | 2.08(1.78) | 0.23(0.2) | —(—) | 2.25(2.25) | — | —(—) |
| B. Matthews (F) | 43.7(24.5) | 4.75(3.82) | 52.2(32.5‡) | 4.7(3.7‡) | — | 8.75(7.0‡) |
| Midland News (F) | —(—) | 3.28(2.65) | —(—) | 8.7(8.7) | — | 8.7(8.7) |
| Pifco (I) | —(—) | 0.69(0.65) | —(—) | 1.76(1.6) | 30/5 | —(4.8) |
| Record Ridgway (F) | —(—) | 0.26*(0.23) | —(—) | 0.1(0.1) | — | 0.1(0.1) |
| Standard Industrl (I) | 4.12(4.53) | 0.01(0.22) | —(—) | 0.9(0.9) | 16/5 | —(1.85) |
| W. Tyzack (I) | 2.05(2.23) | 0.096* (0.044) | 5.7*(2.4) | —(0.5) | — | —(2.5) |
| Western Motor (F) | 35.1(31.5) | 0.31*(0.36*) | 14.2*(14.6) | —(—) | — | —(1.0) |
| Wombwell (I) | 2.97(3.72) | 0.48*(0.16*) | —(—) | —(0.37) | — | —(0.37) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = loss ; † = adjusted for scrip issue ; ‡ = adjusted for rights issue.

# Cope Allman plummets into loss

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The recession, higher interest charges and redundancy costs dragged Cope Allman, the fruit machines to fashion group, into losses in the six months to December 31. The interim dividend has been passed and a final dividend will depend on second half results. The previous year's total was 6.55p gross.

At the annual meeting in November, Mr Louis Manson, the chairman, said first half profits would be no better than break-even. In the event Cope Allman lost £949,000 pretax compared with profits of £5.7m. Sales fell from £99.6m to £91.6m.

Capseals, the 59 per cent owned packaging subsidiary, fared marginally better and has held the interim dividend of 2.14p gross and is promising a maintained final dividend. However, higher interest charges, lower demand (sales fell from £11.6m to £10.4m) and a policy of maintaining market share at the expense of margins still left profits down from £857,000 before tax to £89,000 at the halfway stage.

The one bright spot at Cope Allman was the leisure division which makes and operates fruit machines and video games. Profit before interest and central expenses rose from £2.8m to £2.9m and, although sales slowed before the Government announced in February increased stakes and prizes, business has recovered. Cope Allman pointed to increased competition both from imports and from other operators.

Worst hit was packaging (excluding Capseals) which turned round from £1.8m operating profit to a £1.9m loss on sales down by a quarter to £31.1m as customers destocked. Orders for cosmetic containers fell by more than a third.

Elsewhere, engineering was down from £1.2m to £310,000 and fashion held its own with only a £196,000 drop to £1m.

Cope Allman's net borrowings have risen by just over £10m to £40m, which compared with shareholders' funds of £51.5m. Capital spending will be about £18m but the group does not expect a further cash outflow in the second half.

Profits were struck after £600,000 of redundancy costs. Worldwide there were 1,300 redundancies in the first half and may be about 350 more in the second.

With no substantial improvement expected until after the end of the current year, Cope Allman is speeding up plans to reshape the group and may make some disposals.

# Profits dip to £2.1m at Ibstock

By Our Financial Staff

Brickmaker Ibstock Johnsen showed a modest improvement in the second half despite worsening trading conditions.

Pretax profits were down to £2.1m against £4.68m on sales of £57.57m compared with £53.04m. But the final dividend has been maintained at 4.2p gross, making a total gross payment of 6.42p for the year.

Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, chairman, said yesterday that considering the severe impact of the recession on the group's home and overseas markets, the trading profit of £5.3m was not unsatisfactory compared with last year's £6.8m.

The group's trading profit before interest was up in the second half by 19 per cent over the first six months. At the interim stage Ibstock reported profits lower by 32 per cent at £851,000 and indicated that year-end results would be well down.

Interest charges increased by 50 per cent in the period to £3.25m against £2.1m on borrowings that had risen by £3m to £21m last June. They are now around £23m.

Mr Hyde-Thomson said that the fibres division had seen improved results

# Shareholder calls on GRA chairman to quit

By Philip Robinson

A call for the resignation of Mr Jack Aaronson, chairman and chief executive since 1976 of greyhound and property group GRA Property Trust, was made by a shareholder at the group's annual meeting yesterday.

Mr Aaronson took the helm at GRA specifically to administer the scheme of arrangement into which the group entered five years ago as an alternative to liquidation.

His resignation was called for by Mr Harold Winton, who has 7,500 shares and was at one stage heading a private consortium which wanted to buy the 26.4 per cent of GRA now held by ICI's Pension Funds Securities, and which the consortium got at 5p a share after conversion of loan notes.

The resignation statement, which was not formally moved, came after Mr Winton alleged that Mr Aaronson had rejected a 22½p-a-share takeover bid for GRA by European Ferries last July.

In a sometimes heated exchange, Mr Winton said he was in possession of a letter from European Ferries' chairman, Mr Keith Wickenden, which stated that the group had made an offer.

Mr Aaronson said: "At no time was an offer received in a form where this company had a duty or was able to consider it."

# Hanger loses £582,000

By Our Financial Staff

Hanger Investments, the Birmingham-based Ford main dealer and leasing group, turned in a £582,000 loss for 1980. In 1979 Hanger made a pretax profit of £2.7m. The final dividend is passed. Turnover rose from £72.4m to £79.7m.

At the trading level profits fell from £3.8m to £1.3m after charging £8.2m depreciation and £5m financing costs in respect of vehicles on lease.

Interest charges took £1.9m compared with £1.1m in 1979. But below the line the latest proposals on Stock Appreciation Relief mean the group has been able to release £1.05m to give an after tax surplus of £466,000.

A revaluation during the year of the group's freehold and leasehold properties threw up a surplus of £604,000, which has been added to reserves.

# Bernard Matthews raises dividend as profits jump

By Catherine Gunn

Bernard Matthews, the Norfolk turkey group, increased profits by 24 per cent in 1980, thanks to its turkey meat products division, which filled the gap created by weak demand for whole turkeys.

Group profits for the year to December 28 rose to £4.75m and the total dividend has gone up by a quarter to 12.5p gross. There is to be a one-for-one scrip issue. The shares rose to a new high of 413p after the results but closed at 403p, an overall increase of 5p.

Bernard Matthews decided to build up its turkey meat products division five years ago when it saw that the British market for whole, oven-ready turkeys was unlikely to grow much further. The division came into its own in 1980 when demand for whole turkeys collapsed here, thanks to the recession and in the face of subsidized European competition.

Turkey products provided more than 60 per cent of the group's £43.7m turnover last year and most of its pretax profits. In 1981 this side is expected to account for more than 70 per cent of group sales. Group turnover in 1980 grew by 78 per cent, and more staff were taken on.

The group spent £4.25m on fixed assets last year and expects to spend a bit more in 1981. A revaluation of land, buildings and poultry houses showed a £6.5m surplus, which is not incorporated in the accounts.

## Briefly

**Hawker Siddeley:** H Siddeley Switchgear, a s iary company within Hawker Siddeley Group taken a 40 per cent in worth about £84,000 in S S. Power Switchgear of M S. and S. has been m under licence, products two Hawker Siddeley co ies.

**Merger cleared:** Pro acquisition by Kangra Hol of Renwick Group is not referred to Monopolies mission.

**Deanson (Holdings):** Dea is buying Wilkes Bus Forms from James Wilke £50,000 cash. Net asset of Forms, £216,000 and net loss, before tax, £11

**Lloyds Bank:** Lloyds Bank raised its stake in Lloyds Scottish to about 50.2 per of the issued capital or 5 ordinary shares.

**W. Tyzack, Sons & Tu** Turnover for 27 weeks to ary 31, 1981, £2.05m (£2. Pretax loss, £96,000 (prof £44,000 last time). No in payment (0.71p gross last t

**Lyon and Lyon:** Turnover 1980, £9.46m (£9.64m). P profit, £614,000 (£780, Total dividend cut from 1 8.57p gross.

**Nash-Reliant:** The Court sanctioned the necessary re tion in the share prem account of J. F. Nash Se ties and this reduction become effective on April Application will then be m to stock exchange for per sion to deal in the ordi shares of Reliant Motor on Unlisted Securities Ma Dealings on the USM exp to commence on April 10.

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 12% |
| Barclays | 12% |
| BCCI | 12% |
| Consolidated Crdts | 14% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *12% |
| Lloyds Bank | 12% |
| Midland Bank | 12% |
| Nat Westminster | 12% |
| TSB | 12% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 12% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9¾%, over £50,000 10¼%.

# MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

[illegible]

hard winter 13½ per cent: March, £102.25; April, £107.15; May, £103.00 transhipment east coast sellers. E.E.C. unquoted. English feed fob: April, £116; May, £117.50; June, £118.50 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—U.S.—French and S. African white both unquoted. S. African yellow: March-April, £97.00 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: April, £103.00; May, £104.00; May-June, £104.75; July, £105.00 east coast sellers. All per tonne cif U.K. unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.— BARLEY was firm — May, £96.65; Sept, £95.45; Nov, £99.10; Jan, £102.50. Sales: 107 lots. WHEAT was firm.—May, £113.65; July, £116.90; Sept, £106.25; Nov, £107.70; Jan, £107.30. Sales: 173 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

| | Other milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern | £112.00 | £110.00 | £100.30 |
| E Midlnds | £111.70 | £109.70 | £97.80 |
| N East | — | — | £98.70 |
| Scotland | — | — | £90.10 |

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 27.—GB: Cattle, 88.42p per Kg LW (+0.62). United Kingdom: Sheep, 176.27p per Kg Est DCW (+1.17). GB: Pigs, 70.91p per Kg LW (−2.01). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 1.5 per cent, average price, 88.69p (+0.18). Sheep numbers down 5.5 per cent, average price, 181.15p (+2.24). Pig numbers up 18.4 per cent, average price, 70.91p (−2.01). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 18.5 per cent, average price, 86.81p (−1.02). Sheep numbers up 12.2 per cent, average price, 167.79p (−3.02).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £52.00; Nov, £57.50; Feb, £66.20. Sales, 90 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

## Ivory Coast shippers offer new crop cocoa

London cocoa dealers reported yesterday that Ivory Coast shippers have been offering current and new crop shipment cocoa at competitive prices in the past day or so. They reported that the shippers had indicated November-December new crop material at about 1,120 French francs per 100 kilos CIF, but noted that subsequent fluctuations in exchange rates may have since altered that price level.

Some dealers said that the Cameroons also concluded current crop sales yesterday which, hedged on terminal, took near May as much as £20 lower yesterday morning, to £917 per tonne before a modest rally occurred.

Dealers said that yesterday's action in the futures market had incorporated scale-down industry price-fixing support, adding that the market may have gained some underlying stability from trade views that first-quarter grind returns may continue the constructive pattern set in 1980's fourth quarter.

EEC still to make formal decision on cocoa pact signing: Brussels, March 27.—The EEC has not yet made a formal decision to sign the International Cocoa Pact, although member-states agreed in principle to signature last week, EEC sources reported.

## Discount market

For much of yesterday's session, discount houses had been stuck on their "ceiling" of 12 per cent for secured money, while interbank money held levels between 12½ and 13 per cent. But, as it became clear that the authorities had overdone the help and that money was going to be left in the system over the weekend, rates fell away sharply. Houses ruled off anywhere between 5 and 10 per cent.

## Foreign exchange report

The dollar continued to make fresh gains at the expense of other major currencies yesterday, although closing a shade below best levels.

The crisis in Poland put pressure on the D-mark, which at one time gave up more than 3 pfennigs to the dollar. The German currency closed at 2.1160, compared with 2.1110 overnight, helped during the afternoon by higher West German trade surplus statistics.

Sterling, in the meantime, retreated in very thin trading conditions, plumbing to $2.2190, before closing 225 points lower at $2.2280, compared with $2.2505 on Thursday. The pound's trade-weighted index, after opening at 100.2, recovered to 100.7 at noon, but retreated again at the final calculation of 100.4 (overnight, 100.9). The decision by France to hoist the Treasury bill discount rate by a half-point to 12.5 per cent had little effect on the French currency, which closed on offer at 4.9905 (4.9545).

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) March 27 | Market rates (close) March 27 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $2.2175-2435 | $2.2270-2290 | 0.38-0.48c disc | 1.40-1.50c disc |
| Montreal | $2.6410-6610 | $2.6430-6450 | 1.05-1.15c disc | 2.70-2.85c disc |
| Amsterdam | 5.20-30fl | 5.22-23fl | 1½-½c prem | 3½-2½c prem |
| Brussels | 77.00-78.50f | 77.20-30f | 10-20c disc | 40-50c disc |
| Copenhagen | 14.79-15.04k | 14.80-82k | 21-34ore disc | 68-85ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.2900-3130p | 1.2910-2925p | 85-225p disc | 415-600p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.70-79m | 4.70½-71½m | ¼pf prem-¼pf disc | par-½pf disc |
| Lisbon | 125.00-127.50e | 127.25-45e | 5c prem-70c disc | 25-200c disc |
| Madrid | 190-90-193.50p | 192.00-20 | 14-95c disc | 195-250c disc |
| Milan | 2362-84lr | 2363-65lr | 13¾-15½lr disc | 45-48lr disc |
| Oslo | 12.09-26k | 12.12-14k | 1½-15ore prem | 240-90 ore prem |
| Paris | 11.10-29f | 11.10f | 1½-½c prem | 1c prem-par |
| Stockholm | 10.31-40k | 10.33-35k | 215-300ore disc | 750-845ore disc |
| Tokyo | 468-78y | 470-71y | 215-160y prem | 575-505y prem |
| Vienna | 33.55-34.05sch | 33.58-63sch | 6-2gro prem | 15-5gro prem |
| Zurich | 4.28-35f | 4.29-30f | 2¼-1¼c prem | 5¼-4¼c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 100.4 down 0.5

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.9160-1.9310 |
| Bahrein | 0.8430-0.8460 |
| Finland | 9.1010-9.1410 |
| Greece | 114.90-116.90 |
| Hongkong | 11.8080-11.8480 |
| Iran | n.a. |
| Kuwait | .6120-.6150 |
| Malaysia | 5.1145-5.1445 |
| Mexico | 52.45-53.95 |
| New Zealand | 2.4280-2.4480 |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.4910-7.5210 |
| Singapore | 4.6585-4.6985 |
| South Africa | 1.7855-1.8005 |

## Indices

| | Bank of England Index | Morgan Guaranty Changes % |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 100.4 | −26.4 |
| US dollar | 100.7 | −3.6 |
| Canadian dollar | 86.1 | −17.5 |
| Schilling | 115.9 | +22.7 |
| Belgian franc | 107.9 | +9.1 |
| Danish kroner | 89.5 | −10.4 |
| Deutsche mark | 121.0 | +40.7 |
| Swiss franc | 135.3 | +75.9 |
| Guilder | 112.4 | +16.8 |
| French franc | 86.9 | −9.2 |
| Lira | 59.3 | −55.2 |
| Yen | 143.9 | +38.8 |

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.7150-1.7250 |
| + Canada | 1.1871-1.1874 |
| Netherlands | 2.3500-2.3530 |
| Belgium | 34.60-34.70 |
| Denmark | 6.6800-6.6850 |
| West Germany | 2.1140-2.1180 |
| Portugal | 57.27-57.42 |
| Spain | 86.05-86.15 |
| Italy | 1055-1066 |
| Norway | 5.4200-5.4300 |
| France | 4.9900-5.0000 |
| Sweden | 4.6300-4.6350 |
| Japan | 211.20-211.50 |
| Austria | 15.0750-15.0850 |
| Switzerland | 1.9270-1.9310 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8421-0.8424

## EMS Currency Rates

| | ECU central rates | currency against ECU | % change from central rate+ | % change adjusted+* | divergence limit % plus/minus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgian franc | 40.7985 | 41.6740 | +2.15 | +1.97 | 1.53 |
| Danish krone | 7.91917 | 7.98653 | +0.85 | +0.67 | 1.64 |
| German D-mark | 2.54502 | 2.54179 | 0.00 | −0.18 | 1.14 |
| French franc | 5.99526 | 5.99333 | 0.00 | −0.18 | 1.365 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.81318 | 2.81400 | 0.00 | −0.18 | 1.515 |
| Irish punt | 0.685145 | 0.697366 | +1.78 | +1.60 | 1.665 |
| Italian lira | 1262.92 | 1267.61 | +0.37 | +0.19 | 4.11 |

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 12 Low 6
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 11⅞ | 2 months | 11½ |
| 3 months | 11⁹⁄₁₆ | 3 months | 11½ |

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 11²⁷⁄₃₂-11²⁵⁄₃₂ | 3 months | 12⅝ |
| 3 months | 11¹¹⁄₁₆-11⅝ | 4 months | 12¼ |
| 4 months | 11¹¹⁄₁₆-11⅝ | 6 months | 12 |
| 6 months | 11½-11¼ | | |

Local Authority Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14-13¾ | 7 months | 12¾-12⅝ |
| 2 months | 13⅞-13⅝ | 8 months | 12¾-12⅝ |
| 3 months | 13¼-13 | 9 months | 12¾-12½ |
| 4 months | 13-12¾ | 10 months | 12¾-12½ |
| 5 months | 12⅞-12⅝ | 11 months | 12¾-12½ |
| 6 months | 12¾-12⅝ | 12 months | 12¾-12⅝ |

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 12¹³⁄₁₆-12¾ | 6 months | 12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆ |
| 3 months | 12⅞-12⁷⁄₁₆ | 12 months | 12¹³⁄₁₆-12 |

Local Authority Market (%)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 13 | 3 months | 12¾ |
| 7 days | 13 | 6 months | 12½ |
| 1 month | 12¾ | 1 year | 12⅝ |

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 12⅞-12⅝ Close 7

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 12¾-12½ | 6 months | 12½-12⅝ |
| 1 month | 12¾-12⅝ | 9 months | 12⁷⁄₁₆-12¾ |
| 3 months | 12¾-12⅝ | 12 months | 12⁷⁄₁₆-12⅝ |

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13
Finance House Base Rate 14%

Treasury Bill Tender

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Applications | £382m | allotted | £100m |
| Bids at | £97.12½ | received | 81% |
| Last week | £97.11 | received | 61% |
| Average rate | 11.5305% | Last week | 11.5821% |
| Next week | £100m | replace | £300m |

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13-14: seven days, 14⅛-15⅛: one month, 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆: three months, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆: six months, 15⅛-15⅜.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $547.25 (an ounce); pm, $538.75 close, $539.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $557-560 (£250.50-251.75).
Sovereigns (new): $136-138 (£61.25-62.25).

## Wall Street

New York, March 27.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower. The index fell 0.84 to 77.39 and the average price per share 39 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 10.98 to 994.78, shaving its gain for the week to 1.98 points. Declines led advances 1,011 to 493 as turnover slowed to 46,930,000 from 60,370,000 yesterday.

Oils and blue chips lost ground. Mobil lost 1½ to 66⅝, Gulf Oil ¾ to 35½, Exxon ¾ to 69½, Texaco ¾ to 35⅞, Standard Oil of California ¾ to 41 and Superior Oil 3½ to 222½. Active Marathon Oil added ⅛ to 54.

Among blue chips, active IBM fell 1½ to 61⅞, General Motors 1½ to 52⅞, Du Pont ⅞ to 49⅞, American Telephone ⅞ to 51⅝, International Paper ⅞ to 49⅞ and Minnesota Mining 1½ to 63⅛.

Twentieth Century-Fox was hard hit losing 6½ to 55 in heavy trading. Denver oilman Marvin Davis announced yesterday he dropped plans to buy Fox. Chris-Craft Industries, which holds 22 per cent of Fox, lost one to 35⅞. Measurex slipped 2½ to 24½. It reported sharply lower first quarter profit and a drop in first quarter order backlog.

Delta Air Lines dropped four to 68. It asked big plane makers to consider building a new, 150-passenger, twinjet airliner. Sullair Corporation rose one to 49½. It plans a two-for-one split. Volume leader Gulf United gained 1½ to 23. A block of 600,000 shares traded at 23.

| | Mar 27 | Mar 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | 52½ | 53½ |
| Allied Stores | 22⅞ | 22¼ |
| Allis Chalmers | 31⅝ | 31⅞ |
| Alcoa | 35½ | 36¼ |
| Amax Inc | 59¼ | 62 |
| Amerada Hess | 36¼ | 37 |
| Am Airlines | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Am Brands | 72⅜ | 72⅞ |
| Am Broadcast | 32⅞ | 33⅛ |
| Am Can | 37 | 36 |
| Am Cyanamid | 31⅞ | 31⅛ |
| Am Elec Power | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| Am Home | 33½ | 33⅞ |
| Am Motors | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| Am Nat Res | 43 | 42¾ |
| Am Standard | 36¼ | 36⅛ |
| Am Telephone | 51⅝ | 52½ |
| AMF Inc | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Armco Steel | 41¾ | 41⅛ |
| Asarco | 43⅝ | 45½ |
| Ashland Oil | 36⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Atlantic Richfield | 52⅞ | 53¼ |
| Avco | 29⅛ | 29 |
| Avon Products | 36⅛ | 37⅞ |
| Bankers Tst NY | 31½ | 31½ |
| Bank of America | 26½ | 27 |
| Bank of NY | 37⅛ | 37⅞ |
| Beatrice Foods | 20 | 20 |
| Bendix | 59 | 61 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Boeing | 34⅝ | 34⅞ |
| Boise Cascade | 41⅞ | 42⅞ |
| Borden | 25 | 25 |
| Borg Warner | 42½ | 43¼ |
| Bristol Myers | 55⅛ | 56⅞ |
| BP | 32⅞ | 34 |
| Burlington Ind | 26⅛ | 25⅝ |
| Burlington Nthn | 66¼ | 67½ |
| Burroughs | 57¼ | 56⅛ |
| Campbell Soup | 31½ | 32 |
| Canadian Pacific | 40⅛ | 41 |
| Caterpillar | 65⅛ | 65½ |
| Celanese | 62⅞ | 64½ |
| Central Soya | 14⅝ | 14⅛ |
| Chase Manhat | 44⅛ | 41 |
| Chem Bank NY | 52½ | 52⅞ |
| Chrysler | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| Citicorp | 23⅛ | 23⅞ |
| Cities Service | 41⅞ | 43 |
| Clark Equip | 35⅛ | 37 |
| Coca Cola | 35⅞ | 37⅛ |
| Colgate | 16⅛ | 15⅞ |
| CBS | 56⅛ | 56⅞ |
| Columbia Gas | 36⅛ | 37 |
| Combustion Eng | 41⅛ | 42⅞ |
| Comwlth Edison | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Conoco | 55⅛ | 56¼ |
| Cons Edison | 26⅝ | 27 |
| Cons Foods | 28½ | 29 |
| Cons Power | 17⅞ | 17¼ |
| Continental Grp | 37 | 37¼ |
| Control Data | 67⅝ | 67⅞ |
| Corning Glass | 70⅞ | 70⅝ |
| CPC Intnl | 71 | 70¾ |
| Crane | 41 | 44 |
| Crocker Int | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| Crown Zeller | 49⅛ | 51⅞ |
| Dart & Kraft | 49⅝ | 45⅞ |
| Deere | 45⅛ | 46⅞ |
| Delta Air | 68 | 72 |
| Detroit Edison | 11¼ | 11⅞ |
| Disney | 59⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Dow Chemical | 37½ | 36½ |
| Dresser Ind | 49¼ | 49⅞ |
| Duke Power | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Du Pont | 49⅞ | 50¼ |
| Eastern Air | 9¼ | 9⅞ |
| Eastman Kodak | 80 | 80¼ |
| Eaton Corp | 35⅛ | 35 |
| El Paso Nat Gas | 24 | 24⅞ |
| Equitable Life | 11⅛ | 11 |
| Esmark | 63⅛ | 64⅛ |
| Evans P D | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Exxon Corp | [illegible] | 70⅛ |
| Fed Dept Stores | 38 | 38 |
| Firestone | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| Fst Chicago | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| Fst Nat Boston | 38¼ | 36⅞ |

| | Mar 27 | Mar 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Fst Penn Corp | 4⅞ | 5 |
| Ford | 22⅞ | 23 |
| GAF Corp | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| Gen Dynamics | 33¼ | 34⅞ |
| Gen Electric | 65⅞ | 67⅛ |
| Gen Foods | 31 | 31 |
| Gen Mills | 32⅞ | 33½ |
| Gen Motors | 52⅞ | 54½ |
| Gen Pub Util NY | 4¼ | 4⅞ |
| Gen Tel Elec | 27¼ | 27⅞ |
| Gen Tire | 25½ | 25½ |
| Genesco | 7 | 7 |
| Georgia Pacific | 31⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Getty Oil | 73½ | 73½ |
| Gillette | 32½ | 31¼ |
| Goodrich | 27 | 27 |
| Goodyear | 19¼ | 20 |
| Gould Inc | 27⅛ | 27⅞ |
| Grace | 51⅞ | 52¼ |
| Gt Atlan & Pacific | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| Greyhound | 17 | 17⅛ |
| Grumman Corp | 27⅞ | 25 |
| Gulf Oil | 35½ | 38 |
| Gulf & West | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| Heinz H J | 50⅞ | 52¼ |
| Hercules | 25⅛ | 25¼ |
| Honeywell | 104⅞ | 105¼ |
| IC Inds | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Ingersoll | 73⅞ | 73½ |
| Inland Steel | 34⅞ | 34½ |
| IBM | 61⅞ | 62⅞ |
| Int Harvester | 22⅛ | 22⅞ |
| INCO | 23 | 23½ |
| Int Paper | 49⅞ | 50¼ |
| Int Tel Tel | 32⅞ | 33 |
| Irving Bank | 48⅛ | 48⅞ |
| Jewel Co | 41⅞ | 41½ |
| Jim Walter | 26½ | 26½ |
| Johns-Manville | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| Johnson & John | 102⅞ | 103 |
| Kaiser Alumin | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| Kennecott | 55¼ | 54⅞ |
| Kerr McGee | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kimberly Clark | 66 | 66¼ |
| K Mart | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Kroger | 24⅛ | 24½ |
| L T V Corp | 23⅞ | 24 |
| Litton | 72½ | 73¼ |
| Lockheed | 29½ | 29 |
| Lucky Stores | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| Manuf Hanover | 31⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Mapco | 32⅞ | 32⅛ |
| Marathon Oil | 54 | 53⅞ |
| Marine Midland | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Martin Marietta | 67¼ | 65⅛ |
| McDonnell | 44⅞ | 43½ |
| Mead | 30⅞ | 31 |
| Merck | 85⅞ | 86¼ |
| Minnesota Mng | 63⅛ | 64¼ |
| Mobil Oil | 66⅛ | 68 |
| Monsanto | 73½ | 74¼ |
| Morgan J P | 50 | 49⅞ |
| Motorola | 69⅛ | 70⅞ |
| NCR Corp | 63⅛ | 65⅞ |
| NL Industries | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| Nabisco | 30½ | 30¼ |
| Nat Distillers | 25⅛ | 25 |
| Nat Steel | 25¼ | 26⅛ |
| Norfolk West | 46⅛ | 46¼ |
| NW Bancorp | 29⅞ | 30 |
| Norton Simon | 16¼ | 16⅞ |
| Occidental Pet | 30½ | 30¼ |
| Ogden | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Olin Corp | 24 | 24¼ |
| Owens-Illinois | 29¼ | 30⅛ |
| Pacific Gas Elec | 20¼ | 20½ |
| Pan Am | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| Penney J C | 27⅛ | 25⅞ |
| Pennzoil | 43⅞ | 44½ |
| Pepsico | 33 | 34⅞ |
| Pfizer | 52½ | 52⅞ |
| Phelps Dodge | 46 | 43¼ |
| Philip Morris | 51¼ | 52⅞ |
| Phillips Petrol | 47½ | 47⅞ |
| Polaroid | 30¼ | 29⅛ |
| PPG Ind | 54½ | 55½ |
| Procter Gamble | 70⅞ | 71⅛ |
| Pub Ser El & Gas | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |

| | Mar 27 | Mar 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Raytheon | 102 | 102½ |
| RCA Corp | 26 | 26⅞ |
| Republic Steel | 27⅛ | 30 |
| Reynolds Ind | 45⅛ | 44⅞ |
| Reynolds Metal | 36⅞ | 37⅛ |
| Rockwell Int | 36⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Royal Dutch | 39⅞ | 40½ |
| Safeways | 34⅛ | 35⅞ |
| St Regis Paper | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Santa Fe Ind | 94¼ | 95 |
| SCM | 28⅛ | 29⅞ |
| Schlumberger | 100⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Scott Paper | 21⅞ | 22 |
| Seagram | 54 | 53 |
| Sears Roebuck | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| Shell Oil | 45½ | 45¾ |
| Shell Trans | 34⅞ | 35¼ |
| Signal Co | 27¼ | 27⅛ |
| Singer | 19 | [illegible] |
| Sony | 19⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Sth Cal Edison | 29¼ | 29½ |
| Southern Pacific | 43⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Southern Rly | 80⅞ | 86 |
| Sperry Corp | 57¼ | 58⅛ |
| Std Brands | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Std Oil Califnia | 41 | 41⅞ |
| Std Oil Indiana | 72 | 73⅞ |
| Std Oil Ohio | 52⅞ | 53⅞ |
| Sterling Drug | 24½ | 24⅞ |
| Stevens J P | 15 | 14⅞ |
| Sunbeam Corp | 20⅞ | 21 |
| Sun Comp | 43¼ | 41⅞ |
| Teledyne | 145⅛ | 149⅞p |
| Tenneco | 45⅞ | 46½ |
| Texaco | 35⅞ | 37⅛ |
| Texas East Corp | 55½ | 56¼ |
| Texas Inst | 117⅞ | 119 |
| Texas Utilities | 17⅞ | 17½ |
| Textron | 33⅞ | 34⅛ |
| TWA | 22⅞ | 23⅛ |
| Travelers Corp | 44 | 47⅞ |
| TRW Inc | 62¼ | 62⅛ |
| UAL Inc | 25 | 25⅞ |
| Union Carbide | 60⅞ | 61¼ |
| Union Oil Calif | 39⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Un Pacific Corp | 72⅞ | 73⅞ |
| Uniroyal | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| United Brands | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| US Industries | 9⅞ | 10 |
| US Steel | 30½ | 31½ |
| Utd Technol | 55⅞ | 56 |
| Wachovia | 23½ | 25⅛ |
| Warner Lambert | 22⅞ | 22⅛ |
| Wells Fargo | 28⅞ | 29½ |
| West'n Bancorp | 37⅛ | 38 |
| Westinghse Elec | 27⅞ | 31¼ |
| Weyerhauser | 38⅛ | 36⅞ |
| Whirlpool | 25½ | 25⅞ |
| White Motor | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woolworth | 26⅛ | 26⅞ |
| Xerox Corp | 56¼ | 57⅞ |
| Zenith | 17⅞ | 17½ |

### Canadian Prices

| | Mar 27 | Mar 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi | 22 | 22½ |
| Alcan Alumin | 44½ | 44¾ |
| Algoma Steel | 45 | 45¼ |
| Bell Telephone | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Cominco | 68 | 68 |
| Cons Bathurst | 28 | 27½ |
| Gulf Oil | 25 | 25⅞ |
| Hawker Sid Can | 25⅞ | 25⅛ |
| Hudson Bay Min | 34⅛ | 34⅞ |
| Hudson Bay Oil | 27⅞ | 25⅛ |
| Imasco | 38 | 37½ |
| Imperial Oil | 32⅞ | 33½ |
| Int Pipe | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Mass-Fergsn | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Royal Trust | 20 | 20⅞ |
| Seagram | 64⅛ | 63⅞ |
| Steel Co | 39 | [illegible] |
| Thomson N 'A' | 21 | 21 |
| Walker Hiram | 27 | 27 |
| WCT | 14⅞ | 15 |

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2265 (2.2342); three months, 2.2410 (2.2362); Canadian dollar, 1.1857 (1.1863).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 994.78 (1,005.76); transportation, 430.29 (435.26); utilities, 107.53 (108.22); 65 stocks, 386.02 (389.4[illegible]). New York Stock Exchange index, 77.[illegible] (78.45); industrials, 90.7[illegible] ([illegible]); transportation, 79.78 (80.50); utility, 37.97 (38.31); financial, 77.5[illegible] (74.80).

## US commodities

GOLD futures eased to $535 to $539 an ounce. CHICAGO IMM: June, $528.00; July, $543.0 nominal; Sept, $552.00; Dec, $575.60; March, $698.00; April, $703.50 nominal; June, $717.50 nominal; July, $723.80 nominal. NY COMEX: April, $528.00-531.00; May, $532.90; June, $541.00-541.00; Aug, $555.80-559.00; Oct, $571.00; Dec, $580.50; Feb, $594.10; April, $607.00; June, $619.90; Aug, $632.00; Oct, $645.00; Dec, $659.00.

SILVER futures fell the 50-cent limit on nervous liquidation. Spot April settled 52 cents lower at $12.74 an ounce. April, 1,273.00-1,278.00c; May, 1,292.00c; July, 1,324.50c; Sept, 1,357.00c; Dec, 1,406.00c; Jan, 1,422.00c; March, 1,453.50c; May, 1,487.00c; July, 1,519.50c; Sept, 1,552.00c; Dec, 1,601.00c.

COPPER sold off in late increased turnover to close near day's low's, off 1.30 to 1.60 cent with May off most at 86.00 cents. April 84.95c; May 85.80-86.00c; July 87.30-88.00c; Sept 90.00-90.30c; Dec, 92.90-93.40c; Jan, 94.15c; March 96.10c; May 98.10c; July 100.10c; Sept, 102.10c; Dec, 105.10c; Jan, 106.10c.

COTTON futures were: May, 86.35-86.40c; July, 87.10-87.15c; Oct, 85.50c; Dec, 82.70c; March, 83.40b-83.70c asked; May, 84.20b-84.50c asked; July, 84.50b-85.00c asked.

SUGAR futures held closing losses of 0.25 cent on last-minute book squaring in a dull market. May, 22.15-22.20c; July, 22.20-22.25c; Sept, 21.90c; Oct, 21.60-21.65c; Jan 20.45 bid-20.55c asked; March, 20.50c; May, 20.60c; July, 20.65-20.70c.

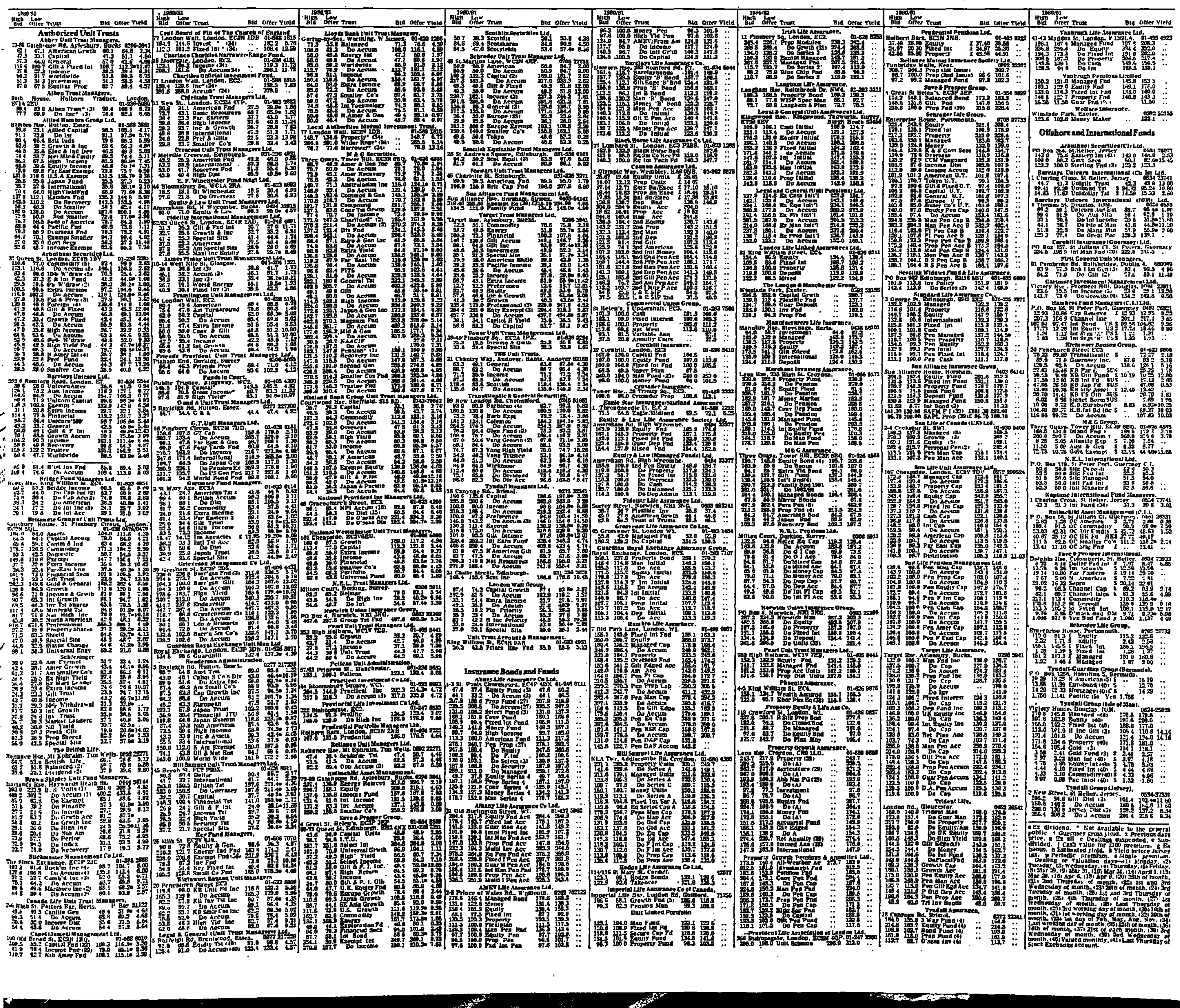
COFFEE futures closed a sluggish session down 0.73 to up 0.14 cent in active positions, with spot May sliding 0.53 cent to 126.62 cents a lb. May 126.60-126.75c; July 126.51-126.75c; Sept, 126.60-126.70c; Dec, 124.50-124.75c; March 123.10c bid-125.25c asked; May 123.10c bid-123.25c asked; July 123.50.

COCOA futures posted closing declines of $7 to $20. May, $2,028-$2,001; July, $2,080-2,055; Sept, $2,120-2,105; Dec, $2,179-2,150; March, $2,214-2,205; May, $2,250-2,250.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures rallied to close 6½ to four cents a bushel higher in mostly local trade. Oil finished 0.04c a lb higher to 0.07c lower, nly nearby May settled higher. Meal ended on top of a $320 range, up $1.30 to down $1.10 a ton. SOYABEANS.—May, 767-733½c; July, 791-776½c; Aug, 799-785c; Sept, 805-791c; Nov, 830-805½c; Jan, 837-824c; March, 856½-844c; May, 872-859c. SOYABEAN OIL.—May, 23.55-23.60c; July, 25.30-25.28c; Aug, 25.60-25.55c; Sept, 25.80c; Oct, 26.00-26.05c; Dec, 26.65-26.70c; Jan, 26.90 bid-26.95c asked; March, 27.45 bid-27.[illegible] asked; May, [illegible] bid-[illegible] asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $216.[illegible]-217.00; July, $224.[illegible]-[illegible]; Aug, $226.[illegible]; Sept, $230.00 bid-231.00 asked; Oct, $233.50 bid-234.00 asked; Dec, $236.00; Jan, $238.00 bid-[illegible] asked; March, $242.00 bid-245.00 asked.

CHICAGO: GRAINS.—Wheat futures finished around the middle to [illegible] side of a seven cent range, up one cent a bushel to down three. Only the nearby may settled higher. Corn futures closed down 1c a bushel in old crop to up ½c in new. WHEAT.—May, 429-422c; July, 45[illegible]-[illegible]c; Sept, 45[illegible]-[illegible]c; Dec, 472½-46[illegible]c; March, 48[illegible]-48[illegible]c. CORN.—May, 36[illegible]; July, 372-3[illegible]c; Sept, 3[illegible]; Dec, 37[illegible]; March, 3[illegible]; May, 3[illegible]. OATS.—May, 21[illegible]-213½c; July, 208-2[illegible]c; Sept, 20[illegible]; Dec, 217½-216c.

# Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



## Stock Exchange Prices

# Little profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, April 9. § Contango Day, April 10. Settlement Day, April 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## SHIPPING

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 346 | 178 | Brit & Comm | 223 | +1 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| 338 | 228 | Caledonia Inv | 283 | -4 | 17.9 | 6.3 | .. |
| 208 | 116½ | Fisher J. | 168 | .. | 3.1 | 1.8 | 13.8 |
| 41 | 31 | Jacobs J. I. | 37½ | +½ | 3.3 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| 148 | 85½ | Ocean Trans | 146 | -1 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 17.4 |
| 141½ | 105 | P & O 'Dfd' | 141½ | +1 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 8.7 |

## MINES

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16½ | 8½ | Anglo Am Coal | £14½ | +½ | 60.7 | 4.2 | .. |
| 892 | 485 | Anglo Am Corp | 694 | +13 | 48.0 | 6.9 | .. |
| 59¼ | 30⅛ | Ang Am Gold | £44[illegible] | +¼ | 653 | 14.8 | .. |
| 56⅝ | 36[illegible] | Anglo Am Inv | £43⅛ | +1[illegible] | 162 | 3.7 | .. |
| 22 | 13⅜ | Anglo Transvl | £19 | +1 | 144 | 7.6 | .. |
| 22 | 13⅜ | Do 'A' | £19 | +1 | 144 | 7.6 | .. |
| 25 | 13½ | Asarco | £20[illegible] | +1 | 60.0 | 3.0 | .. |
| 73 | 43 | Beralt Tin | 59 | .. | 7.1 | 12.1 | .. |
| 13½ | 4⅞ | Blyvoors | £7[illegible] | +[illegible] | 196 | 26.4 | .. |
| 277 | 119 | Bracken Mines | 182 | +3 | 38.8 | 21.3 | .. |
| 29[illegible] | 11⅞ | Buffelsfontein | £20[illegible] | +⅛ | 419 | 20.6 | .. |
| 350 | 213 | CRA | 253 | +6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 283 | 137 | Charter Cons | 249 | +5 | 12.0 | 4.8 | .. |
| 652 | 411 | Cons Gold Fields | 466 | +1 | 33.6 | 7.2 | .. |
| 553 | 337 | De Beers 'Dfd' | 397 | +8 | 43.0 | 10.8 | .. |
| 13 | 4[illegible] | Doornfontein | £9[illegible] | +⅛ | 133 | 14.1 | .. |
| 22½ | 6[illegible] | Durban Rood | £11⅛ | +[illegible] | 261 | 22.9 | .. |
| 226 | 31 | East Dagga | 103 | +2 | 8.3 | 8.1 | .. |
| 17[illegible] | 8⅞ | E Driefontein | £13¼ | +½ | 193 | 14.7 | .. |
| 18 | 6½ | E. Rand Prop | £8⅞ | +⅛ | 210 | 23.7 | .. |
| 83 | 63 | El Oro M & Ex | 76 | .. | 2.5 | 3.3 | .. |
| 350 | 141 | Elsburg Gold | 206 | +9 | 44.0 | 21.2 | .. |
| 39[illegible] | 18 | E S Geduld | £22[illegible] | +⅛ | 529 | 23.1 | .. |

## PROPERTY

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | 42 | City Offices | 104 | .. | 4.4 | 4.3 | 40.6 |
| 53 | 29½ | Control Secs | 53 | .. | 3.3 | 6.3 | 14.4 |
| 66 | 32 | Country & New T | 64 | .. | 1.2b | 1.9 | .. |
| 186 | 110 | Daejan Hldgs | 186 | +4 | 5.0n | 2.7 | 18.0 |
| 58½ | 25 | Estates & Gen | 58½ | +½ | 2.0 | 3.4 | 20.7 |
| 157 | 102 | Evans of Leeds | 150 | | 4.6 | 3.1 | 30.8 |
| 112 | 48 | Fed Land | 112 | +2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 17.2 |
| 260 | 145 | Gt Portland | 260 | +4 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 52.5 |
| 180 | 110 | Guildhall | 180 | .. | 6.6b | 3.7 | 24.3 |
| 635 | 347 | Hammerson 'A' | 640 | .. | 12.9 | 2.0 | 68.0 |
| 422 | 256 | Haslemere Ests | 422 | +6 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 33.7 |
| 198 | 117 | Laing Props | 198 | +3 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 30.9 |
| 198 | 117 | Do 'A' | 195 | +3 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 30.9 |
| 428 | 236½ | Land Secs | 428 | +5 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 44.4 |
| 91 | 53½ | Law Land | 89 | +1½ | 1.9 | 2.1 | .. |
| 445 | 224 | Ldn & Prov Sh | 445 | .. | 2.9 | 0.6 | .. |
| 135 | 74 | Ldn Shop | 133 | +1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 20.2 |
| 306 | 142 | Lynton Hldgs | 306 | +2 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 50.9 |
| 257 | 154 | MEPC | 247 | +3 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 32.4 |
| 160 | 91 | McKay Secs | 145 | .. | 3.9b | 2.7 | 39.2 |
| 54 | 31 | Marlborough | 54 | .. | 0.4 | 0.8 | .. |
| 113 | 39 | Marler Estates | 82 | .. | 2.9 | 3.5 | 14.1 |
| 108 | 31 | Mountleigh | 82 | .. | 4.3b | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| 128 | 82 | Mucklow A & J | 123 | -2 | 5.6b | 4.5 | 17.7 |
| 630 | 400 | Municipal | 630 | .. | 10.7 | 1.7 | 21.6 |
| 200 | 115 | North British | 200 | +3 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 40.2 |
| 165¾ | 107 | Peachey Prop | 158 | +4 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 23.8 |
| 182 | 116 | Prop & Rever | 176 | +2 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 38.7 |
| 170 | 110 | Prop Hldgs | 170 | +2 | 4.4b | 2.6 | .. |
| 205 | 90½ | Prop Sec | 205 | .. | 2.6b | 1.3 | 87.2 |
| 18 | 7 | Raglan Prop | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 68.2 |
| 163 | 95 | Regional | 163 | +5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 27.0 |
| 162 | 94 | Do A | 162 | +4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 36.7 |
| 328 | 100 | Rosehaugh | 324 | +8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 13.9 |
| 252 | 117 | Rush & Tomkins | 246 | +3 | 5.4 | 2.2 | .. |
| 124 | 91½ | Scot Met Props | 124 | . | 3.9b | 3.1 | 34.4 |
| 155 | 93 | Slough Ests | 152 | -1 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 21.3 |
| 363 | 234½ | Stock Conv | 363 | +15 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 41.1 |
| 32 | 15¾ | Town & City | 31½ | +¼ | 0.0e | .. | .. |
| 160 | 111 | Trafford Park | 160 | +2 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 19.5 |
| 343 | 205 | Trust Secs | 343 | +2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29½ | 14 | Webb J | 29½ | .. | 0.8 | 2.9 | 14.2 |
| 26¼ | 21 | Wereldhave | £21 | .. | 125 | 5.9 | 12.1 |
| 71 | 27½ | W'mister & C'ty | 71 | .. | 4.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 |

## RUBBER

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | 75 | Barlow Hldgs | 113 | .. | 4.3 | 3.8 | .. |
| 555 | 395 | Castlefield | 450 | .. | 8.6 | 1.9 | .. |
| 57½ | 39½ | Cons Plant | 50½ | .. | 3.5 | 6.9 | .. |
| 196 | 115 | Doranakande | 160 | .. | 4.3 | 2.7 | .. |
| 938 | 627 | Guthrie Corp | 800 | .. | 42.9 | 5.4 | .. |
| 232 | 153 | Harrisons Malay | 190 | . | 11.4 | 6.0 | .. |
| 61½ | 45 | Highlds & Low | 54 | +1 | 2.1 | 4.0 | .. |
| 775 | 485 | Hongkong | 775 | .. | 60.0 | 7.7 | .. |
| 570 | 363 | Killinghall | 570 | .. | 20.0 | 3.5 | .. |
| 465 | 290 | Ldn Sumatra | 361 | b .. | 11.4b | 3.2 | .. |
| 130 | 68 | Majedie | 116 | .. | 3.2 | 2.8 | .. |

## TEA

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 248 | 198 | Assam Frontier | 199 | .. | 14.3 | 7.2 | .. |
| 485 | 330 | Camellia Inv | 435 | .. | 7.1 | 1.6 | .. |
| 378 | 279 | McLeod Russel | 330 | +3 | 21.4 | 6.5 | .. |
| 352 | 263 | Moran | 272 | .. | 4.6t | 1.7 | .. |
| 155 | 103 | Surmah Valley | 103 | .. | 3.3 | 3.1 | .. |
| 222 | 133¼ | Warren Plant | 222 | +1 | 14.3b | 6.4 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 25 | Calcutta Elec | 28 | .. | 6.8 | 24.2 | .. |
| 34½ | 29½ | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £33 | .. | 500 | 15.2 | .. |
| 27½ | 19 | Gt Nthn Tele | £24 | .. | 146 | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| 353 | 197 | Imp Cont Gas | 215 | -3 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 10.1 |
| 185 | 93 | Milford Docks | 136 | -4 | 9.8 | 7.2 | .. |
| 175 | 85 | Nesco Inv | 175 | .. | 10.0 | 5.7 | .. |
| 35 | 29½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £33½ | .. | 500 | 15.4 | .. |

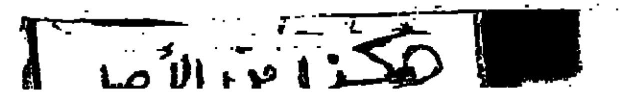
• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| Bristol Water 8% Red Pref 1985 (†b) | £12 |
| British Aerospace 50p Ord (150) | 195+4 |
| Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1) | 117 |
| Do 5% Deb 1986 (£100) | £89½ |
| Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75) | 93 |
| Exchequer 12½% 1990 (£95½) | £15⅛ |
| Exchequer 12¾% 'B' 1998 (†) | £93⅝+¼ |
| Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 | £30¼ |
| Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†) | £102½ |
| Munton Bros 10p Ord (16) | 20½ |
| New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (130) | 99 |
| Oil and Gas Production 2c Ord (42) | 38 |
| Portals 9½% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡) | £124¼ |
| Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b) | £13 |
| TR Energy 25p Ord (£1) | 98 |
| Treasury 12% 1985 (†h) | £31⅛ |
| West Hampshire Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 (†b) | £10¼ |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of renun | |
|---|---|---|
| Barker Dobson 'A' (25) | May 29 | 2 prem-½ |
| Broken Hill Props (473‡) | Apr 30 | 265 prem+10 |
| IMI (43‡) | .. | 12 prem+1½ |

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £15 paid.



# Broadcasting Guide

**Edited by Peter Davalle**

## PERSONAL CHOICE

Placido Domingo and Ileana Cotrubas: La traviata (BBC 2 and Radio 3, 6.30). Live from the Met, New York.

A Placido Domingo double tonight: BBC 1 is re-running (10.00) the Parkinson show in which the tenor, Cliff Richard and the American song writer Sammy Cahn were interviewed (I did not see it, but have been assured by Parkinson Show devotees that it is something out of the ordinary), while over on BBC 2 (and on Radio 3), live from the Met in New York, Señor Domingo can be seen in La traviata (6.30, 7.35 and 8.55). His Violetta is Ileana Cotrubas, his father Cornell MacNeil. We must keep our fingers crossed for this satellite relay. The last time a major musical work was bounced over to Britain from the United States — it was a Mahler symphony — a TV advertisement for babies' nappies, not in the score, suddenly fell strangely on the ear.

● Did You See . . . ? in which many a BBC programme has come in for a drubbing after practically sitting up and begging for it, ends its Saturday night run tonight (BBC 2, 5.55). It returns at the end of April, on Wednesday nights. And when it does, I hope its policy of not using professional critics will have survived intact. There are plenty of other platforms from which they can pontificate. The series on which the experts will pronounce tonight are ATV's Nature Watch and the BBC's Tomorrow's World and the In Search of . . . films.

● All you can reasonably expect from a 20-minute film about William Gerhardie is the essence of the man and his books, but at least tonight's Arena film (BBC 2, 8.35) is a distillation of some quality: the grand old man preparing a Sherry-Vappa (a Gerhardie concoction of sherry and evaporated milk) in his chaotic London flat 10 years ago, chatting about the Imperial Russia of his birth, his first encounter with H. G. Wells, the tetralogy that never was, and the novel Futility that certainly was. An armchaired Jeremy Clyde gives a good account of himself and Gerhardie in readings from Futility and the posthumously published God's Fifth Columnist, while Michael Holroyd contributes a potted analysis of Gerhardie's literary talent.

●Radio Choice: I have already mentioned Radio 3's transmission from the Met of La Traviata. What gives it the edge over the BBC2 broadcast is that the radio sound will be in stereo. This means that, with a bit of luck, we shall be able to hear the champagne bubbles popping away in the Act 1 Brindisi. . . . It's impossible to tire of Bach's Brandenburg Concertos: they are ever new. Numbers 1, 4, and 6 can be heard tonight (Radio 3, 10.05), the remaining three tomorrow night. They are performed by the Taverner Players, with solo instrumentalists. . . . Such a shame that the Brandenburgs clash with Peter Porter's Radio 4 portrait of John Donne (10.15), with John Shrapnel as the preacher-poet and Michael Thomas as narrator. That's what happens when you have the world's most lavish radio service.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

## TELEVISION

### BBC1

9.05 Swim: Elementary diving (r);

9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: With Michael Crawford, Squeeze and The Tourists; 12.12 Weather.

12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus; 12.50 Preview of tomorrow's London Marathon; 1.05 Boxing: McCabe v Catthouse (Lightweight Championship of Great Britain); International Badminton (semi-finals, John Player All England Championships) at 1.30, 2.10, 2.40 Racing from Newbury at 1.50, 2.20, 3.00; Flat Race Preview; at 3.20 Rugby League: Warrington v Widnes (semi-final of Three Fives Challenge Cup); at 3.50, 4.40 Final scores.

5.10 The Dukes of Hazzard: Boss learns how little longer he has to live; 6.00 News: with Peter Woods.

6.15 Jim'll Fix It: Highlights from a year's shows, including a nine-year-old boy's interview with Robin Day;

6.55 The Little and Large Show: with Foxy Feeling.

7.25 Film: The Super Cops (1973) Two New York police recruits (Ron Leibman, David Selby) wage a private war against crime. Director: Gordon Parks Jnr.

8.55 Dallas: Divorce is in the offing for Jock and Miss Ellie; 9.45 News: With Peter Woods. Also sports round-up.

10.00 Parkinson: Interviews with Sammy Cahn, Placido Domingo, Cliff Richard (See Personal Choice) (r).

11.00 Film: Let's Scare Jessica to Death (1971) Horror movie about a woman who stays in a farmhouse thought to be haunted by a vampire. With Zohra Lampert, Barton Heyman, Kevin O'Connor and Mariclare Costello. Director: John Hancock. Ends at 12.25.

### Regions

BBC1 variations: BBC Cymru/Wales: 6.10-6.15 pm Sports News Wales. 12.25 am News. Scotland: 4.55-5.10 pm Scoreboard (1). 6.10-6.15 Scoreboard (2). 12.25 am News. Northern Ireland: 5.00-5.10 pm Scoreboard. 6.10-6.15 Northern Ireland News. 12.25 am News. England: 6.10-6.15 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.30 am Close

### BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Let There Be Music; 8.05 Mechanics — Newton's Laws. 8.30 Interpreting a Dream. 8.55 The Client. 9.20 Work and Retirement. 9.45 Women Rewrite Women without Court Masque. 10.35 Instrumentation: Pressure Transducers. 11.00 Systems Modelling. 11.25 Strawberry Hill: 11.50 Lord Kelvin's Clock. 12.15 pm Enzyme Structure and Function. 12.40 Genetics: Meiosis. 1.05 Psychology: Questions of Behaviour. 1.30 Cruat and Mantle. 1.55 Closedown.

2.10 Film: Smart Money* (1931): Small-time barber (Edward G. Robinson) becomes ace gambler. With James Cagney. Director: Alfred E. Green.

3.30 Scrummy Tucks!: Children's favourite food. With Floella Benjamin.

3.55 Film: Hollywood Canteen (1944): All-star musical extravaganza, thinly linked by a story about a soldier (Robert Hutton) infatuated by Joan Leslie. With Bette Davis, Jack Benny, the Andrews Sisters, Joan Crawford and dozens of other Warner Brothers stars of the era.

5.55 Did You See . . . ?: BBC and ITV programmes discussed. (See Personal Choice.)

6.30 La traviata: Live transmission of act one of Verdi's opera from the Met in New York. Also on Radio 3, in stereo (See Personal Choice); 7.10 News and sport.

7.35 La traviata: Act 2. 8.35 Arena: God's Fifth Columnist: Portrait of the writer William Gerhardie. With Michael Holroyd. (See Personal Choice.) 8.55 La traviata: Act 3.

9.35 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with The Who. More at 11.55

10.40 International Badminton: Semi-finals of the John Player All England Championships; 11.05 News. 11.10 Bartok's String Quartet No 6; played by the Bartok String Quartet; 11.55 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With The Grateful Dead. Ends at 1.30.



Charlie Drake and Libby Roberts: 3*2*1 (ITV, 6.35)

### London Weekend

8.25 Cartoon; 8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 9.35 Chopper Squad: A diver is trapped inside a wreck; 10.30 Tiswas: children's magazine.

12.30 World of Sport. The line-up is: On the Ball (Ian St John); 1.00 Gymnastics (Nadia Comaneci etc, from Madison Square Garden); 1.15 News; 1.20 Cycling: The Milan-San Remo. 1.40 Racing from Doncaster, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55; 1.55 Squash, the Patrick International Festival (part 1); Racing at 2.05; Squash (part 2) at 2.20; Hang gliding, from Mount McKinley, Alaska, at 3.10, and Kayaking, from Yapa River Valley, Colorado, at 3.30; 3.50 Halftime scores; 4.00 Wrestling, from Ashington; 4.50 Full results service. 5.05 Punchlines: Quiz game. Jenny Hanley and Rolf Harris are the guests. 5.35 News; 5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: Is the ambassador really a fiendish lizard creature? Buck thinks he is — but he is feverish with flu.

6.35 3*2*1: With Charlie Drake and Maxton G. Beesley among the guests.

7.35 Film: How Sweet It Is! (1968) Comedy about a photographer and his wife (James Garner, Debbie Reynolds) touring Europe. Director: Jerry Paris.

9.15 The Professionals: Thriller about a long-range gun, and its human target (r); 10.15 The Big Match: Highlights from three of the day's big matches; 11.30 The Monte Carlo Show: With Juliet Prowse, Sacha Distel and the puppet Ploom. Patrick Wayne is the MC.

12.30 Close: Sir Geoffrey Jackson reads from Chief Seattle's Testimony.

## FILMS ON TELEVISION

By David Robinson

This afternoon there is a nostalgic Warner Brothers double bill on BBC2: at 2.10, Smart Money, a fifty-year-old gambling story, made in the wake of Public Enemy and Little Caesar, and notable as the only film in which Edward G. Robinson and James Cagney appeared together. Boris Karloff also surfaces briefly in an early appearance as an unlucky gambler. At 3.55 Hollywood Canteen assembles all the Warner stars of 1944 in an odd side-light of the Second World War — Hollywood shown doing its bit for the boys. Edward G. Robinson appears again on Friday in Fritz Lang's playful thriller The Woman in the Window (BBC1, 11.30), with Joan Bennett as a very Langian *femme fatale*.

Tomorrow is a notable tribute to the best of British cinema. At 1.55 on BBC1, there is David Lean's classic film of Noel Coward's script, Brief Encounter, still a model of craftsmanship and an incomparably acute perception of period, class and national character. At 12.05 on BBC2, there is a rare chance to see Lindsay Anderson's The White Bus, based on a script by Shelagh Delaney and originally intended as one episode of a three-part, three-director film. The style — metaphoric and, in the Brechtian meaning, epic — and deep perceptions in this impression of the British provinces, anticipated Anderson's If . . . and O Lucky Man!, which can be seen later in the day, at 9.15 on BBC2. It is, perhaps clearer, eight years on, how the adventures of Mick Travis (Malcolm MacDowell) — a figure somewhere between Candide and The Brave Little Tailor — illuminate the manners and morals of Britain's seventies, and foretell the eighties.

The rest of the week does not do particularly well by the seventies. Gordon Parks Jr's The Super Cops (tonight, BBC1, 7.25) was another of the based-on-real-people police stories of the early decade. Let's Scare Jessica to Death (tonight, BBC1, (11.00) is a particularly extravagant bit of modern-dress vampirism. Take The High Ground (Wednesday, BBC1, 7.20) is a venerable (1954) Korean War drama, with Richard Widmark as the tough sergeant who makes men out of the raw rookies.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.25am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 Just a Minute.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 The House of Mirth (2).†
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 Letters from a Governess.
4.40 Profile.
5.00 Thicker than Water (3).
5.25 Week Ending.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: The Dancing Fawn, by Paul Bryers.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The Great Exaggerator (see Personal Choice).
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Cosmotheka.
11.35 Clubland Heroes (2).
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
3.25 pm-6.00 Open University: Music Interlude; Utilization of Polysaccharides; Computer Structures; Renaissance Portraiture; Power and State Behaviour; Education for Servitude; Law ?; Social Class.

### Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Puccini, Franck, Ireland, Mascagni, Schmidt.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Janacek, Sibelius (Sym 5).†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 London Baroque: Bernier, Marais Monteclair.†
2.00 Music interlude.
2.45 Cricket: West Indies v England.
5.00 Jazz Records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.30 Opera: La traviata, by Verdi (Cotruhas/Domingo/Levine — live from Metropolitan, New York: SB with BBC 2), Act I † (See Personal Choice).
7.10 Three Pieces by William Hazlitt (1).
7.35 La traviata, Act II.†
8.35 Talk: Peacock the Music Critic.
8.55 La traviata, Act III.†
9.35 Address: Wonder, by Ronald Hepburn.
10.05 Taverner Players/Parrott: Bach (Brandenburg Concs 1, 4, 6).† (See Personal Choice.
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Mussorgsky.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.
VHF
5.55am-7.55 Open University: Louis Sullivan; How Vital are Statistics; Reading Development; Water; Studying Literature; The Acceptance of Continental Drift.
2.00pm-5.00 Play it Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Open Forum: Social Psychology — Experiments.

### Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of Frank Pourcel.† 1.00 pm The News Huddlines. 1.30 Sport: Football, Cricket, Doncaster Racing. Sports Report. 6.00 Pop Over Europe. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 9.30 The Mitchell Minstrels. 10.00 Big Band Special. 10.30 Band Parade. 11.10 Peter Marshall. 2.00 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.† from 3.30.

7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Gala Night.† 10.00 Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade. 11.10 Peter Marshall. 2.00-6.00 am You and the Night and the Music.† from 3.30.

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Richard Skinner. 9.30-3.30 am Rockpalast Festival† SB with BBC 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30 With Radio 2. 9.30 With Radio 1. 3.30am-6.00 With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT).—

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The Kings Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play It My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Pop. Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. *Greater London area only*; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

## REGIONAL TV

### ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan). 10.30 Miss ATV 1981. 10.45 Star Soccer. 11.45-12.45 am Quincy.

### Southern

As London except: Starts 8.50 am God's Story. 9.05 Sesame Street 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Private Navy of Sergeant O'Farrell (Bob Hope). 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by Davidson File.

### Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 Numbers at Work. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 10.30 pm Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am-1.30 Paul Anka: Music My Way.

### Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake-up. 9.05 Hanna Barbera Classics. 9.50 Shake Up. 9.52 Walt Disney Classics. 10.15 Film: King of the Khyber Rifles (Tyrone Power). 11.50-12.30 pm Shake Up. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.35-9.15 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan). 10.30 Shoot! 11.40 Odd Couple. 12.20 am-12.26 Three's Company.

### Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27-12.30 pm News 5.42 Scoreline. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.35 News 7.37-9.15 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan). 12.25-12.30 am Faith for Life.

### HTV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Numbers at Work. 9.35 No Need to Shout. 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 5.39-5.40 News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Last Day of the War (George Maharis. Maria Perschy). 11.28-11.30 Sport.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05-5.35 pm Cân Cymru 1981

### Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.37-9.15 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan).

### Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.35-9.15 pm Film: Valley of the Gwangi (James Franciscus, Gila Golan). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Vegas.

### Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Lives of Jenny Dolan (Shirley Jones, Stephen Boyd). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

### Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 Tarzan. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width (John Bluthal, Joe Lynch). 10.30 Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

### Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 Numbers at Work. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 5.38-5.40 Ulster News. 7.35-9.15 Film: Man Who Would Not Die (Alex Sheafe, Dorothy Malone). 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

### Border

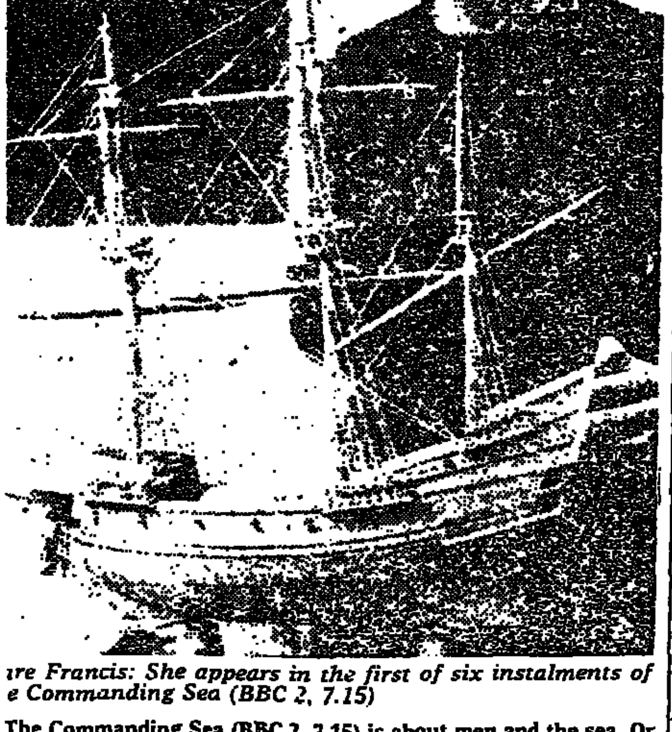
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film. Slay Ride (Glenn Ford, Edgar Buchanan). 10.30 Shoot! 11.30 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship. 12.00 Closedown

### Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Cartoon 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.30 pm Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

# Sunday's programmes

## PERSONAL CHOICE



...re Francis: She appears in the first of six instalments of ...e Commanding Sea (BBC 2, 7.15)

The Commanding Sea (BBC 2, 7.15) is about men and the sea. Or ...ber, about a woman, men and the sea. The woman is Clare ...ancis who, as all the world should know by now, is petite, and ...etty, and intelligent, and tough and has twice sailed the Atlantic ...gle-handed and raced round the world. In comparison, the trip ...makes in tonight's inaugural film in this six-part series is a ...re bagatelle, little more than a day's outing from Lymington to ...Isles of Scilly, without stop-watch. Tangentially, we learn ...ut Welsh coracle making, a pharaoh's funeral boat, South ...ific dug-out canoes and the wreck of the Mary Rose. The ...rator's voice sounds strained and unfamiliar. The titles say it is ...vier's, which makes sad reading. The film itself is a most ...dsome affair.

Two violently contrasted interviews in The South Bank Show ...V, 10.30), one about artistic arrogance, the other about artistic ...nility. Howard Hodgkin, painter, says that questions about his ...rk are irrelevant. He doesn't understand his abstracts. Neither ...I. Nor does Melvyn Bragg, the interviewer. A husband is a ...en egg with spots. A wife is a bent tube. Two old people dining ...red dots on green strips. Illusionistic and spacial, says Mr ...dgkin. The other interview is with Verity Bargate, novelist and ...stic director of a tiny fringe theatre in London. She has known ...n and puts some of it into her books, with laughter to ease it. ...art reaches out to us. Mr Hodgkin's pushes us away.

David Hare has made such a thorough going job of adapting his ...e play Plenty (Radio 3, 7.10) that you'd never know it wasn't ...ioned for radio in the first place. Quintessential Hare this, the ...ntegrating of national ideals, scaled down to personal ...mmas. Pessimistic, and at the same time bitingly funny. Jane ...otaire has Kate Neilligan's National Theatre role of the woman ...cannot find a way out of her disillusionment . . . With his ...na of the Five Towns the current Book at Bedtime on Radio 4, ...at better time than now to have a radio profile of Arnold ...nett? Hear it tonight (Radio 4, 10.15), with Geoffrey Banks as ...nett.

...ndependent local radio has two programmes of unusual ...rest today. Networked, at 3.00, is the live transmission from ...erpool Cathedral of the John Lennon memorial service. The ...ds and music of Lennon will be featured. In the London area, ...broadcast can be heard on LBC . . . In its lively Sunday night ...programme Alternatives, Capital Radio, the London ...ependent radio station, surveys the English Stage Company's ...25 years at the Royal Court. Reminiscences from famous ...ters like Osborne and Wesker and actors like Jane Asher and ...k Shepherd. (8.00).

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

9.00 Heads and Tails: animal films; 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: Asian poetry symposium; 9.45 Supervisors: The link between supervisor and boss.

10.10 The Skill of Lip-Reading: Cartoon challenge for experienced lip-readers; 10.35 Work and Leisure: Sir Richard O'Brien lecture to the Royal Institution; 11.00 It Figures: Everyday maths, with Jimmy Young; 11.25 Kontakte: German lesson, number 23; 11.50 Wainwright's Law: a citizen's legal rights and duties (r). 12.15 Sunday Worship: Words, music and images, with Dr Una Kroll. The theme is Motherhood, Woman and Mary; 1.00 Farming; 1.25 Education Shop: Are small schools really all that much better? 1.50 News.

1.55 Film: Brief Encounter* (1946) British-made masterpiece about a love affair that stops well short of adultery. With Celia Johnson, Trevor Howard. Director: David Lean; 3.15 Tom and Jerry: Professor Tom.

3.25 Eurovision Song Contest Previews: part 2. With Terry Wogan; 4.00 International Athletics: Progress report on the Gillette London Marathon; 4.50 Match of the Day: Highlights from three of yesterday's Football League matches.

5.50 News: with Kenneth Kendall; 6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon go to Aberystwyth; 6.40 Songs of Praise: Noreen Bray visits the cathedral of St Asaph in north Wales.

7.15 Open All Hours: Ronnie Barker as a small shopkeeper. Tonight he tries to improve the shop's image to keep his girlfriend (Lynda Baron).

7.45 Elizabeth R: John Prebble's play The Enterprise of England is set against the background of the Spanish Armada. With Glenda Jackson as the queen, Peter Jeffrey as Philip of Spain (r); 9.15 News; 9.25 That's Life: Esther Rantzen and Company. Investigations and jokes.

10.10 Friends: Malcolm Muggeridge and Dr Alec Vidler, Cambridge college dean and Anglican parson.

10.45 Europe Inside Out: New series. ZDF Wiesbaden TV film about Poland's attitude towards the western world.

11.10 Motor Racing: Highlights of the Marlboro International Trophy race for Formula 2 cars, run earlier today at Silverstone.

11.45 Weather forecast.

### Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 Open University. 1.55-2.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-4.05 Sports Line-up. 4.05 Join BBC 1 (International Athletics). 11.45-12.15 am Troi'r Dail. 12.15 News. Scotland: 4.50-5.50 Sportscene. 10.10-10.55 Angles. 10.55-11.25 Grimble on Genius. 11.25 Join BBC 1 (Motor Racing). 11.45 News. Northern Ireland: 11.45 pm News. England: 11.50 pm Close

### BBC 2

7.40 Open University. Farming: Organic or Intensive. 8.05 Drifting Continents. 8.30 M101/6 Rational Numbers and . 8.55 Hockell's Design Features. 9.20 Statistics: Binomial Distribution. 9.45 Water for Oxford. 10.10 Mathematical Functions. 10.35 Problem Identification Game. 11.00 A School Approach to Energy. 11.25 Steel. 11.50 Cognitive Maps. 12.15 pm "Popeye". 12.40 Problems of Pollution. 1.05 Deep Sea Drilling. 1.30 Woodland Composers.

1.55 Rugby Special: Highlights of yesterday's Cardiff Arms Park game between Wales schools and Scotland schools (19 Group).

2.30 International Badminton: First of the finals in the John Player All-England Championships at Wembley. More at 5.45.

4.00 Horizons: Voices from Silent Hands. Film about British sign language, which some see as a barrier to learning English (r).

4.50 The Police in the East: The British pop band's tour of Japan, Hongkong, India and Egypt.

5.45 International Badminton: More from the finals (see 2.30).

6.10 News Review. Highlights of the week's news, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. 6.40 The Money Programme. Another progress report on the building of Futurehome 2000.

7.15 The Commanding Sea. First in a new series in which Clare Francis goes voyaging, and talks about the seagoing feats of her predecessors (see Personal Choice). 8.15 News.

8.25 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. Marley Trophy game between Adam Faith and Fuzzy Zoeller, and Mark Thatcher (son of the Prime Minister) and Lee Trevino. From the King's Course at Gleneagles.

9.15 Film: Oh Lucky Man! (1973) Original (i.e. complete) version of Lindsay Anderson's satire about a young man (Malcolm McDowell) and his odyssey in search of success. With Ralph Richardson, Rachel Roberts, Arthur Lowe and Alan Price's music.

12.15 am Film: The White Bus (1966) Much shorter film by Lindsay Anderson — about a girl's odyssey (Patricia Healey). Colour and black and white. Ends 12.55

### London Weekend

9.05 Simply Sewing: Making a simple Chanel-type suit; 9.30 No Need to Shout: For, and about, the hard of hearing.

10.00 The Way of the Wilderness: Service from St Mary's Church, Whitkirk, Leeds; 10.30 But What Do You Really Believe? Paul Johnson, Roman Catholic journalist, talks to Gillian Reynolds; 11.00 Link: Studio debate about the Year of the Disabled; 11.30 Cartoon; 11.45 God's Story: Paul Copley retells New Testament stories, for children.

12.00 Weekend World: Roy Jenkins talks about the Social Democrats' plans for Britain.

1.00 pm Old Times: Interview about community care with Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services; 1.45 University Challenge: the weekly quiz; 2.15 Skin: The extreme right-wing groups who make use of football matches to stir up racial trouble.

2.30 Cartoon; 2.45 Police 5: Every man his own crime buster; 3.00 Survival: Return of the Bison. How the animal was saved from extinction; 3.30 Doctor Down Under: Medical comedy; the unnecessary operation; 4.00 Barriers: End of the serial about an adopted boy's search for his real parents; 4.30 CHiPs: Highway patrol comedy series; 5.30 The Muppet Show: Julie Andrews among the famous puppets.

6.00 Jaywalking: Sue Jay finds out from journalist Mary Kenny why Christianity is best for her; 6.30 News; 6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns: Voices are raised in praise of God.

7.15 Doctor's Daughters: Richard Gordon comedy. Enter a medical computer. Last in the series; 7.45 Hart to Hart: Husband and wife become a ruthless land baron's targets. With Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers.

8.45 Cribb: Mad Hatter's Holiday. Return of the Victorian detective (Alan Dobie). Who dismembered the woman's body found on Brighton beach?

9.45 Tales of the Unexpected: Would You Believe It? Trouble over a statue dug up in the Jordanian desert. With Richard Johnson, Nigel Havers; 10.15 News.

10.30 The South Bank Show: Interviews with writer Verity Bargate, artistic director of the Soho Poly Theatre, London; and with the British painter Howard Hodgkin (See Personal Choice); 11.35 Starparade: James Last and his orchestra; with Boney M and Lynsey de Paul; 12.35 am Close: Sir Geoffrey Jackson reads a poem by Gerard Manley Hopkins.





David Jason and Ronnie Barker: Open All Hours (BBC 1, 7.15)

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast
6.30 Morning has Broken
6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.10 Sunday Papers
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye
7.55 Weather
8.00 News
8.10 Sunday Papers
8.15 Sunday
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather
9.00 News
9.10 Sunday Papers
9.15 Letter from America
9.30 Morning Service
10.15 The Archers
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour
12.00 The Lord of the Rings (part 4)†
12.30pm Food Programme
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World This Weekend
2.00 News
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time
2.30 Play: Party Going, by Nevikle Teller
4.00 News
4.02 The Price of Daffs has Doubled
4.30 The Living World
5.00 Feedback
5.15 Down Your Way
5.55 Weather
6.00 News
6.15 Past Impressions (4)†
7.00 Does he take Sugar?
7.30 A Terrible Nuisance
8.00 The Second Table (4)
8.30 Music to Remember: Beethoven†
9.00 News
9.05 Bookshelf
9.35 In Britain Now:
10.00 News
10.15 A Man from the Five Towns
11.00 Dear Mother, My Dear Son
11.15 Inside Parliament
12.00 News
12.15-12.23am Shipping Forecast
VHF
7.15 am-8.55 Open University: Structure Mapping in Drosophila; The Hindu Temple; Batty Langley; Old Age in Ireland; Music in Medieval Drama
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Maths with Meaning (4); Kontakte (23); Digamel; (Suplemento); Voci dall' Italia (2)

### Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Mozart (K388), Dvorak.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Nielsen, Anton Rubinstein, Godard, Bloch, Gounod.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Boston SO/Montreux: Beethoven (Sym 9).†
12.30 pm Talk: Words.
12.35 Quartet (Medici): Haydn (op 64 no 6).†
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics.†
1.45 Opera: The Stone Guest, by Dargomizhky (Wilson-Johnson, R. Lewis/BBC Northern SO/Downes).†
3.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
5.35 Talk: The Old Roman.
5.50 Piano (Vogel): Beethoven (op 111).†
6.20 Taverner Players/Parrott: Bach (Brandenburg Concertos 2, 5, 3).†
7.10 Play: Plenty, by David Hare.† (See Personal Choice.)
9.00 Halle/Conlon, part 1: Mozart (Piano Concerto 20 — Cooper).†
9.30 Interval reading.
9.40 Hallé, part 2: Liszt (Faust Sym).†
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Tallis.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.
VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Men, Women and Language; The Balby Street Kids; Tax Avoidance; Cezanne's Bathers; Making Sense of Society; Education Otherwise.
3.25 pm Interval.
3.30 Munich PO/Skrowaczewski, part 1: Brahms (Violin Concerto — Szeryng).†
4.10 One Pair of Ears: review.
4.25-5.35 MPO, part 2: Bruckner (Sym 3).†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Influences on Debussy's Style.

### Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.†
7.00 Nick Page.†
8.00 Cliff Morgan.†
12.00 Pete Murray.†
1.30 pm The Little and Large Party.†
2.00 Benny Green.†
3.00 Alan Dell.†
4.00 Country Style.†
4.30 Sing Something Simple.†
5.00 Two's Best.
6.00 Charlie Chester.
7.00 Treble Chance.
7.30 Marching and Waltzing.
8.30 Sunday Half-Hour.
9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes.
10.00 Wit's End.†
10.30 Fiesta!†
11.07 Peter Marshall.†
2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz† 10.00 Close.

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## REGIONAL TV

### ATV

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Benson. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15-4.00 Film: Retreat, Hell!* (Frank Lovejoy). 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.35-12.35 am Monte Carlo Show.

### Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.33-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-4.00 Film: Doberman Gang (Byron Mabe). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 11.35 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.30 am Weather followed by Davidson File.

### Granada

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 Untamed Frontier. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Down to Earth. 2.15-4.00 How the West was Won. 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 11.35-12.25 am Mannix.

### HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Farming Diary. 2.15-4.00 Film: Journey to the Centre of the Earth (Pat Boone. James Mason). 4.30-5.30 BJ and the Bear. 11.35-12.35am New Avengers.

HTV: As HTV West except: 2.15pm-3.00 Rugby. 3.00-4.00 Little House on the Prairie.

### Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 Link. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00pm No Need to Shout 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Captains of the Clouds (James Cagney, Brenda Marshall). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 11.35 Night Flight. 12.05am-12.10 Faith for Life.

### Scottish

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Credo. 11.30-12.00 Ability is Where You Look for It. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 World Fairytales. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.30 Electric Theatre Show. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 6.00-6.30 Into the Eighties. 11.40 Late Call. 11.45 Odd Couple. 12.10 am-12.40 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championships.

### Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 No Need to Shout. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Numbers at Work. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Calendar. 2.15-4.00 Film: Strangers: The story of a Mother and Daughter (Bette Davies). 11.35 Five Minutes. 11.40-12.35 am Paris.

### Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00pm God's Story. 1.15 Seachd Laithean. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 University Challenge. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-4.00 Unaccustomed As I Am. 11.35 Reflections. 11.40-12.05am George Hamilton IV.

### Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.30 am-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.10-4.00 Tenspeed and Brown Show. 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 11.30 Paris. 12.30 am-12.35 Newcastle Catholic Chaplaincy Sing.

### Ulster

As London except: Starts 10.30 am Way of the Wilderness 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Link. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Sounds of . . . Kenneth McKellar 2.00 Out of Town. 2.30-4.00 Film: Green for Danger (Alastair Sim, Leo Genn, Trevor Howard). 6.38-6.40 News. 8.40-8.45 Sports Results. 11.35-11.45 Bedtime.

### Channel

As London except: Starts 1.57pm Good News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Captains of the Clouds (James Cagney, Brenda Marshall). 11.30 Night Flight. 12.00 Epilogue. Close down.

### Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Survival. 1.45 Farming Outlook. 2.15 Border Diary. 2.20-4.00 Film: Blue Peter (Kieron Moore). 11.35 Closedown.

### Anglia

As London except 9.05 am No Need to Shout. 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Larry the Lamb 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: The Healers (John Forsythe, Pat Harrington). 4.30 Happy Days 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 11.35 SWAT 12.35 am Bible for Today.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

JESUS said: He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me; and he that despiseth me despiseth him that sent me. St. Luke 10: 16.

## BIRTHS

**ARCHBOLD.**—On 24th March, at Dover, to Linda-Jane and Martyn, a daughter, Gillian Ruth, a sister for Elizabeth and Helen.
**BIRCH.**—On 23rd March in Stirling to Mary (née Muirsures) and Anthony, a son Thomas David Keith.
**CAVE.**—On March 25th, to Diane (née Sessink) and Neil—a son (John Edward Theodore).
**CHALKER.**—On 27th March, to Christopher and Catherine, a daughter, *Charlotte Catherine* Hannah, a sister for Emily, Crispin and Edward.
**CLAPHAM.**—On March 25 to Rosie (née Corbett) and John—a son (James Patrick).
**GARNER.**—On 26th March at Liverpool Maternity Hospital, to Christine and Rod, a son Daniel Osborn. Deo Gratias.
**GIBBONS.**—On 27th March, 1981, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Bo (née *Bradley*) and Jeremy—a daughter (Polly Jane), a sister for Edward.
**KNIGHT.**—On 26th March, 1981, to Jane (née Taylor) and Christopher—a daughter (Catriona Jane), a sister for Elspeth.
**ORTON.**—On 26th March, at Kings College Hospital, to Annette and David, a son (Christopher Charles).
**PERROTT.**—On March 25th to Lesley (née Inman) and Edward, a son, Timothy Henry Mortimer.
**REID.**—On March 26th, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Sarah and Alex—a son.
**STEVENS.**—On March 26th, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Bernadette and Ian—a son (James Oliver Ronald).
**WRIGHT.**—On 26th March, at Beverley—a son and daughter to Simon and Angela (née Hocking).

## BIRTHDAYS

**KATE MCGRAIL** will be 18 on March 29th.
**MILLER,** Donald Mansell. Congratulations and best wishes from all the family.
**PHILIP JOHN MELHUISH.** Happy 21st, love from all the family at East Hill.

## MARRIAGES

**MILLAIS : FLETCHER.**—On Thursday, 26th March, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, between Captain Hesketh Millais, The Royal Hussars, (P.W.O.), and Amanda Fletcher.

**RUBY WEDDING**

**HARDY : WALKER.**—On March 29th 1941 at St. Barnabas Church, Well Hall, London S.E.9, by the Reverend C. H. Rogers. Frederick to Muriel, still at Shooters Hill, London S.E.18.

**DIAMOND WEDDING**

**BARKER : YOUNG.**—On March 29, 1921 at St Alphege's Church, Canterbury. Ron to Nora, now at Christchurch, Dorset.

## DEATHS

**BERGIN, KENNETH GLENNY.**—On Thursday, March 26th, 1981, peacefully at home, beloved father of Lizzie, Hame and Mike and devoted and beloved grandpa of Johnny B. and Benly. Family cremation followed by memorial service at Kintbury Parish Church at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, April 1st. Family flowers only to Camp Hopson, Newbury. Donations, if wished, to Reverend A. Hillard, Kintbury Vicarage, to be divided between the Newbury Gastroscope Appeal and Kintbury Recreation Trust.
**BRATZA.**—On March 26th, 1981, peacefully at home after a long illness the Hon. Margaret Mary (Peggy), much loved wife of the late Milan Bratza and mother of Maria, Nicolas, Gregory and Bryan and grandmother of Lucy and Toby. Requiem Mass at St. John's R.C. Church, Tadworth, on Friday, 3rd April, 1981, at 10 a.m. followed by private interment. R.I.P.
**BRIERLEY.**—On March 26th, at his home, Daywell Manor, Gobowen, Captain Lawrence Borle Brierley, M.C., husband of the late Annie Brierley. Service at All Saints Church Hall, Gobowen, on Thursday, April 2nd, at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at Emstrey Crematorium, Shrewsbury, at 3.20 p.m.
**CLEOBURY.**—On 25th March, peacefully at Herne Bay, Rev. Frank Harold, I.S.O., M.B.E., Ph.D. Funeral at Canterbury on 31st March.
**COOKS.**—Suddenly on 26th March in hospital, Hugh Linnaeus, aged 69 years, beloved husband of Henrietta and dearly loved father of Angela and Hugh. Cremation at Tonbridge Wells Crematorium ...

## DEATHS

**KINMONT.**—On the 26th March, 1981, in Weston-super-Mare, one week after her 80th birthday, Elizabeth Kinmont, the widow of Duncan and the mother of John and David. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Orwell, near Cambridge, at 11.00 a.m., on the 1st April.
**RICHES, EDWARD ALFRED.**—On 26th March, 1981, in his sleep, aged 80. Cremation at Randalls Park Road, Leatherhead, on 1st April, at 4 p.m. Flowers to Longhurst, Epsom.
**RIGG.**—On 25th March, in hospital, Beryl Rigg, mother of Hugh and Diana. Funeral, Tuesday, 31st March, at 2.15, St. Aidan's Church, Wheatley Hills, Doncaster. Flowers to Steedmans, 3 Balby Road, Doncaster.
**SANSOME.**—On March 26th after a short illness, at his home, 6 Roydon Road, Diss, Norfolk, Dr Frederick Whalley, C.B.E., dearly husband of Eva and father of John, aged 79 years. Private cremation.
**SMITH.**—On 25th March, 1981, at home, Alistair Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (Dip. Arch.), husband of Shan, father of Angus. Deeply missed by family and friends. Service, Guildford Crematorium, Monday, March 30th, at 11 a.m. No flowers but donations to the National Trust.
**WALMSLEY.**—Peacefully, on 26th March, Donald Munro, beloved husband, father and grandfather. Please, no flowers.
**WILLIAMS.**—Suddenly, while fishing, on Wednesday, March 25, Richard Oliver Macmahon, beloved husband of Camilla, dearly loved father of Caroline, Nicola, Rosemary and Lorna, and proud grandfather. Service of Thanksgiving at St. John's, Princes St., Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 31st March, 1981.

## IN MEMORIAM

**AGAZARIAN.**—Jack Charles Stanmore, F/Lt. Royal Air Force V.R., murdered 29th March, 1945, Flossenberg: and Noel le Chevalier F/O Royal Air Force V.R., killed in action 16th May, 1941, Cyrenaica.
Detur Gloria Soli Deo.
**BARRIE BROWN.**—In ever-loving memory of William Barrie Brown who died 29 March, 1965.
**BRITTAIN, VERA.**—In loving and grateful memory from Paul. Sursum Corda.
**ENTWISLE.**—Leslie and Pamela lovingly and steadfastly remembered by E.B.S.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,486

ACROSS

1 Worthily revised, this? (4, 4).
5 A couple of fellows wanting pianos for dance (3-3).
9 Those who stick to line have no such laxity (8).
10 Vote for position taken by Times leader (6).
12 Does he follow score, or only half of it? (5).
13 "Smooth as monumental ——" (*Othello*) (9).
14 Chaperons may be made fools of (12).
18 Not unusual to get German money (and French) here (6, 6).
21 Remarkable events in catastrophe no men anticipated (9).
23 Know why sound African leader is found here? (5).
24 Bring out point in accordance with law (6).
25 Admitting nothing has been settled (8).
26 You take second biscuit; not I (6).
27 It is indeed so wrong to be unfair (3-5).

DOWN

1 Males up for auction as serfs? (6).
2 Parts of this come from laity—about quarter (6).
3 Game to be submarine traveller? (5-4).
4 Brave mathematician in fall, maybe (6, 6).
6 Youngster loses hundred initially—a girl (5).
7 This horse can be made drink (8).
8 Make mark like star skiers at resort (8).
11 Scarlet woman (7, 5).
15 They secure sails in keen frost, perhaps (4-5).
16 To wit, shoe-leather causing holes in ship's side (8).
17 Put in danger, carrying a gold coin from Russia (8).
19 A French class is not very nice (6).
20 Was employed in senior service as a boy (6).
22 Nothing liable to shock her? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,485

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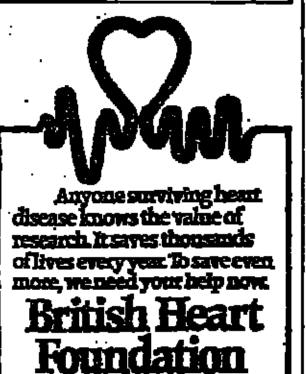
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| 14 May | Algarve | Torralta | 3 | 8 | N/B | £139 |
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